



ROUNDHILL
INVESTMENTS

PROSPECTUS

Roundhill BIG Tech ETF (BIGT)
Roundhill BIG Airlines ETF (BIGA)
Roundhill BIG Defense ETF (BIGD)
Roundhill BIG Bank ETF (BIGB)
Roundhill BIG Oil ETF (BIGO)
Roundhill BIG Railroad ETF (BIGX)

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange: The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC

March 1, 2023

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ROUNDHILL BIG TECH ETF - FUND SUMMARY	3
ROUNDHILL BIG AIRLINES ETF - FUND SUMMARY	11
ROUNDHILL BIG DEFENSE ETF - FUND SUMMARY	18
ROUNDHILL BIG BANK ETF - FUND SUMMARY	24
ROUNDHILL BIG OIL ETF - FUND SUMMARY	31
ROUNDHILL BIG RAILROAD ETF - FUND SUMMARY	37
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS	43
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES	43
PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES	43
PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS	43
PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION	53
MANAGEMENT	53
INVESTMENT ADVISER	53
SUB-ADVISER	54
PORTFOLIO MANAGERS	54
OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS	54
HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES	55
BOOK ENTRY	55
FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF SHARES	55
DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE	55
FAIR VALUE PRICING	55
INVESTMENTS BY REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES	56
DELIVERY OF SHAREHOLDER DOCUMENTS – HOUSEHOLDING	56
DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES	56
DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS	56
TAXES	56
TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS	56
TAXES WHEN SHARES ARE SOLD ON THE EXCHANGE	57
TAXES ON PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF CREATION UNITS	57
NET INVESTMENT INCOME TAX	58
DISTRIBUTION PLAN	58
PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION	58
ADDITIONAL NOTICES	58
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	58

ROUNDHILL BIG TECH ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Roundhill BIG Tech ETF (“Tech ETF” or the “Fund”) seeks growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (<i>fees paid directly from your investment</i>)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fee	0.29%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%

* “Other Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. In addition, “Other Expenses” does not include fees paid to the Fund’s swap contract or forward contract (collectively, the “Exposure Contracts”) counterparties. These fees and expenses, which are not reflected in this Annual Fund Operating Expenses table, are embedded in the return of the Exposure Contracts (*i.e.*, the fees and expenses reduce the investment return of the Exposure Contracts) and represent an indirect cost of investing in the Fund.

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. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year: \$30

3 Years: \$93

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that pursues its investment objective by seeking investment exposure to the largest companies (“Underlying Issuers”) in one or more of the following industries, each of which is defined by an independent industry classification scheme: Technology Hardware Industry; E-Commerce Discretionary Industry; Internet Media & Services Industry; and Software Industry (collectively, the “Technology Industries”). The Fund generally will offer exposure to between five and ten Underlying Issuers primarily through the use of swap agreements and/or forward contracts. The Fund also may invest directly in the equity securities issued by the Underlying Issuers, such as common stock or American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), or other securities that provide similar exposure to one or more Underlying Issuers when the Adviser believes doing so is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in financial instruments and other investments that provide exposure to, or in combination have economic characteristics similar or equivalent to those of, the largest (*i.e.*, top quartile by market capitalization, revenue, profit, market share or other similar metric) companies in one or more technology industries, as defined by an independent industry classification scheme.

Roundhill Financial Inc. (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, selects the Underlying Issuers for the Fund from a universe comprising the largest companies, measured by market capitalization in each of the Technology Industries the shares of which are also listed on a US exchange (including in the form of ADRs). On an annual basis, the Adviser reviews the universe and selects the Underlying Issuers for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio based on their market capitalization, trading volumes, and sector relevance, in an attempt to identify the largest and most liquid companies representative of the Technology Industries. The selected Underlying Issuers are then equally weighted in the portfolio. The Adviser generally rebalances the weighting of the Underlying Issuers in the Fund’s portfolio on a quarterly basis.

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”), the Fund’s sub-adviser, positions the Fund’s portfolio daily to seek to achieve exposure to the Underlying Issuers to the fullest extent possible consistent with the Fund’s investment objective.

As a result of its investment strategies, the Fund will concentrate (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its total assets) its investments in one or more of the Technology Industries at any given time. The Technology Industries in which the Fund may concentrate may vary over time and from time to time. Additionally, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund’s portfolio in (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; and/or (3) short-term bond ETFs.

The Fund is classified as a “non-diversified” investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”).

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Cash Transaction Risk.** The Fund expects to effect certain creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. 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 in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions also may cause the Fund’s Shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund’s NAV. Further, effecting purchases and redemptions primarily in cash may cause the Fund to incur additional costs, such as portfolio transaction costs. These costs can decrease the Fund’s NAV.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund expects to have concentrated (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its net assets) investment exposure in one or more of the Technology Industries at any given time, which may vary over time. Further, the Fund expects to obtain such investment exposure by transacting primarily with a limited number of financial intermediaries conducting business in the same industry or group of related industries. As a result, the Fund is more vulnerable to adverse market, economic, regulatory, political or other developments affecting those industries or groups of related industries than a fund that invests its assets in a more diversified manner.
 - *E-Commerce Discretionary Industry.* The E-Commerce Discretionary Industry includes retailers, retail outlets, and wholesalers offering a wide variety of products or specializing in a single class of goods (*e.g.*, computers, apparel, home improvement, etc.). Companies in the E-Commerce Discretionary Industry are dependent on consumer spending, the availability of disposable income, changing consumer tastes and preferences, consumer demographics, general economic conditions, internal infrastructure and on the availability, reliability and security of the Internet and related systems. Critical systems and operations may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from natural disasters, power loss, telecommunications failure, terrorist attacks, cyber-attacks, acts of war, break-ins, and similar events. In addition, legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision may affect companies in the E-Commerce Discretionary Industry. The E-Commerce Discretionary Industry is a separate industry within the Consumer Discretionary Sector.
 - *Internet Media & Services Industry.* The Internet Media & Services Industry includes companies engaged in content and information creation or distribution through proprietary platforms, where revenues are derived primarily through pay-per-click advertisements, including search engines, social media and networking platforms, online classifieds, and online review companies. The prices of the securities of companies in the Internet Media & Services Industry are closely tied to the performance of the overall economy and may be affected by changes in general economic growth, consumer confidence and consumer spending. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes also may affect the success of companies in the Internet Media & Services Industry. In addition, legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision may affect companies in the Internet Media & Services Industry. The Internet Media & Services Industry is a separate industry within the Communications Sector.
 - *Software Industry.* The Software Industry includes companies that publish and distribute software for the business or consumer markets, as well as companies that provide consulting or integration services to other businesses relating to information technology, including computer-system design, system integration, network and systems operations, cloud computing, distributed ledger technology consulting and integration, data management and storage, repair services, and technical support. In addition, the Software Industry includes companies involved in digital platforms that primarily generate revenue from advertising, content delivery, and other virtual products for consumers. Companies in the Software Industry are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as aggressive pricing, new market entrants, competition for market share, short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments and the potential for limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. These companies also face the risks that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted

by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. These factors can affect the profitability of these companies and, as a result, the value of their securities. Patent protection is integral to the success of many companies in this industry. In addition, many software companies have limited operating histories. Prices of these companies' securities historically have been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term. The Software Industry is a separate industry within the Technology Sector.

- **Technology Hardware Industry.** The Technology Hardware Industry includes companies that manufacture and distribute computers, servers, mainframes, peripheral devices (e.g., keyboard, mouse, etc.), high-technology components (e.g., circuit boards), and electronic office equipment. In addition, companies in the Technology Hardware Industry include producers and distributors of semiconductors and other integrated chips, other products related to the semiconductor industry such as motherboards, and manufacturers of high-technology tools and/or equipment used in the creation of semiconductors, photonics, wafers, and other high-technology components. The companies in the Technology Hardware Industry can be significantly affected by competitive pressures, aggressive pricing, technological developments, changing domestic demand, the ability to attract and retain skilled employees and availability and price of components. The market for products produced by companies in the Technology Hardware Industry is characterized by rapidly changing technology, rapid product obsolescence, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards and frequent new product introductions. The success of these companies depends in substantial part on the timely and successful introduction of new products. In addition, many of the companies in the Technology Hardware Industry rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. The Technology Hardware Industry is a separate industry within the Technology Sector.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to Fund transactions (e.g., derivative transactions) will be unable or unwilling to perform its contractual obligation to the Fund. The Fund expects to use derivatives instruments to gain exposure to the Underlying Issuers to seek to achieve its investment objective. Through these investments and related arrangements, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or deliver the reference asset contemplated by such arrangements or otherwise to meet its contractual obligations (i.e., counterparty credit risk). If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment, delivery or other obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount it is entitled to receive, may not be able to maintain its desired exposure to the Underlying Issuers, or may experience delays in recovering the collateral or other assets held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your Shares in the Fund will decrease.

In addition, the Fund may enter into derivative transactions with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. To the extent the Fund's counterparties are concentrated in the financial services sector, the Fund bears the risk that those counterparties may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, increased competition, and/or wide scale credit losses resulting from financial difficulties or borrowers affecting that economic sector. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants ("APs"), the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Fund Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Depository Receipt Risk.** Depository receipts, including ADRs, involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities, such as changes in political or economic conditions of other countries and changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies. Depository receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). When the Fund invests in depository receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depository receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares. Because the Underlying Shares trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund may experience premiums and discounts greater than those of funds without exposure to such Underlying Shares.
- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund expects to use swap agreements and forward contracts to seek to achieve its investment objective. The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the reference asset; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivatives instrument; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. The Fund expects to primarily utilize derivatives instruments that are not designed to produce leverage. The Fund, however, may invest in derivatives that give rise to economic leverage, but expects any such economic leverage to be minimal. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause the Fund to liquidate other portfolio investments at inopportune times (e.g., at a loss to comply with limits on leverage imposed by the 1940 Act or when the Adviser otherwise would have preferred to hold the investment) or

to meet redemption requests. Certain of the Fund's transactions in derivatives also could affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns. Any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using derivatives also may have the effect of lowering the Fund's return. To the extent the Fund invests in derivatives instruments that give rise to economic leverage, the value of the Fund's portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods.

In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

- *Swap Agreements.* Swap agreements are entered into primarily with major financial intermediaries for a specified period which may range from one day to more than one year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or swapped between the parties is calculated based on a notional amount or the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a reference asset. The Fund also will enter into swap agreements that provide for the physical delivery of the reference asset where, instead of exchanging the return earned or realized on the underlying securities, the Fund takes physical delivery of the underlying security. Swap agreements are generally traded over the counter, and therefore, may not receive regulatory protection, which may expose investors, including the Fund, to significant losses.
- *Forwards Contracts.* The primary risks associated with the use of forwards contracts, which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV and total return, are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the forward contract and the price of underlying asset; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forwards contract and the resulting inability to close a forwards contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (e) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it maybe disadvantageous to do so.

The Fund is subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of leverage risk, as measured by value-at-risk (VaR) testing, the Fund may incur through its derivatives investments. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory constraints regularly or over an extended period, the Fund may determine it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategies to reduce its use of derivatives. Any such adjustments may adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and its performance.

- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stocks and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.
- **Exchange-Traded Fund ("ETF") Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has 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. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (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 Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.

- **Fixed Income Risk.** Fixed income securities are subject to call, credit, extension, and interest rate risk.
 - *Call Risk.* During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by the Fund may “call” or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund’s income.
 - *Credit Risk.* An issuer of a fixed income security, such as a corporate bond, may be unable or unwilling to make interest and principal payments when due. The Fund also is subject to the related risk that the value of a fixed income security may decline because of concerns about the issuer’s creditworthiness. Credit risk is heightened to the extent the Fund invests in below investment-grade securities, which also are referred to as high-yield securities or junk bonds.
 - *Extension Risk.* During periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations will be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply, resulting in a decline in the Fund’s income and potentially in the value of the Fund’s investments.
 - *Interest Rate Risk.* An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by the Fund to decline. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. Variable and floating rate securities may increase or decrease in value in response to changes in interest rates, although generally to a lesser degree than fixed-income securities.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there also is the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund’s portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund’s shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.
- **Investment Company Risk.** The risks of investing in investment companies, such as ETFs, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund may be subject to statutory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. ETFs may be less liquid than other investments, and thus their share values more volatile than the values of the investments they hold. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the “ETF Risks” described above.
- **Large-Capitalization Risk.** The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies also may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- **Liquidity and Valuation Risk.** It may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular investments within a reasonable time at a fair price, or the price at which it has been valued by the Adviser for purposes of the Fund’s NAV, causing the Fund to be less liquid and unable to realize what the Adviser believes should be the price of the investment. Valuation of portfolio investments may be difficult, such as during periods of market turmoil or reduced liquidity, and for investments that may, for example, trade infrequently or irregularly. In these and other circumstances, an investment may be valued using fair value methodologies, which are inherently subjective, reflect good faith judgments based on available information and may not accurately estimate the price at which the Fund could sell the investment at that time.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser’s and Sub-Adviser’s success or failure to implement the Fund’s strategies and to efficiently execute investment transactions, respectively. The Fund invests in derivatives instruments, which may create enhanced risks for the Fund and the Adviser’s ability to control the Fund’s level of risk will depend on the Adviser’s skill in managing such instruments. In addition, the Adviser’s evaluations and assumptions regarding investments, interest rates, inflation, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund’s investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund’s NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, 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. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of these

factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, trade tensions and the threat of tariffs imposed by the U.S. and other countries. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets. It is unknown how long circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic will persist, whether they will reoccur in the future, whether efforts to support the economy and financial markets will be successful, and what additional implications may follow from the pandemic. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect Fund performance.

- **Money Market Instrument Risk.** The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Money market funds may be subject to credit risk with respect to the debt instruments in which they invest. Depository accounts may be subject to credit risk with respect to the financial institution in which the depository account is held. Money market instruments may lose money.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is “non-diversified,” it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **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. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sectors and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting each of these sectors.
 - *Communications Sector Risk.* The Fund's investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Communications Sector. The Communications Sector includes companies that facilitate communication and offer related content and information through various mediums. It includes telecom and media & entertainment companies including producers of interactive gaming products and companies engaged in content and information creation or distribution through proprietary platforms. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities of such issuers will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the Communications Sector. The performance of companies operating in the Communications Sector has historically been closely tied to the performance of the overall economy, and also is affected by economic growth, consumer confidence, attitudes and spending. Increased sensitivity to short product cycles and aggressive pricing, challenges in bringing products to market and changes in demographics and consumer tastes also can affect the demand for, and success of, communication services products and services in the marketplace.
 - *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.* The Fund's investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Consumer Discretionary Sector. The manufacturing segment of the Consumer Discretionary Sector includes automotive, household durable goods, leisure equipment and textiles and apparel. The services segment includes hotels, restaurants and other leisure facilities, and consumer retailing and services. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities of such issuers will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the Consumer Discretionary Sector. The performance of companies operating in the Consumer Discretionary Sector has historically been closely tied to the performance of the overall economy, and also is affected by economic growth, consumer confidence, attitudes and spending. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes also can affect the demand for, and success of, consumer products and services in the marketplace. Moreover, the Consumer Discretionary Sector encompasses those businesses that tend to be the most sensitive to economic cycles.
 - *Technology Sector Risk.* The Fund's investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Technology Sector. The Technology Sector includes companies that offer software and information technology services, manufacturers and distributors of technology hardware and equipment such as communications equipment, computers and peripherals, electronic equipment and related instruments and semiconductors. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities of such issuers will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the Technology Sector. The prices of the securities of companies operating in the Technology Sector are closely tied to market competition, increased sensitivity to short product cycles and aggressive pricing, and problems with bringing products to market.

- Tax Risk.** In order to qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to a regulated investment company (“RIC”), the Fund must satisfy certain diversification and other requirements. In particular, at each quarter end (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets must generally be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or the securities (other than the securities of another RIC) of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the “Diversification Requirement”). The Fund anticipates gaining exposure to between five and ten Underlying Issuers. To satisfy the Diversification Requirement, the Fund will gain exposure to the Underlying Issuers by entering into swap agreements and forward contracts (derivatives instruments) or by investing in equity securities of an Underlying Issuer. The determination of the value and the identity of the issuer of derivative investments is often unclear for purposes of the Diversification Requirement described above. Although the Fund intends to carefully monitor its investments to ensure that it is adequately diversified under the Diversification Requirement, there are no assurances that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) will agree with the Fund’s determination of the issuer and valuation under the Diversification Requirement with respect to such derivatives instruments as the application of the Diversification Requirements to derivative investments is often unclear. The Fund’s efforts to satisfy the Diversification Requirement may affect the Fund’s execution of its investment strategy. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level (unless certain relief provisions are available.) The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution to shareholders. In addition, in order to requalify as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. In addition, the Fund’s use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains or otherwise affect the Fund’s ability to pay out dividends subject to preferential rates or the dividends received deduction, thereby increasing the amount of taxes payable by some shareholders. Please see the section entitled “Federal Income Taxes – Taxation of the Funds in the SAI for more information.
- U.S. Government Securities Risk.** U.S. government securities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. U.S. government securities are subject to the risks associated with fixed-income and debt securities, particularly interest rate risk and credit risk.

Performance

The Fund is new and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information when available, can be found on the Fund’s website at www.roundhillinvestments.com.

Portfolio Management

Adviser	Roundhill Financial Inc.
Sub-Adviser	Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC
Portfolio Managers	Will Hershey and Timothy Maloney, each a portfolio manager for the Adviser, and Andrew Serowik, Todd Alberico, and Gabriel Tan, each a portfolio manager for the Sub-Adviser, have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in March, 2023

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the “bid” price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the “ask” price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. The difference in the bid and ask prices is referred to as the “bid-ask spread.”

Recent information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at www.roundhillinvestments.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

ROUNDHILL BIG AIRLINES ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Roundhill BIG Airlines ETF (“Airlines ETF” or the “Fund”) seeks growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (<i>fees paid directly from your investment</i>)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fee	0.29%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%

* “Other Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. In addition, “Other Expenses” does not include fees paid to the Fund’s swap contract or forward contract (collectively, the “Exposure Contracts”) counterparties. These fees and expenses, which are not reflected in this Annual Fund Operating Expenses table, are embedded in the return of the Exposure Contracts (*i.e.*, the fees and expenses reduce the investment return of the Exposure Contracts) and represent an indirect cost of investing in the Fund.

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. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year: \$30

3 Years: \$93

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that pursues its investment objective by seeking investment exposure to the largest companies (“Underlying Issuers”) in the Airlines Industry, an industry defined by an independent industry classification scheme. The Fund generally will offer exposure to between five and ten Underlying Issuers primarily through the use of swap agreements and/or forward contracts. The Fund also may invest directly in the equity securities issued by the Underlying Issuers, such as common stock or American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), or other securities that provide similar exposure to one or more Underlying Issuers when the Adviser believes doing so is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in financial instruments and other investments that provide exposure to, or in combination have economic characteristics similar or equivalent to those of, the largest (*i.e.*, top quartile by market capitalization, revenue, profit, market share or other similar metric) companies in the airlines industry, an industry defined by an independent industry classification scheme.

Roundhill Financial Inc. (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, selects the Underlying Issuers for the Fund from a universe comprising the largest companies, measured by market capitalization in the Airlines Industry the shares of which are also listed on a US exchange (including in the form of ADRs). On an annual basis, the Adviser reviews the universe and selects the Underlying Issuers for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio based on their market capitalization, trading volumes, and sector relevance, in an attempt to identify the largest and most liquid companies representative of the Airlines Industry. The selected Underlying Issuers are then equally weighted in the portfolio. The Adviser generally rebalances the weighting of the Underlying Issuers in the Fund’s portfolio on a quarterly basis.

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”), the Fund’s sub-adviser, positions the Fund’s portfolio daily to seek to achieve exposure to the Underlying Issuers to the fullest extent possible consistent with the Fund’s investment objective.

As a result of its investment strategies, the Fund will concentrate (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its total assets) its investments in the Airlines Industry. Additionally, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's portfolio in (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; and/or (3) short-term bond ETFs.

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Cash Transaction Risk.** The Fund expects to effect certain creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. 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 in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions also may cause the Fund's Shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Further, effecting purchases and redemptions primarily in cash may cause the Fund to incur additional costs, such as portfolio transaction costs. These costs can decrease the Fund's NAV.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund expects to have concentrated (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its net assets) investment exposure in the Airlines Industry. Further, the Fund expects to obtain such investment exposure by transacting primarily with a limited number of financial intermediaries conducting business in the same industry or group of related industries. As a result, the Fund is more vulnerable to adverse market, economic, regulatory, political or other developments affecting those industries or groups of related industries than a fund that invests its assets in a more diversified manner.
 - *Airlines Industry.* The Airlines Industry includes companies that provide primarily passenger air transportation ("Airline Companies"). Airline Companies may be adversely affected by a downturn in economic conditions that can result in decreased demand for air travel. Due to the discretionary nature of business and leisure travel spending, Airlines Industry revenues are heavily influenced by the condition of the U.S. economy and economies in other regions of the world. Airline Companies also may be significantly affected by changes in fuel prices, which may be very volatile. Due to the competitive nature of the Airlines Industry, Airline Companies may not be able to pass on increased fuel prices to customers by increasing fares which may have a negative impact on profit margins. Airline Companies also may be significantly affected by the imposition of tariffs and/or changes in labor relations, insurance costs, and the imposition by the United States or other countries of taxes or tariffs applicable to airline travel, aircraft manufacturing, or aircraft sales. The trend in the United States has been to deregulate transportation companies, which could have a favorable long-term effect, but future government decisions could adversely affect Airline Companies. Airline Companies also may be highly dependent on aircraft or related equipment from a small number of suppliers, and consequently, issues affecting the availability, reliability, safety, or longevity of such aircraft or equipment (*e.g.*, the inability of a supplier to meet aircraft demand or the grounding of an aircraft due to safety concerns) may have a significant effect on the operations and profitability of Airline Companies. The Airlines Industry is a separate industry within the Industrials Sector.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to Fund transactions (*e.g.*, derivative transactions) will be unable or unwilling to perform its contractual obligation to the Fund. The Fund expects to use derivatives instruments to gain exposure to the Underlying Issuers to seek to achieve its investment objective. Through these investments and related arrangements, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or deliver the reference asset contemplated by such arrangements or otherwise to meet its contractual obligations (*i.e.*, counterparty credit risk). If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment, delivery or other obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount it is entitled to receive, may not be able to maintain its desired exposure to the Underlying Issuers, or may experience delays in recovering the collateral or other assets held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your Shares in the Fund will decrease.

In addition, the Fund may enter into derivative transactions with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. To the extent the Fund's counterparties are concentrated in the financial services sector, the Fund bears the risk that those counterparties may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, increased competition, and/or wide scale credit losses resulting from financial difficulties or borrowers affecting that economic sector. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants ("APs"), the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Fund Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Depository Receipt Risk.** Depository receipts, including ADRs, involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities, such as changes in political or economic conditions of other countries and changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies. Depository receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). When the Fund invests in depository receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depository receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares. Because the Underlying Shares trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund may experience premiums and discounts greater than those of funds without exposure to such Underlying Shares.
- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund expects to use swap agreements and forward contracts to seek to achieve its investment objective. The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the reference asset; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivatives instrument; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. The Fund expects to primarily utilize derivatives instruments that are not designed to produce leverage. The Fund, however, may invest in derivatives that give rise to economic leverage, but expects any such economic leverage to be minimal. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause the Fund to liquidate other portfolio investments at inopportune times (e.g., at a loss to comply with limits on leverage imposed by the 1940 Act or when the Adviser otherwise would have preferred to hold the investment) or to meet redemption requests. Certain of the Fund's transactions in derivatives also could affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns. Any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using derivatives also may have the effect of lowering the Fund's return. To the extent the Fund invests in derivatives instruments that give rise to economic leverage, the value of the Fund's portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods.

In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

- *Swap Agreements.* Swap agreements are entered into primarily with major financial intermediaries for a specified period which may range from one day to more than one year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or swapped between the parties is calculated based on a notional amount or the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a reference asset. The Fund also will enter into swap agreements that provide for the physical delivery of the reference asset where, instead of exchanging the return earned or realized on the underlying securities, the Fund takes physical delivery of the underlying security. Swap agreements are generally traded over the counter, and therefore, may not receive regulatory protection, which may expose investors, including the Fund, to significant losses.
- *Forwards Contracts.* The primary risks associated with the use of forwards contracts, which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV and total return, are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the forward contract and the price of underlying asset; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forwards contract and the resulting inability to close a forwards contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (e) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it maybe disadvantageous to do so.

The Fund is subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of leverage risk, as measured by value-at-risk (VaR) testing, the Fund may incur through its derivatives investments. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory constraints regularly or over an extended period, the Fund may determine it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategies to reduce its use of derivatives. Any such adjustments may adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and its performance.

- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stocks and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.

- **Exchange-Traded Fund (“ETF”) Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has 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. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (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 Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC (the “Exchange”) and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.
- **Fixed Income Risk.** Fixed income securities are subject to call, credit, extension, and interest rate risk.
 - *Call Risk.* During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by the Fund may “call” or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund’s income.
 - *Credit Risk.* An issuer of a fixed income security, such as a corporate bond, may be unable or unwilling to make interest and principal payments when due. The Fund also is subject to the related risk that the value of a fixed income security may decline because of concerns about the issuer’s creditworthiness. Credit risk is heightened to the extent the Fund invests in below investment-grade securities, which also are referred to as high-yield securities or junk bonds.
 - *Extension Risk.* During periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations will be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply, resulting in a decline in the Fund’s income and potentially in the value of the Fund’s investments.
 - *Interest Rate Risk.* An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by the Fund to decline. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. Variable and floating rate securities may increase or decrease in value in response to changes in interest rates, although generally to a lesser degree than fixed-income securities.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there also is the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund’s portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund’s shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.
- **Investment Company Risk.** The risks of investing in investment companies, such as ETFs, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund may be subject to statutory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. ETFs may be less liquid than other investments, and thus their share values more volatile than the values of the investments they hold. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the “ETF Risks” described above.

- **Large-Capitalization Risk.** The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies also may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- **Liquidity and Valuation Risk.** It may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular investments within a reasonable time at a fair price, or the price at which it has been valued by the Adviser for purposes of the Fund's NAV, causing the Fund to be less liquid and unable to realize what the Adviser believes should be the price of the investment. Valuation of portfolio investments may be difficult, such as during periods of market turmoil or reduced liquidity, and for investments that may, for example, trade infrequently or irregularly. In these and other circumstances, an investment may be valued using fair value methodologies, which are inherently subjective, reflect good faith judgments based on available information and may not accurately estimate the price at which the Fund could sell the investment at that time.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's and Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement the Fund's strategies and to efficiently execute investment transactions, respectively. The Fund invests in derivatives instruments, which may create enhanced risks for the Fund and the Adviser's ability to control the Fund's level of risk will depend on the Adviser's skill in managing such instruments. In addition, the Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding investments, interest rates, inflation, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund's investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, 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. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of these factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, trade tensions and the threat of tariffs imposed by the U.S. and other countries. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets. It is unknown how long circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic will persist, whether they will reoccur in the future, whether efforts to support the economy and financial markets will be successful, and what additional implications may follow from the pandemic. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect Fund performance.
- **Money Market Instrument Risk.** The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Money market funds may be subject to credit risk with respect to the debt instruments in which they invest. Depository accounts may be subject to credit risk with respect to the financial institution in which the depository account is held. Money market instruments may lose money.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **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. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sector and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector.
 - *Industrials Sector Risk.* The Fund's investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Industrials Sector. The Industrials Sector includes companies that provide transportation services such as airlines, air freight and logistics, railroads, marine, and trucking. It also includes manufacturers and distributors of capital goods such as aerospace & defense, building products, electrical equipment and machinery and companies that offer construction & engineering services. It further includes providers of commercial & professional services including printing, environmental and facilities services, office services & supplies, security & alarm services, human resource & employment services, research & consulting services. The stock prices of companies in the Industrials Sector are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for Industrials Sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Government regulation, world events and economic conditions may affect the performance of companies in the Industrials Sector. Companies in the Industrials Sector may be at risk for environmental damage and product liability claims.

- **Tax Risk.** In order to qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to a regulated investment company (“RIC”), the Fund must satisfy certain diversification and other requirements. In particular, at each quarter end (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets must generally be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or the securities (other than the securities of another RIC) of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the “Diversification Requirement”). The Fund anticipates gaining exposure to between five and ten Underlying Issuers. To satisfy the Diversification Requirement, the Fund will gain exposure to the Underlying Issuers by entering into swap agreements and forward contracts (derivatives instruments) or by investing in equity securities of an Underlying Issuer. The determination of the value and the identity of the issuer of derivative investments is often unclear for purposes of the Diversification Requirement described above. Although the Fund intends to carefully monitor its investments to ensure that it is adequately diversified under the Diversification Requirement, there are no assurances that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) will agree with the Fund’s determination of the issuer and valuation under the Diversification Requirement with respect to such derivatives instruments as the application of the Diversification Requirements to derivative investments is often unclear. The Fund’s efforts to satisfy the Diversification Requirement may affect the Fund’s execution of its investment strategy. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level (unless certain relief provisions are available.) The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution to shareholders. In addition, in order to requalify as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. In addition, the Fund’s use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains or otherwise affect the Fund’s ability to pay out dividends subject to preferential rates or the dividends received deduction, thereby increasing the amount of taxes payable by some shareholders. Please see the section entitled “Federal Income Taxes – Taxation of the Funds in the SAI for more information.
- **U.S. Government Securities Risk.** U.S. government securities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. U.S. government securities are subject to the risks associated with fixed-income and debt securities, particularly interest rate risk and credit risk.

Performance

The Fund is new and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information when available, can be found on the Fund’s website at www.roundhillinvestments.com.

Portfolio Management

Adviser	Roundhill Financial Inc.
Sub-Adviser	Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC
Portfolio Managers	Will Hershey and Timothy Maloney, each a portfolio manager for the Adviser, and Andrew Serowik, Todd Alberico, and Gabriel Tan, each a portfolio manager for the Sub-Adviser, have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in March, 2023

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the “bid” price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the “ask” price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. The difference in the bid and ask prices is referred to as the “bid-ask spread.”

Recent information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at www.roundhillinvestments.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

ROUNDHILL BIG DEFENSE ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Roundhill BIG Defense ETF (“Defense ETF” or the “Fund”) seeks growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (<i>fees paid directly from your investment</i>)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fee	0.29%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%

* “Other Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. In addition, “Other Expenses” does not include fees paid to the Fund’s swap contract or forward contract (collectively, the “Exposure Contracts”) counterparties. These fees and expenses, which are not reflected in this Annual Fund Operating Expenses table, are embedded in the return of the Exposure Contracts (*i.e.*, the fees and expenses reduce the investment return of the Exposure Contracts) and represent an indirect cost of investing in the Fund.

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. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year: \$30

3 Years: \$93

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that pursues its investment objective by seeking investment exposure to the largest companies (“Underlying Issuers”) in the Aerospace & Defense Industry (the “Defense Industry”), an industry defined by an independent industry classification scheme. The Fund generally will offer exposure to between five and ten Underlying Issuers primarily through the use of swap agreements and/or forward contracts. The Fund also may invest directly in the equity securities issued by the Underlying Issuers, such as common stock or American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), or other securities that provide similar exposure to one or more Underlying Issuers when the Adviser believes doing so is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in financial instruments and other investments that provide exposure to, or in combination have economic characteristics similar or equivalent to those of, the largest (*i.e.*, top quartile by market capitalization, revenue, profit, market share or other similar metric) companies in the defense industry, an industry defined by an independent industry classification scheme.

Roundhill Financial Inc. (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, selects the Underlying Issuers for the Fund from a universe comprising the largest companies, measured by market capitalization in the Defense Industry the shares of which are also listed on a US exchange (including in the form of ADRs). On an annual basis, the Adviser reviews the universe and selects the Underlying Issuers for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio based on their market capitalization, trading volumes, and sector relevance, in an attempt to identify the largest and most liquid companies representative of the Defense Industry. The selected Underlying Issuers are then equally weighted in the portfolio. The Adviser generally rebalances the weighting of the Underlying Issuers in the Fund’s portfolio on a quarterly basis.

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”), the Fund’s sub-adviser, positions the Fund’s portfolio daily to seek to achieve exposure to the Underlying Issuers to the fullest extent possible consistent with the Fund’s investment objective.

As a result of its investment strategies, the Fund will concentrate (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its total assets) its investments in the Defense Industry. Additionally, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's portfolio in (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; and/or (3) short-term bond ETFs.

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Cash Transaction Risk.** The Fund expects to effect certain creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. 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 in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions also may cause the Fund's Shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Further, effecting purchases and redemptions primarily in cash may cause the Fund to incur additional costs, such as portfolio transaction costs. These costs can decrease the Fund's NAV.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund expects to have concentrated (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its net assets) investment exposure in the Defense Industry. Further, the Fund expects to obtain such investment exposure by transacting primarily with a limited number of financial intermediaries conducting business in the same industry or group of related industries. As a result, the Fund is more vulnerable to adverse market, economic, regulatory, political or other developments affecting those industries or groups of related industries than a fund that invests its assets in a more diversified manner.
 - *Aerospace & Defense Industry.* The Aerospace & Defense Industry includes companies that are manufacturers of civil or military aerospace and defense equipment, parts or products. The Aerospace & Defense Industry can be highly cyclical and companies in the Aerospace & Defense Industry may suffer periodic operating losses. The Aerospace & Defense Industry also can be significantly affected by geopolitical, economic, and environmental factors, increased competition, and the ability to attract and hire and retain highly skilled employees, including key personnel. Legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision also may affect companies in the Aerospace & Defense Industry. The Aerospace & Defense Industry is a separate industry within the Industrials Sector.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to Fund transactions (*e.g.*, derivative transactions) will be unable or unwilling to perform its contractual obligation to the Fund. The Fund expects to use derivatives instruments to gain exposure to the Underlying Issuers to seek to achieve its investment objective. Through these investments and related arrangements, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or deliver the reference asset contemplated by such arrangements or otherwise to meet its contractual obligations (*i.e.*, counterparty credit risk). If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment, delivery or other obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount it is entitled to receive, may not be able to maintain its desired exposure to the Underlying Issuers, or may experience delays in recovering the collateral or other assets held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your Shares in the Fund will decrease.

In addition, the Fund may enter into derivative transactions with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. To the extent the Fund's counterparties are concentrated in the financial services sector, the Fund bears the risk that those counterparties may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, increased competition, and/or wide scale credit losses resulting from financial difficulties or borrowers affecting that economic sector. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants ("APs"), the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Fund Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Depository Receipt Risk.** Depository receipts, including ADRs, involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities, such as changes in political or economic conditions of other countries and changes in the exchange rates of

foreign currencies. Depositary receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares (“Underlying Shares”). When the Fund invests in depositary receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depositary receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares. Because the Underlying Shares trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the Fund’s primary listing exchange is open, the Fund may experience premiums and discounts greater than those of funds without exposure to such Underlying Shares.

- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund expects to use swap agreements and forward contracts to seek to achieve its investment objective. The Fund’s derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the reference asset; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivatives instrument; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. The Fund expects to primarily utilize derivatives instruments that are not designed to produce leverage. The Fund, however, may invest in derivatives that give rise to economic leverage, but expects any such economic leverage to be minimal. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause the Fund to liquidate other portfolio investments at inopportune times (e.g., at a loss to comply with limits on leverage imposed by the 1940 Act or when the Adviser otherwise would have preferred to hold the investment) or to meet redemption requests. Certain of the Fund’s transactions in derivatives also could affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund’s after-tax returns. Any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using derivatives also may have the effect of lowering the Fund’s return. To the extent the Fund invests in derivatives instruments that give rise to economic leverage, the value of the Fund’s portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods.

In addition, the Fund’s investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

- *Swap Agreements.* Swap agreements are entered into primarily with major financial intermediaries for a specified period which may range from one day to more than one year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or swapped between the parties is calculated based on a notional amount or the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a reference asset. The Fund also will enter into swap agreements that provide for the physical delivery of the reference asset where, instead of exchanging the return earned or realized on the underlying securities, the Fund takes physical delivery of the underlying security. Swap agreements are generally traded over the counter, and therefore, may not receive regulatory protection, which may expose investors, including the Fund, to significant losses.
- *Forwards Contracts.* The primary risks associated with the use of forwards contracts, which may adversely affect the Fund’s NAV and total return, are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the forward contract and the price of underlying asset; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forwards contract and the resulting inability to close a forwards contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (e) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it maybe disadvantageous to do so.

The Fund is subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of leverage risk, as measured by value-at-risk (VaR) testing, the Fund may incur through its derivatives investments. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory constraints regularly or over an extended period, the Fund may determine it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund’s investment strategies to reduce its use of derivatives. Any such adjustments may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective and its performance.

- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund’s portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stocks and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.
- **Exchange-Traded Fund (“ETF”) Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has 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. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (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 Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.
- **Fixed Income Risk.** Fixed income securities are subject to call, credit, extension, and interest rate risk.
 - *Call Risk.* During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by the Fund may "call" or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.
 - *Credit Risk.* An issuer of a fixed income security, such as a corporate bond, may be unable or unwilling to make interest and principal payments when due. The Fund also is subject to the related risk that the value of a fixed income security may decline because of concerns about the issuer's creditworthiness. Credit risk is heightened to the extent the Fund invests in below investment-grade securities, which also are referred to as high-yield securities or junk bonds.
 - *Extension Risk.* During periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations will be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income and potentially in the value of the Fund's investments.
 - *Interest Rate Risk.* An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by the Fund to decline. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. Variable and floating rate securities may increase or decrease in value in response to changes in interest rates, although generally to a lesser degree than fixed-income securities.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there also is the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.
- **Investment Company Risk.** The risks of investing in investment companies, such as ETFs, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund may be subject to statutory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. ETFs may be less liquid than other investments, and thus their share values more volatile than the values of the investments they hold. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.
- **Large-Capitalization Risk.** The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies also may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- **Liquidity and Valuation Risk.** It may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular investments within a reasonable time at a fair price, or the price at which it has been valued by the Adviser for purposes of the Fund's NAV, causing the Fund to be less liquid and unable to realize what the Adviser believes should be the price of the investment. Valuation of portfolio investments may be difficult, such as during periods of market turmoil or reduced liquidity, and for investments that may, for example, trade infrequently or irregularly. In these and other circumstances, an investment may be valued using fair value

methodologies, which are inherently subjective, reflect good faith judgments based on available information and may not accurately estimate the price at which the Fund could sell the investment at that time.

- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser’s and Sub-Adviser’s success or failure to implement the Fund’s strategies and to efficiently execute investment transactions, respectively. The Fund invests in derivatives instruments, which may create enhanced risks for the Fund and the Adviser’s ability to control the Fund’s level of risk will depend on the Adviser’s skill in managing such instruments. In addition, the Adviser’s evaluations and assumptions regarding investments, interest rates, inflation, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund’s investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund’s NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, 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. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of these factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, trade tensions and the threat of tariffs imposed by the U.S. and other countries. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets. It is unknown how long circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic will persist, whether they will reoccur in the future, whether efforts to support the economy and financial markets will be successful, and what additional implications may follow from the pandemic. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect Fund performance.
- **Money Market Instrument Risk.** The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Money market funds may be subject to credit risk with respect to the debt instruments in which they invest. Depository accounts may be subject to credit risk with respect to the financial institution in which the depository account is held. Money market instruments may lose money.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is “non-diversified,” it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.
- **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. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sector and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector.
 - *Industrials Sector Risk.* The Fund’s investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Industrials Sector. The Industrials Sector includes manufacturers and distributors of capital goods such as aerospace & defense, building products, electrical equipment and machinery and companies that offer construction & engineering services. It also includes providers of commercial & professional services including printing, environmental and facilities services, office services & supplies, security & alarm services, human resource & employment services, research & consulting services. It further includes companies that provide transportation services. The stock prices of companies in the Industrials Sector are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for Industrials Sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Government regulation, world events and economic conditions may affect the performance of companies in the Industrials Sector. Companies in the Industrials Sector may be at risk for environmental damage and product liability claims.
- **Tax Risk.** In order to qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to a regulated investment company (“RIC”), the Fund must satisfy certain diversification and other requirements. In particular, at each quarter end (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets must generally be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or the securities (other than the securities of another RIC) of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the “Diversification Requirement”). The Fund anticipates gaining

exposure to between five and ten Underlying Issuers. To satisfy the Diversification Requirement, the Fund will gain exposure to the Underlying Issuers by entering into swap agreements and forward contracts (derivatives instruments) or by investing in equity securities of an Underlying Issuer. The determination of the value and the identity of the issuer of derivative investments is often unclear for purposes of the Diversification Requirement described above. Although the Fund intends to carefully monitor its investments to ensure that it is adequately diversified under the Diversification Requirement, there are no assurances that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) will agree with the Fund’s determination of the issuer and valuation under the Diversification Requirement with respect to such derivatives instruments as the application of the Diversification Requirements to derivative investments is often unclear. The Fund’s efforts to satisfy the Diversification Requirement may affect the Fund’s execution of its investment strategy. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level (unless certain relief provisions are available.) The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution to shareholders. In addition, in order to requalify as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. In addition, the Fund’s use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains or otherwise affect the Fund’s ability to pay out dividends subject to preferential rates or the dividends received deduction, thereby increasing the amount of taxes payable by some shareholders. Please see the section entitled “Federal Income Taxes – Taxation of the Funds in the SAI for more information.

- **U.S. Government Securities Risk.** U.S. government securities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. U.S. government securities are subject to the risks associated with fixed-income and debt securities, particularly interest rate risk and credit risk.

Performance

The Fund is new and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information when available, can be found on the Fund’s website at www.roundhillinvestments.com.

Portfolio Management

Adviser	Roundhill Financial Inc.
Sub-Adviser	Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC
Portfolio Managers	Will Hershey and Timothy Maloney, each a portfolio manager for the Adviser, and Andrew Serowik, Todd Alberico, and Gabriel Tan, each a portfolio manager for the Sub-Adviser, have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in March, 2023

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the “bid” price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the “ask” price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. The difference in the bid and ask prices is referred to as the “bid-ask spread.”

Recent information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at www.roundhillinvestments.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

ROUNDHILL BIG BANK ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Roundhill BIG Bank ETF (“Bank ETF” or the “Fund”) seeks growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (<i>fees paid directly from your investment</i>)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fee	0.29%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%

* “Other Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. In addition, “Other Expenses” does not include fees paid to the Fund’s swap contract or forward contract (collectively, the “Exposure Contracts”) counterparties. These fees and expenses, which are not reflected in this Annual Fund Operating Expenses table, are embedded in the return of the Exposure Contracts (*i.e.*, the fees and expenses reduce the investment return of the Exposure Contracts) and represent an indirect cost of investing in the Fund.

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. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year: \$30

3 Years: \$93

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that pursues its investment objective by seeking investment exposure to the largest companies (“Underlying Issuers”) in the Banks Industry and/or Capital Markets Industry (“Bank and Capital Markets Industries”), each an industry defined by an independent industry classification scheme. The Fund generally will offer exposure to between five and ten Underlying Issuers primarily through the use of swap agreements and/or forward contracts. The Fund also may invest directly in the equity securities issued by the Underlying Issuers, such as common stock or American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), or other securities that provide similar exposure to one or more Underlying Issuers when the Adviser believes doing so is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in financial instruments and other investments that provide exposure to, or in combination have economic characteristics similar or equivalent to those of, the largest (*i.e.*, top quartile by market capitalization, revenue, profit, market share or other similar metric) companies commonly identified as banks or investment banks and assigned to a bank or capital markets industry, or other industries within a financials sector, as classified by an independent industry classification scheme.

Roundhill Financial Inc. (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, selects the Underlying Issuers for the Fund from a universe comprising the largest companies, measured by market capitalization, in each of the Bank and Capital Markets Industries the shares of which are also listed on a US exchange (including in the form of ADRs). On an annual basis, the Adviser reviews the universe and selects the Underlying Issuers for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio based on their market capitalization, trading volumes, and sector relevance, in an attempt to identify the largest and most liquid companies representative of the Bank and Capital Markets Industries. The selected Underlying Issuers are then equally weighted in the portfolio. The Adviser generally rebalances the weighting of the Underlying Issuers in the Fund’s portfolio on a quarterly basis.

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”), the Fund’s sub-adviser, positions the Fund’s portfolio daily to seek to achieve exposure to the Underlying Issuers to the fullest extent possible consistent with the Fund’s investment objective.

As a result of its investment strategies, the Fund will concentrate (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its total assets) its investments in one or more of the Bank and Capital Markets Industries at any given time. The Bank and Capital Markets Industries in which the Fund may concentrate may vary over time and from time to time. Additionally, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund’s portfolio in (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; and/or (3) short-term bond ETFs.

The Fund is classified as a “non-diversified” investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”).

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Cash Transaction Risk.** The Fund expects to effect certain creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. 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 in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions also may cause the Fund’s Shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund’s NAV. Further, effecting purchases and redemptions primarily in cash may cause the Fund to incur additional costs, such as portfolio transaction costs. These costs can decrease the Fund’s NAV.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund expects to have concentrated (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its net assets) investment exposure in one or more of the Bank and Capital Markets Industries. Further, the Fund expects to obtain such investment exposure by transacting primarily with a limited number of financial intermediaries conducting business in the same industry or group of related industries. As a result, the Fund is more vulnerable to adverse market, economic, regulatory, political or other developments affecting those industries or groups of related industries than a fund that invests its assets in a more diversified manner.
 - *Banks Industry.* The Banks Industry includes large, geographically diversified banks and regional commercial banks. The Fund is subject to risks faced by companies in the Banks Industry Group, including extensive governmental regulation and/or nationalization that affects the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain; adverse effects on profitability due to increases in interest rates or loan losses (which usually increase in economic downturns, which could lead to insolvency or other negative consequences); severe price competition; economic conditions; credit rating downgrades; and increased inter-industry consolidation and competition. This industry has experienced significant losses in the past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual bank or on the industry as a whole cannot be predicted. The Banks Industry is a separate industry within the Financials Sector.
 - *Capital Markets Industry.* The Capital Markets Industry includes asset management companies, custody banks, investment banks, brokerages, financial exchanges, and ratings agencies. The Fund is subject to risks faced by companies in the Capital Markets Industry Group, including extensive governmental regulation that affects the scope of their activities, continuing increases in price competition, decreases in fees or fee-related business, including investment banking, brokerage, asset management and other servicing fees, fluctuations in interest rates and other factors which could adversely affect financial markets. This industry has experienced significant losses in the past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any financial institution or on the industry as a whole cannot be predicted. The Capital Markets Industry is a separate industry within the Financials Sector.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to Fund transactions (*e.g.*, derivative transactions) will be unable or unwilling to perform its contractual obligation to the Fund. The Fund expects to use derivatives instruments to gain exposure to the Underlying Issuers to seek to achieve its investment objective. Through these investments and related arrangements, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or deliver the reference asset contemplated by such arrangements or otherwise to meet its contractual obligations (*i.e.*, counterparty credit risk). If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment, delivery or other obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount it is entitled to receive, may not be able to maintain its desired exposure to the Underlying Issuers, or may experience delays in recovering the collateral or other assets held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your Shares in the Fund will decrease.

In addition, the Fund may enter into derivative transactions with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. To the extent the Fund's counterparties are concentrated in the financial services sector, the Fund bears the risk that those counterparties may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, increased competition, and/or wide scale credit losses resulting from financial difficulties or borrowers affecting that economic sector. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants ("APs"), the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Fund Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Depository Receipt Risk.** Depository receipts, including ADRs, involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities, such as changes in political or economic conditions of other countries and changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies. Depository receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). When the Fund invests in depository receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depository receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares. Because the Underlying Shares trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund may experience premiums and discounts greater than those of funds without exposure to such Underlying Shares.
- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund expects to use swap agreements and forward contracts to seek to achieve its investment objective. The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the reference asset; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivatives instrument; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. The Fund expects to primarily utilize derivatives instruments that are not designed to produce leverage. The Fund, however, may invest in derivatives that give rise to economic leverage, but expects any such economic leverage to be minimal. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause the Fund to liquidate other portfolio investments at inopportune times (e.g., at a loss to comply with limits on leverage imposed by the 1940 Act or when the Adviser otherwise would have preferred to hold the investment) or to meet redemption requests. Certain of the Fund's transactions in derivatives also could affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns. Any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using derivatives also may have the effect of lowering the Fund's return. To the extent the Fund invests in derivatives instruments that give rise to economic leverage, the value of the Fund's portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods.

In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

- *Swap Agreements.* Swap agreements are entered into primarily with major financial intermediaries for a specified period which may range from one day to more than one year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or swapped between the parties is calculated based on a notional amount or the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a reference asset. The Fund also will enter into swap agreements that provide for the physical delivery of the reference asset where, instead of exchanging the return earned or realized on the underlying securities, the Fund takes physical delivery of the underlying security. Swap agreements are generally traded over the counter, and therefore, may not receive regulatory protection, which may expose investors, including the Fund, to significant losses.
- *Forwards Contracts.* The primary risks associated with the use of forwards contracts, which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV and total return, are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the forward contract and the price of underlying asset; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forwards contract and the resulting inability to close a forwards contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (e) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it maybe disadvantageous to do so.

The Fund is subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of leverage risk, as measured by value-at-risk (VaR) testing, the Fund may incur through its derivatives investments. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory constraints regularly or over an extended period, the Fund may determine it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategies to reduce its

use of derivatives. Any such adjustments may adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and its performance.

- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stocks and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.
- **Exchange-Traded Fund ("ETF") Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has 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. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (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 Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.
- **Fixed Income Risk.** Fixed income securities are subject to call, credit, extension, and interest rate risk.
 - *Call Risk.* During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by the Fund may "call" or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.
 - *Credit Risk.* An issuer of a fixed income security, such as a corporate bond, may be unable or unwilling to make interest and principal payments when due. The Fund also is subject to the related risk that the value of a fixed income security may decline because of concerns about the issuer's creditworthiness. Credit risk is heightened to the extent the Fund invests in below investment-grade securities, which also are referred to as high-yield securities or junk bonds.
 - *Extension Risk.* During periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations will be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income and potentially in the value of the Fund's investments.
 - *Interest Rate Risk.* An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by the Fund to decline. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. Variable and floating rate securities may increase or decrease in value in response to changes in interest rates, although generally to a lesser degree than fixed-income securities.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there also is the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

- **Investment Company Risk.** The risks of investing in investment companies, such as ETFs, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund may be subject to statutory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. ETFs may be less liquid than other investments, and thus their share values more volatile than the values of the investments they hold. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the “ETF Risks” described above.
- **Large-Capitalization Risk.** The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies also may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- **Liquidity and Valuation Risk.** It may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular investments within a reasonable time at a fair price, or the price at which it has been valued by the Adviser for purposes of the Fund’s NAV, causing the Fund to be less liquid and unable to realize what the Adviser believes should be the price of the investment. Valuation of portfolio investments may be difficult, such as during periods of market turmoil or reduced liquidity, and for investments that may, for example, trade infrequently or irregularly. In these and other circumstances, an investment may be valued using fair value methodologies, which are inherently subjective, reflect good faith judgments based on available information and may not accurately estimate the price at which the Fund could sell the investment at that time.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser’s and Sub-Adviser’s success or failure to implement the Fund’s strategies and to efficiently execute investment transactions, respectively. The Fund invests in derivatives instruments, which may create enhanced risks for the Fund and the Adviser’s ability to control the Fund’s level of risk will depend on the Adviser’s skill in managing such instruments. In addition, the Adviser’s evaluations and assumptions regarding investments, interest rates, inflation, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund’s investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund’s NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, 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. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of these factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, trade tensions and the threat of tariffs imposed by the U.S. and other countries. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets. It is unknown how long circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic will persist, whether they will reoccur in the future, whether efforts to support the economy and financial markets will be successful, and what additional implications may follow from the pandemic. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect Fund performance.
- **Money Market Instrument Risk.** The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Money market funds may be subject to credit risk with respect to the debt instruments in which they invest. Depository accounts may be subject to credit risk with respect to the financial institution in which the depository account is held. Money market instruments may lose money.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is “non-diversified,” it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.
- **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. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sector and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector.
 - *Financials Sector Risk.* The Fund’s investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Financials Sector. The Financials Sector includes companies involved in banking, thrifts & mortgage finance, specialized finance, consumer finance, asset management and custody banks, investment banking and brokerage and insurance. It also includes Financial Exchanges

& Data and Mortgage REITs. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities of such issuers may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, government regulation, the rate of defaults on corporate, consumer and government debt, the availability and cost of capital, and fallout from the housing and sub-prime mortgage crisis. Banks and capital markets companies, in particular, may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, catastrophic events, price and market competition, or other changes in government regulation or tax law and/or rate regulation, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. This sector has experienced significant losses in the recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber-attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses.

- **Tax Risk.** In order to qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to a regulated investment company (“RIC”), the Fund must satisfy certain diversification and other requirements. In particular, at each quarter end (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets must generally be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or the securities (other than the securities of another RIC) of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the “Diversification Requirement”). The Fund anticipates gaining exposure to between five and ten Underlying Issuers. To satisfy the Diversification Requirement, the Fund will gain exposure to the Underlying Issuers by entering into swap agreements and forward contracts (derivatives instruments) or by investing in equity securities of an Underlying Issuer. The determination of the value and the identity of the issuer of derivative investments is often unclear for purposes of the Diversification Requirement described above. Although the Fund intends to carefully monitor its investments to ensure that it is adequately diversified under the Diversification Requirement, there are no assurances that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) will agree with the Fund’s determination of the issuer and valuation under the Diversification Requirement with respect to such derivatives instruments as the application of the Diversification Requirements to derivative investments is often unclear. The Fund’s efforts to satisfy the Diversification Requirement may affect the Fund’s execution of its investment strategy. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level (unless certain relief provisions are available.) The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution to shareholders. In addition, in order to requalify as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. In addition, the Fund’s use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains or otherwise affect the Fund’s ability to pay out dividends subject to preferential rates or the dividends received deduction, thereby increasing the amount of taxes payable by some shareholders. Please see the section entitled “Federal Income Taxes – Taxation of the Funds in the SAI for more information.
- **U.S. Government Securities Risk.** U.S. government securities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. U.S. government securities are subject to the risks associated with fixed-income and debt securities, particularly interest rate risk and credit risk.

Performance

The Fund is new and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information when available, can be found on the Fund’s website at www.roundhillinvestments.com.

Portfolio Management

Adviser	Roundhill Financial Inc.
Sub-Adviser	Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC
Portfolio Managers	Will Hershey and Timothy Maloney, each a portfolio manager for the Adviser, and Andrew Serowik, Todd Alberico, and Gabriel Tan, each a portfolio manager for the Sub-Adviser, have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in March, 2023

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the “bid” price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the “ask” price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. The difference in the bid and ask prices is referred to as the “bid-ask spread.”

Recent information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at www.roundhillinvestments.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

ROUNDHILL BIG OIL ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Roundhill BIG Oil ETF (“Oil ETF” or the “Fund”) seeks growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (<i>fees paid directly from your investment</i>)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fee	0.29%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%

* “Other Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. In addition, “Other Expenses” does not include fees paid to the Fund’s swap contract or forward contract (collectively, the “Exposure Contracts”) counterparties. These fees and expenses, which are not reflected in this Annual Fund Operating Expenses table, are embedded in the return of the Exposure Contracts (*i.e.*, the fees and expenses reduce the investment return of the Exposure Contracts) and represent an indirect cost of investing in the Fund.

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. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year: \$30

3 Years: \$93

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that pursues its investment objective by seeking investment exposure to the largest companies (“Underlying Issuers”) in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry (“Oil Industry”), an industry defined by an independent industry classification scheme. The Fund generally will offer exposure to between five and ten Underlying Issuers primarily through the use of swap agreements and/or forward contracts. The Fund also may invest directly in the equity securities issued by the Underlying Issuers, such as common stock or American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), or other securities that provide similar exposure to one or more Underlying Issuers when the Adviser believes doing so is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in financial instruments and other investments that provide exposure to, or in combination have economic characteristics similar or equivalent to those of, the largest (*i.e.*, top quartile by market capitalization, revenue, profit, market share or other similar metric) companies in the oil industry, an industry defined by an independent industry classification scheme.

Roundhill Financial Inc. (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, selects the Underlying Issuers for the Fund from a universe comprising the largest companies, measured by market capitalization in the Oil Industry the shares of which are also listed on a US exchange (including in the form of ADRs). On an annual basis, the Adviser reviews the universe and selects the Underlying Issuers for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio based on their market capitalization, trading volumes, and sector relevance, in an attempt to identify the largest and most liquid companies representative of the Oil Industry. The selected Underlying Issuers are then equally weighted in the portfolio. The Adviser generally rebalances the weighting of the Underlying Issuers in the Fund’s portfolio on a quarterly basis.

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”), the Fund’s sub-adviser, positions the Fund’s portfolio daily to seek to achieve exposure to the Underlying Issuers to the fullest extent possible consistent with the Fund’s investment objective.

As a result of its investment strategies, the Fund will concentrate (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its total assets) its investments in Oil Industry. Additionally, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's portfolio in (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; and/or (3) short-term bond ETFs.

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Cash Transaction Risk.** The Fund expects to effect certain creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. 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 in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions also may cause the Fund's Shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Further, effecting purchases and redemptions primarily in cash may cause the Fund to incur additional costs, such as portfolio transaction costs. These costs can decrease the Fund's NAV.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund expects to have concentrated (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its net assets) investment exposure in the Oil Industry. Further, the Fund expects to obtain such investment exposure by transacting primarily with a limited number of financial intermediaries conducting business in the same industry or group of related industries. As a result, the Fund is more vulnerable to adverse market, economic, regulatory, political or other developments affecting those industries or groups of related industries than a fund that invests its assets in a more diversified manner.
 - *Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry.* The Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry includes companies engaged in oil and gas exploration and production (including integrated oil and gas exploration), oil and gas refining and marketing, oil and gas storage and transportation, and production and mining of coal and consumable fuels. The prices of the securities of companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry may fluctuate widely due to supply and demand for a specific product or service, the price of oil and gas, exploration and production spending, world events, and economic conditions. Natural disasters and changes in exchange rates and interest rates also may affect companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry. In addition, the policies of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC"), changes in relationships among OPEC members and between OPEC and oil-importing nations, the regulatory environment, taxation policies, and the economies of the key energy consuming countries also may affect the prices of the securities in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry. Legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision also may affect companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry. The Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry is a separate industry within the Energy Sector.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to Fund transactions (*e.g.*, derivative transactions) will be unable or unwilling to perform its contractual obligation to the Fund. The Fund expects to use derivatives instruments to gain exposure to the Underlying Issuers to seek to achieve its investment objective. Through these investments and related arrangements, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or deliver the reference asset contemplated by such arrangements or otherwise to meet its contractual obligations (*i.e.*, counterparty credit risk). If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment, delivery or other obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount it is entitled to receive, may not be able to maintain its desired exposure to the Underlying Issuers, or may experience delays in recovering the collateral or other assets held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your Shares in the Fund will decrease.

In addition, the Fund may enter into derivative transactions with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. To the extent the Fund's counterparties are concentrated in the financial services sector, the Fund bears the risk that those counterparties may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, increased competition, and/or wide scale credit losses resulting from financial difficulties or borrowers affecting that economic sector. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants ("APs"), the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and

negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Fund Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.

- **Depository Receipt Risk.** Depository receipts, including ADRs, involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities, such as changes in political or economic conditions of other countries and changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies. Depository receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). When the Fund invests in depository receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depository receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares. Because the Underlying Shares trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund may experience premiums and discounts greater than those of funds without exposure to such Underlying Shares.
- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund expects to use swap agreements and forward contracts to seek to achieve its investment objective. The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the reference asset; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivatives instrument; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. The Fund expects to primarily utilize derivatives instruments that are not designed to produce leverage. The Fund, however, may invest in derivatives that give rise to economic leverage, but expects any such economic leverage to be minimal. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause the Fund to liquidate other portfolio investments at inopportune times (e.g., at a loss to comply with limits on leverage imposed by the 1940 Act or when the Adviser otherwise would have preferred to hold the investment) or to meet redemption requests. Certain of the Fund's transactions in derivatives also could affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns. Any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using derivatives also may have the effect of lowering the Fund's return. To the extent the Fund invests in derivatives instruments that give rise to economic leverage, the value of the Fund's portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods.

In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

- *Swap Agreements.* Swap agreements are entered into primarily with major financial intermediaries for a specified period which may range from one day to more than one year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or swapped between the parties is calculated based on a notional amount or the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a reference asset. The Fund also will enter into swap agreements that provide for the physical delivery of the reference asset where, instead of exchanging the return earned or realized on the underlying securities, the Fund takes physical delivery of the underlying security. Swap agreements are generally traded over the counter, and therefore, may not receive regulatory protection, which may expose investors, including the Fund, to significant losses.
- *Forwards Contracts.* The primary risks associated with the use of forwards contracts, which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV and total return, are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the forward contract and the price of underlying asset; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forwards contract and the resulting inability to close a forwards contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (e) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it maybe disadvantageous to do so.

The Fund is subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of leverage risk, as measured by value-at-risk (VaR) testing, the Fund may incur through its derivatives investments. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory constraints regularly or over an extended period, the Fund may determine it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategies to reduce its use of derivatives. Any such adjustments may adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and its performance.

- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stocks and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.
- **Exchange-Traded Fund ("ETF") Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has 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. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (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 Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.
- **Fixed Income Risk.** Fixed income securities are subject to call, credit, extension, and interest rate risk.
 - *Call Risk.* During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by the Fund may "call" or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.
 - *Credit Risk.* An issuer of a fixed income security, such as a corporate bond, may be unable or unwilling to make interest and principal payments when due. The Fund also is subject to the related risk that the value of a fixed income security may decline because of concerns about the issuer's creditworthiness. Credit risk is heightened to the extent the Fund invests in below investment-grade securities, which also are referred to as high-yield securities or junk bonds.
 - *Extension Risk.* During periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations will be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income and potentially in the value of the Fund's investments.
 - *Interest Rate Risk.* An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by the Fund to decline. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. Variable and floating rate securities may increase or decrease in value in response to changes in interest rates, although generally to a lesser degree than fixed-income securities.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there also is the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.
- **Investment Company Risk.** The risks of investing in investment companies, such as ETFs, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund may be subject to statutory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. ETFs may be less liquid than other investments, and thus their share values more volatile than the values of the investments they hold. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.
- **Large-Capitalization Risk.** The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies also may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- **Liquidity and Valuation Risk.** It may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular investments within a reasonable time at a fair price, or the price at which it has been valued by the Adviser for purposes of the Fund's NAV, causing the Fund to be less liquid and unable to realize what the Adviser believes should be the price of the investment. Valuation of portfolio

investments may be difficult, such as during periods of market turmoil or reduced liquidity, and for investments that may, for example, trade infrequently or irregularly. In these and other circumstances, an investment may be valued using fair value methodologies, which are inherently subjective, reflect good faith judgments based on available information and may not accurately estimate the price at which the Fund could sell the investment at that time.

- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's and Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement the Fund's strategies and to efficiently execute investment transactions, respectively. The Fund invests in derivatives instruments, which may create enhanced risks for the Fund and the Adviser's ability to control the Fund's level of risk will depend on the Adviser's skill in managing such instruments. In addition, the Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding investments, interest rates, inflation, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund's investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, 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. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of these factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, trade tensions and the threat of tariffs imposed by the U.S. and other countries. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets. It is unknown how long circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic will persist, whether they will reoccur in the future, whether efforts to support the economy and financial markets will be successful, and what additional implications may follow from the pandemic. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect Fund performance.
- **Money Market Instrument Risk.** The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Money market funds may be subject to credit risk with respect to the debt instruments in which they invest. Depository accounts may be subject to credit risk with respect to the financial institution in which the depository account is held. Money market instruments may lose money.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **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. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sector and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector.
 - *Energy Sector Risk.* The Energy Sector includes companies operating in the exploration and production, refining and marketing, and storage and transportation of oil and gas and coal and consumable fuels. It also includes companies that offer oil and gas equipment and related services. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities of such issuers will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the Energy Sector. The performance of companies operating in the Energy Sector is closely tied to the price and supply of energy fuels and international political events.
- **Tax Risk.** In order to qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to a regulated investment company ("RIC"), the Fund must satisfy certain diversification and other requirements. In particular, at each quarter end (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets must generally be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or the securities (other than the securities of another RIC) of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the "Diversification Requirement"). The Fund anticipates gaining exposure to between five and ten Underlying Issuers. To satisfy the Diversification Requirement, the Fund will gain exposure to the Underlying Issuers by entering into swap agreements and forward contracts (derivatives instruments) or by investing in equity

securities of an Underlying Issuer. The determination of the value and the identity of the issuer of derivative investments is often unclear for purposes of the Diversification Requirement described above. Although the Fund intends to carefully monitor its investments to ensure that it is adequately diversified under the Diversification Requirement, there are no assurances that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) will agree with the Fund’s determination of the issuer and valuation under the Diversification Requirement with respect to such derivatives instruments as the application of the Diversification Requirements to derivative investments is often unclear. The Fund’s efforts to satisfy the Diversification Requirement may affect the Fund’s execution of its investment strategy. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level (unless certain relief provisions are available.) The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution to shareholders. In addition, in order to requalify as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. In addition, the Fund’s use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains or otherwise affect the Fund’s ability to pay out dividends subject to preferential rates or the dividends received deduction, thereby increasing the amount of taxes payable by some shareholders. Please see the section entitled “Federal Income Taxes – Taxation of the Funds in the SAI for more information.

- **U.S. Government Securities Risk.** U.S. government securities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. U.S. government securities are subject to the risks associated with fixed-income and debt securities, particularly interest rate risk and credit risk.

Performance

The Fund is new and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information when available, can be found on the Fund’s website at www.roundhillinvestments.com.

Portfolio Management

Adviser	Roundhill Financial Inc.
Sub-Adviser	Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC
Portfolio Managers	Will Hershey and Timothy Maloney, each a portfolio manager for the Adviser, and Andrew Serowik, Todd Alberico, and Gabriel Tan, each a portfolio manager for the Sub-Adviser, have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in March, 2023

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the “bid” price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the “ask” price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. The difference in the bid and ask prices is referred to as the “bid-ask spread.”

Recent information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at www.roundhillinvestments.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

ROUNDHILL BIG RAILROAD ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Roundhill BIG Railroad ETF (“Railroad ETF” or the “Fund”) seeks growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (<i>fees paid directly from your investment</i>)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fee	0.29%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%

* “Other Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. In addition, “Other Expenses” does not include fees paid to the Fund’s swap contract or forward contract (collectively, the “Exposure Contracts”) counterparties. These fees and expenses, which are not reflected in this Annual Fund Operating Expenses table, are embedded in the return of the Exposure Contracts (*i.e.*, the fees and expenses reduce the investment return of the Exposure Contracts) and represent an indirect cost of investing in the Fund.

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. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year: \$30

3 Years: \$93

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that pursues its investment objective by seeking investment exposure to the largest companies (“Underlying Issuers”) in the Road & Rail Industry (“Railroad Industry”), an industry defined by an independent industry classification scheme. The Fund generally will offer exposure to between five and ten Underlying Issuers primarily through the use of swap agreements and/or forward contracts. The Fund also may invest directly in the equity securities issued by the Underlying Issuers, such as common stock or American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), or other securities that provide similar exposure to one or more Underlying Issuers when the Adviser believes doing so is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in financial instruments and other investments that provide exposure to, or in combination have economic characteristics similar or equivalent to those of, the largest (*i.e.*, top quartile by market capitalization, revenue, profit, market share or other similar metric) companies in the railroad industry, an industry defined by an independent industry classification scheme.

Roundhill Financial Inc. (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, selects the Underlying Issuers for the Fund from a universe comprising the largest companies, measured by market capitalization in the Railroad Industry the shares of which are also listed on a US exchange (including in the form of ADRs). On an annual basis, the Adviser reviews the universe and selects the Underlying Issuers for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio based on their market capitalization, trading volumes, and sector relevance, in an attempt to identify the largest and most liquid companies representative of the Railroad Industry. The selected Underlying Issuers are then equally weighted in the portfolio. The Adviser generally rebalances the weighting of the Underlying Issuers in the Fund’s portfolio on a quarterly basis.

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”), the Fund’s sub-adviser, positions the Fund’s portfolio daily to seek to achieve exposure to the Underlying Issuers to the fullest extent possible consistent with the Fund’s investment objective.

As a result of its investment strategies, the Fund will concentrate (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its total assets) its investments in Railroad Industry. Additionally, the Fund may invest up to 100% of the Fund's portfolio in (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; and/or (3) short-term bond ETFs.

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Cash Transaction Risk.** The Fund expects to effect certain creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. 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 in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions also may cause the Fund's Shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Further, effecting purchases and redemptions primarily in cash may cause the Fund to incur additional costs, such as portfolio transaction costs. These costs can decrease the Fund's NAV.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund expects to have concentrated (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its net assets) investment exposure in the Railroad Industry. Further, the Fund expects to obtain such investment exposure by transacting primarily with a limited number of financial intermediaries conducting business in the same industry or group of related industries. As a result, the Fund is more vulnerable to adverse market, economic, regulatory, political or other developments affecting those industries or groups of related industries than a fund that invests its assets in a more diversified manner.
 - *Road & Rail Industry.* The Road & Rail Industry includes companies that provide primarily goods and passenger rail transportation. Companies in the Road & Rail Industry may be adversely affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions. These companies also may face higher risk of government involvement as railroads may be considered key components of national security or potential sources of government revenue. In addition, companies in the Road & Rail Industry could be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, technological developments and labor relations. The Road & Rail Industry is a separate industry within the Industrials Sector.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to Fund transactions (*e.g.*, derivative transactions) will be unable or unwilling to perform its contractual obligation to the Fund. The Fund expects to use derivatives instruments to gain exposure to the Underlying Issuers to seek to achieve its investment objective. Through these investments and related arrangements, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or deliver the reference asset contemplated by such arrangements or otherwise to meet its contractual obligations (*i.e.*, counterparty credit risk). If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment, delivery or other obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount it is entitled to receive, may not be able to maintain its desired exposure to the Underlying Issuers, or may experience delays in recovering the collateral or other assets held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your Shares in the Fund will decrease.

In addition, the Fund may enter into derivative transactions with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. To the extent the Fund's counterparties are concentrated in the financial services sector, the Fund bears the risk that those counterparties may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, increased competition, and/or wide scale credit losses resulting from financial difficulties or borrowers affecting that economic sector. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants ("APs"), the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Fund Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Depository Receipt Risk.** Depository receipts, including ADRs, involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities, such as changes in political or economic conditions of other countries and changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies. Depository receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). When the Fund invests in

depository receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depository receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares. Because the Underlying Shares trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund may experience premiums and discounts greater than those of funds without exposure to such Underlying Shares.

- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund expects to use swap agreements and forward contracts to seek to achieve its investment objective. The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the reference asset; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivatives instrument; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. The Fund expects to primarily utilize derivatives instruments that are not designed to produce leverage. The Fund, however, may invest in derivatives that give rise to economic leverage, but expects any such economic leverage to be minimal. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause the Fund to liquidate other portfolio investments at inopportune times (e.g., at a loss to comply with limits on leverage imposed by the 1940 Act or when the Adviser otherwise would have preferred to hold the investment) or to meet redemption requests. Certain of the Fund's transactions in derivatives also could affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns. Any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using derivatives also may have the effect of lowering the Fund's return. To the extent the Fund invests in derivatives instruments that give rise to economic leverage, the value of the Fund's portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods.

In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

- *Swap Agreements.* Swap agreements are entered into primarily with major financial intermediaries for a specified period which may range from one day to more than one year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or swapped between the parties is calculated based on a notional amount or the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a reference asset. The Fund also will enter into swap agreements that provide for the physical delivery of the reference asset where, instead of exchanging the return earned or realized on the underlying securities, the Fund takes physical delivery of the underlying security. Swap agreements are generally traded over the counter, and therefore, may not receive regulatory protection, which may expose investors, including the Fund, to significant losses.
- *Forwards Contracts.* The primary risks associated with the use of forwards contracts, which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV and total return, are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the forward contract and the price of underlying asset; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forwards contract and the resulting inability to close a forwards contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (e) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it maybe disadvantageous to do so.

The Fund is subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of leverage risk, as measured by value-at-risk (VaR) testing, the Fund may incur through its derivatives investments. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory constraints regularly or over an extended period, the Fund may determine it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategies to reduce its use of derivatives. Any such adjustments may adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and its performance.

- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stocks and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.
- **Exchange-Traded Fund ("ETF") Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has 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. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (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 Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.
- **Fixed Income Risk.** Fixed income securities are subject to call, credit, extension, and interest rate risk.
 - *Call Risk.* During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by the Fund may "call" or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.
 - *Credit Risk.* An issuer of a fixed income security, such as a corporate bond, may be unable or unwilling to make interest and principal payments when due. The Fund also is subject to the related risk that the value of a fixed income security may decline because of concerns about the issuer's creditworthiness. Credit risk is heightened to the extent the Fund invests in below investment-grade securities, which also are referred to as high-yield securities or junk bonds.
 - *Extension Risk.* During periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations will be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income and potentially in the value of the Fund's investments.
 - *Interest Rate Risk.* An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by the Fund to decline. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. Variable and floating rate securities may increase or decrease in value in response to changes in interest rates, although generally to a lesser degree than fixed-income securities.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there also is the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.
- **Investment Company Risk.** The risks of investing in investment companies, such as ETFs, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund may be subject to statutory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. ETFs may be less liquid than other investments, and thus their share values more volatile than the values of the investments they hold. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.
- **Large-Capitalization Risk.** The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies also may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- **Liquidity and Valuation Risk.** It may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular investments within a reasonable time at a fair price, or the price at which it has been valued by the Adviser for purposes of the Fund's NAV, causing the Fund to be less liquid and unable to realize what the Adviser believes should be the price of the investment. Valuation of portfolio investments may be difficult, such as during periods of market turmoil or reduced liquidity, and for investments that may, for example, trade infrequently or irregularly. In these and other circumstances, an investment may be valued using fair value methodologies, which are inherently subjective, reflect good faith judgments based on available information and may not accurately estimate the price at which the Fund could sell the investment at that time.

- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser’s and Sub-Adviser’s success or failure to implement the Fund’s strategies and to efficiently execute investment transactions, respectively. The Fund invests in derivatives instruments, which may create enhanced risks for the Fund and the Adviser’s ability to control the Fund’s level of risk will depend on the Adviser’s skill in managing such instruments. In addition, the Adviser’s evaluations and assumptions regarding investments, interest rates, inflation, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund’s investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund’s NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, 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. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of these factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, trade tensions and the threat of tariffs imposed by the U.S. and other countries. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets. It is unknown how long circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic will persist, whether they will reoccur in the future, whether efforts to support the economy and financial markets will be successful, and what additional implications may follow from the pandemic. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect Fund performance.
- **Money Market Instrument Risk.** The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Money market funds may be subject to credit risk with respect to the debt instruments in which they invest. Depository accounts may be subject to credit risk with respect to the financial institution in which the depository account is held. Money market instruments may lose money.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is “non-diversified,” it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.
- **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. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sector and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector.
 - *Industrials Sector Risk.* The Fund’s investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Industrials Sector. The Industrials Sector includes companies that provide transportation services such as railroads, air freight and logistics, airlines, marine, and trucking. It also includes manufacturers and distributors of capital goods such as aerospace & defense, building products, electrical equipment and machinery and companies that offer construction & engineering services. It further includes providers of commercial & professional services including printing, environmental and facilities services, office services & supplies, security & alarm services, human resource & employment services, research & consulting services. The stock prices of companies in the Industrials Sector are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for Industrials Sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Government regulation, world events and economic conditions may affect the performance of companies in the Industrials Sector. Companies in the Industrials Sector may be at risk for environmental damage and product liability claims.
- **Tax Risk.** In order to qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to a regulated investment company (“RIC”), the Fund must satisfy certain diversification and other requirements. In particular, at each quarter end (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets must generally be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or the securities (other than the securities of another RIC) of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the “Diversification Requirement”). The Fund anticipates gaining exposure to between five and ten Underlying Issuers. To satisfy the Diversification Requirement, the Fund will gain exposure to the Underlying Issuers by entering into swap agreements and forward contracts (derivatives instruments) or by investing in equity

securities of an Underlying Issuer. The determination of the value and the identity of the issuer of derivative investments is often unclear for purposes of the Diversification Requirement described above. Although the Fund intends to carefully monitor its investments to ensure that it is adequately diversified under the Diversification Requirement, there are no assurances that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) will agree with the Fund’s determination of the issuer and valuation under the Diversification Requirement with respect to such derivatives instruments as the application of the Diversification Requirements to derivative investments is often unclear. The Fund’s efforts to satisfy the Diversification Requirement may affect the Fund’s execution of its investment strategy. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level (unless certain relief provisions are available.) The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution to shareholders. In addition, in order to requalify as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. In addition, the Fund’s use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains or otherwise affect the Fund’s ability to pay out dividends subject to preferential rates or the dividends received deduction, thereby increasing the amount of taxes payable by some shareholders. Please see the section entitled “Federal Income Taxes – Taxation of the Funds in the SAI for more information.

- **U.S. Government Securities Risk.** U.S. government securities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. U.S. government securities are subject to the risks associated with fixed-income and debt securities, particularly interest rate risk and credit risk.

Performance

The Fund is new and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information when available, can be found on the Fund’s website at www.roundhillinvestments.com.

Portfolio Management

Adviser	Roundhill Financial Inc.
Sub-Adviser	Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC
Portfolio Managers	Will Hershey and Timothy Maloney, each a portfolio manager for the Adviser, and Andrew Serowik, Todd Alberico, and Gabriel Tan, each a portfolio manager for the Sub-Adviser, have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in March, 2023

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the “bid” price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the “ask” price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. The difference in the bid and ask prices is referred to as the “bid-ask spread.”

Recent information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at www.roundhillinvestments.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Listed Funds Trust (the “Trust”) is a Delaware statutory trust offering a number of professionally managed investment portfolios, or funds. This Prospectus describes the Tech ETF, Airlines ETF, Defense ETF, Bank ETF, Oil ETF, and Railroad ETF (each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”).

Investment Objectives

Each Fund’s investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of the Trust without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

Each Fund has adopted a policy to invest at least 80% of its assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in the industry or industries indicated by its name in compliance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act. Each such policy has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days’ written notice to shareholders. To the extent swaps are used to meet a Fund’s Rule 35d-1 policy, the notional value of the swaps will be used when determining the Fund’s compliance with its policy.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in a Fund entails risks. A Fund could lose money, or its performance could trail that of other investment alternatives. The following provides additional information about each Fund’s principal risks. It is important that investors closely review and understand these risks before making an investment in a Fund. Each risk applies to each Fund unless otherwise specified. Just as in each Fund’s summary section, the principal risks below are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in a Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

- **Cash Transaction Risk.** Each Fund expects to effect certain of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Cash purchases and redemptions may increase brokerage and other transaction costs. In addition, each Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, each Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions also may cause a Fund’s Shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to such Fund’s NAV, particularly in times of stressed market conditions. As a practical matter, only institutions and large investors, such as market makers or other large broker dealers, create or redeem Shares directly through each Fund. Most investors will buy and sell Shares of the Funds on an exchange through a broker-dealer. Furthermore, a Fund may not be able to execute cash transactions for creation and redemption purposes at the same price used to determine such Fund’s NAV. To the extent that the maximum additional charge for creation or redemption transactions is insufficient to cover the execution shortfall, a Fund’s performance could be negatively impacted.
- **Concentration Risk.** Each Fund expects to concentrate (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its net assets) its investments in a limited number of issuers conducting business in the same industry or group of related industries. To the extent a Fund does so, the Fund is more vulnerable to adverse market, economic, regulatory, political or other developments affecting that industry or group of related industries than a fund that invests its assets more broadly. Each Fund’s investments are concentrated in securities issued by companies in one or more of the industries described below, as specified in the Fund’s Summary section. As a result of a Fund’s concentration in a particular industry or group of related industries, the Fund is subject to the risks associated with those industries.
 - *Aerospace & Defense Industry (Defense ETF only).* The Aerospace & Defense Industry includes companies that are manufacturers of civil or military aerospace and defense equipment, parts or products. The Aerospace & Defense Industry can be highly cyclical and companies in the Aerospace & Defense Industry may suffer periodic operating losses. The Aerospace & Defense Industry may depend heavily on contracts with the U.S. Government for a substantial portion of business. Changes in the U.S. Government’s priorities, or delays or reductions in spending could adversely affect companies in the Aerospace & Defense Industry. The Aerospace & Defense Industry also can be significantly affected by geopolitical, economic, and environmental factors, increased competition, and the ability to attract and hire and retain highly skilled employees, including key personnel. Significant shortages, capacity constraints, production disruptions, price increases, or product safety failures could increase operating costs which could adversely impact companies in the Aerospace & Defense Industry. Legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision also may affect companies in the Aerospace & Defense Industry. International business of companies in the Aerospace & Defense Industry is highly sensitive to changes in regulations (including taxes, tariffs, sanctions, embargoes, export and import controls, other trade restrictions, and repatriation of earnings), political environments or security risks that may affect the ability to conduct business outside of the United States. The Aerospace & Defense Industry is a separate industry within the Industrials Sector.

- *Airlines Industry (Airlines ETF only)*. Airline Companies included in the Airlines Industry may be adversely affected by a downturn in economic conditions that can result in decreased demand for air travel. Due to the discretionary nature of business and leisure travel spending, Airlines Industry revenues are heavily influenced by the condition of the U.S. economy and economies in other regions of the world. The rapid spread of the COVID-19 virus, the continuing spread of its variants, and measures implemented to combat it have had, and may continue to have, an adverse effect on the Airlines Industry. Airline Companies also may be significantly affected by changes in fuel prices, which may be very volatile. Due to the competitive nature of the Airlines Industry, Airline Companies may not be able to pass on increased fuel prices to customers by increasing fares which may have a negative impact on profit margins. The Airlines Industry is highly competitive, marked by significant competition with respect to routes, fares, schedules (both timing and frequency), operational reliability, services, products, customer service and loyalty programs. Airline Companies also may be significantly affected by the imposition of tariffs and/or changes in labor relations, insurance costs, and the imposition by the United States or other countries of taxes or tariffs applicable to airline travel, aircraft manufacturing, or aircraft sales. Employee strikes and other labor-related disruptions may significantly disrupt operations. The trend in the United States has been to deregulate transportation companies, which could have a favorable long-term effect, but future government decisions could adversely affect Airline Companies. The Airlines Industry is subject to many forms of environmental regulation, including but not limited to increased regulation to reduce emissions and other risks associated with climate change. The cost of compliance with more stringent environmental regulations, failure to comply with existing or future regulations or failure to otherwise manage the risks of climate change effectively could have a material adverse effect on Airline Companies. Airline Companies also may be highly dependent on aircraft or related equipment from a small number of suppliers, and consequently, issues affecting the availability, reliability, safety, or longevity of such aircraft or equipment (e.g., the inability of a supplier to meet aircraft demand or the grounding of an aircraft due to safety concerns) may have a significant effect on the operations and profitability of Airline Companies. Airline Companies are also at risk of losses and adverse publicity stemming from a serious accident involving the company's aircraft or aircraft of airline partners. The Airlines Industry is heavily dependent on business models that concentrate operations in major airports in the United States and throughout the world. An extended interruption or disruption at an airport where an Airline Company has significant operations, whether resulting from a discrete event, such as a hurricane, or the manifestation of a chronic physical risk, such as rising sea levels, could have an adverse effect on an Airline Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. Despite significant security measures at airports and airlines, the Airlines Industry remains a high profile target for terrorist group.

In addition, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the resulting Russian sanctions by Western countries, including the United States, Canada, European Union, Japan, United Kingdom, and others, as well as retaliatory measures by Russia, may have a significant impact on Airline Companies. Bans on oil and energy imports from Russia, as well as commitments to phase out such imports in the near future, by certain Western countries may increase the costs of jet fuel. In addition, certain Western nations have closed their airspace to all Russian airlines, as well as Russian-owned and Russian-operated aircraft. Also, Western companies have issued a recall of aircraft leased to Russian airlines and, in certain cases, have seized such aircraft located in Western airports. In response, Russia has closed its airspace to certain Western aircraft, and Russia has seized certain leased aircraft and equipment located in Russia. These actions may lead to higher ticket prices, flight cancellations, longer routes, fewer diversion airports (*i.e.*, airports along a route where a plane can land safely if it is diverted), a decreased demand for travel, and the permanent loss of property for Western companies that leased aircraft to Russian airlines. Increased costs and reduced supply of certain metals exported from Russia, such as titanium, also may slow the production of aircraft and engines, making it more difficult for Airline Companies to increase passenger capacity and repair or upgrade their aircraft. These and any related events could significantly and adversely affect the Fund's performance and the value of an investment in the Fund. The Airlines Industry is a separate industry within the Industrials Sector.

- *Banks Industry (Bank ETF only)*. The Banks Industry includes large, geographically diversified banks and mortgage finance institutions. The Fund is subject to risks faced by companies in the Banks Industry Group, including extensive governmental regulation and/or nationalization that affects the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain; adverse effects on profitability due to increases in interest rates or loan losses (which usually increase in economic downturns, which could lead to insolvency or other negative consequences); severe price competition; economic conditions; credit rating downgrades; and increased inter-industry consolidation and competition. Larger banks are often subject to more stringent supervision and regulation than smaller institutions. Resolving regulatory investigations can subject banks to significant penalties and collateral consequences, and could result in higher compliance costs or restrictions on operations. This industry has experienced significant losses in the past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual bank or on the industry as a whole cannot be predicted. A failure in or breach of a bank's operational or security systems or infrastructure or business continuity plans, or those of third parties or the financial services industry, could disrupt banks' critical business operations and customer services, result in additional risk exposures, and adversely impact the results of operations and financial condition, and cause legal or reputational harm. The Banks Industry is a separate industry within the Financials Sector.
- *Capital Markets Industry (Bank ETF only)*. The Capital Markets Industry includes asset management companies, custody banks, investment banks, brokerages, financial exchanges, and ratings agencies. The Fund is subject to risks faced by

companies in the Capital Markets Industry Group, including extensive governmental regulation that affects the scope of their activities, continuing increases in price competition, decreases in fees or fee-related business, including investment banking, brokerage, asset management and other servicing fees, fluctuations in interest rates and other factors which could adversely affect financial markets. This industry has experienced significant losses in the past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any financial institution or on the industry as a whole cannot be predicted. The Capital Markets Industry is a separate industry within the Financials Sector.

- *E-Commerce Discretionary Industry (Tech ETF only)*. The E-Commerce Discretionary Industry includes retailers, retail outlets, and wholesalers offering a wide variety of products or specializing in a single class of goods (e.g., computers, apparel, home improvement, etc.). Companies in the E-Commerce Discretionary Industry are dependent on consumer spending, the availability of disposable income, changing consumer tastes and preferences, consumer demographics, general economic conditions, internal infrastructure and on the availability, reliability and security of the Internet and related systems. Critical systems and operations may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from natural disasters, power loss, telecommunications failure, terrorist attacks, cyber-attacks, acts of war, break-ins, and similar events. In addition, legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision may affect companies in the E-Commerce Discretionary Industry. The E-Commerce Discretionary Industry is a separate industry within the Consumer Discretionary Sector.
- *Internet Media & Services Industry (Tech ETF only)*. The Internet Media & Services Industry includes companies engaged in content and information creation or distribution through proprietary platforms, where revenues are derived primarily through pay-per-click advertisements, including search engines, social media and networking platforms, online classifieds, and online review companies. The prices of the securities of companies in the Internet Media & Services Industry are closely tied to the performance of the overall economy and may be affected by changes in general economic growth, consumer confidence and consumer spending. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes also may affect the success of companies in the Internet Media & Services Industry. In addition, legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision may affect companies in the Internet Media & Services Industry. The Internet Media & Services Industry is a separate industry within the Communications Sector.
- *Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry (Oil ETF only)*. The Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry includes companies engaged in oil and gas exploration and production (including integrated oil and gas exploration), oil and gas refining and marketing, oil and gas storage and transportation, and production and mining of coal and consumable fuels. The prices of the securities of companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry may fluctuate widely due to supply and demand for a specific product or service, the price of oil and gas, exploration and production spending, world events, and economic conditions. Natural disasters, including risks from hurricanes, severe storms, floods, heat waves, other forms of severe weather, wildfires, ambient temperature increases, sea level rise, war, hostile actions, accidents, civil unrest, political events, fires, earthquakes, system failures, cyber threats, terrorist acts, epidemic or pandemic diseases such as the COVID-19 pandemic, disruptions in competitor's operations, logistical constraints, unexpected unavailability of distribution channels and changes in exchange rates and interest rates also may affect companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry. In addition, the policies of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC"), changes in relationships among OPEC members and between OPEC and oil-importing nations, the regulatory environment, taxation policies, and the economies of the key energy consuming countries also may affect the prices of the securities in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry. Legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision also may affect companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry. Shifting customer preferences and other private efforts related to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change could continue to increase operational costs and reduce demand for hydrocarbon and other products, resulting in a material adverse effect on companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry. A number of countries limit access to their oil and gas resources, including by restricting leasing or permitting activities, or may place resources off-limits from development altogether. Some countries in which companies in the Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry do business lack well-developed legal systems, or have not yet adopted, or may be unable to maintain, clear regulatory frameworks for oil and gas development. Lack of legal certainty exposes operations to increased risk of adverse or unpredictable actions by government officials, and also makes it more difficult to enforce contracts. The Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels Industry is a separate industry within the Energy Sector.
- *Road & Rail Industry (Railroad ETF only)*. The Road & Rail Industry includes companies that provide primarily goods transportation. Companies in the Road & Rail Industry may be adversely affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions. Road & Rail Industry companies with vast networks are exposed to severe weather conditions and other natural phenomena, including earthquakes, hurricanes, fires, floods, mudslides or landslides, extreme temperatures, avalanches, and significant precipitation. Line outages and other interruptions caused by these conditions can adversely affect an entire rail network, potentially negatively affecting revenue, costs, and liabilities. U.S. laws impose common carrier obligations on the Road & Rail Industry that require companies to transport certain hazardous materials regardless of risk or potential exposure to loss. A rail accident or other incident or accident involving the release or combustion of hazardous materials could involve significant costs and claims for personal injury, property damage, and environmental penalties and remediation in excess of insurance coverage for these risks. These companies also may face higher risk of government involvement as railroads may be considered key components of national security or potential

sources of government revenue. Noncompliance with applicable laws or regulations could erode public confidence in a company and can subject the company to fines, penalties and other legal or regulatory sanctions. In addition, companies in the Road & Rail Industry could be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, technological developments and labor relations. Disputes over the terms of labor union agreements or potential inability to negotiate acceptable contracts with unions could result in, strikes, work stoppages, slowdowns, or lockouts. The Road & Rail Industry is a separate industry within the Industrials Sector.

- *Software Industry (Tech ETF only)*. The Software Industry includes companies that publish and distribute software for the business or consumer markets, as well as, companies that provide consulting or integration services to other businesses relating to information technology, including computer-system design, system integration, network and systems operations, cloud computing, distributed ledger technology consulting and integration, data management and storage, repair services, and technical support. In addition, the Software Industry includes companies involved in digital platforms that primarily generate revenue from advertising, content delivery, and other virtual products for consumers. Companies in the Software Industry are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as aggressive pricing, new market entrants, competition for market share, short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments and the potential for limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. These companies also face the risks that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. These factors can affect the profitability of these companies and, as a result, the value of their securities. Patent protection is integral to the success of many companies in this industry, and profitability can be affected materially by, among other things, the cost of obtaining (or failing to obtain) patent approvals, the cost of litigating patent infringement and the loss of patent protection for products (which significantly increases pricing pressures and can materially reduce profitability with respect to such products). In addition, many software companies have limited operating histories. Prices of these companies' securities historically have been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term. The Software Industry is a separate industry within the Technology Sector.
- *Technology Hardware Industry (Tech ETF only)*. The Technology Hardware Industry includes companies that manufacture and distribute computers, servers, mainframes, peripheral devices (e.g., keyboard, mouse, etc.), high-technology components (e.g., circuit boards), and electronic office equipment. In addition, companies in the Technology Hardware Industry include producers and distributors of semiconductors and other integrated chips, other products related to the semiconductor industry such as motherboards, and manufacturers of high-technology tools and/or equipment used in the creation of semiconductors, photonics, wafers, and other high-technology components. The companies in the Technology Hardware Industry can be significantly affected by competitive pressures, aggressive pricing, technological developments, changing domestic demand, the ability to attract and retain skilled employees and availability and price of components. The market for products produced by companies in the Technology Hardware Industry is characterized by rapidly changing technology, rapid product obsolescence, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards and frequent new product introductions. The success of these companies depends in substantial part on the timely and successful introduction of new products. An unexpected change in one or more of the technologies affecting an issuer's products or in the market for products based on a particular technology could have a material adverse effect on a participant's operating results.

Many of the companies in the Technology Hardware Industry 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 the 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. The Technology Hardware Industry is a separate industry within the Technology Sector.

- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty is unwilling or unable to make timely payments or deliver the reference asset contemplated by such arrangement to meet its contractual obligations with respect to the amount a Fund expects to receive from a counterparty to a financial instrument entered into by the Fund. A Fund generally enters into derivatives transactions with counterparties such that either party can terminate the contract without penalty prior to the termination date. A Fund may be negatively impacted if a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under such a contract, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral. If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on its payment, delivery or other obligations to a Fund, it may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery, may obtain only a limited recovery or obtain no recovery, or may not be able to maintain its desired exposure to Underlying Issuers, which may result in a decline in the value of an investment held by the Fund. A Fund also may not be able to exercise remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations and realization on collateral, if such remedies are stayed or eliminated under special resolutions adopted in the United States, the European Union and various other jurisdictions. European Union rules and regulations intervene when a financial institution is experiencing financial difficulties and could reduce, eliminate, or convert to equity a counterparty's obligations to a Fund (sometimes referred to as a "bail in").

A Fund typically enters into transactions with counterparties that present minimal risks based on the Adviser's assessment of the counterparty's creditworthiness, or its capacity to meet its contractual obligations during the term of the derivative agreement or contract. The Adviser considers factors such as counterparty credit rating among other factors when determining whether a

counterparty is creditworthy. The Adviser regularly monitors the creditworthiness of each counterparty with which a Fund transacts. A Fund generally enters into derivative transactions with major financial intermediaries and seeks to mitigate risks by generally requiring that the counterparties for the Fund post collateral, marked to market daily, in an amount approximately equal to what the counterparty owes the Fund, subject to certain minimum thresholds. To the extent any such collateral is insufficient or there are delays in accessing the collateral, a Fund will be exposed to the risks described above. If a counterparty's credit ratings decline, a Fund may be subject to a bail-in, as described above.

In addition, a Fund may enter into derivative transactions with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. A Fund does not specifically limit its counterparty risk with respect to any single counterparty. To the extent a Fund's counterparties are concentrated in the financial services sector, such Fund bears the risk that those counterparties may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, increased competition, and/or wide scale credit losses resulting from financial difficulties or borrowers affecting that economic sector. There is a risk that no suitable counterparties are willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with a Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform business and operational functions, funds (such as the Fund) and their service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks and/or technological malfunctions. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate, but unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, releasing confidential information without authorization, and causing operational disruption. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, APs, the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Fund Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks or technical malfunctions may interfere with the processing of shareholder or other transactions, affect the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and additional compliance costs. Cyber-attacks or technical malfunctions may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Fund Shares, and other data integral to the functioning of the Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. The Fund also may incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management to prevent cyber incidents in the future. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.
- **Depository Receipt Risk.** A Fund may hold the securities of non-U.S. companies in the form of depository receipts, including ADRs. ADRs are negotiable certificates issued by a U.S. financial institution that represent a specified number of shares in a foreign stock and trade on a U.S. national securities exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"). Sponsored ADRs are issued with the support of the issuer of the foreign stock underlying the ADRs and carry all of the rights of common shares, including voting rights. The underlying issuers of certain depository receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depository receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. Issuers of unsponsored depository receipts are not contractually obligated to disclose material information in the U.S. and, therefore, such information may not correlate to the market value of the unsponsored depository receipt. The Underlying Shares in a Fund's portfolio are usually denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. As a result, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of a Fund's portfolio. In addition, because the Underlying Shares trade on foreign exchanges at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, the value of the Underlying Shares may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, regardless of whether there is an active U.S. market for Shares.
- **Derivatives Risk.** A Fund uses investment techniques, including investments in derivatives, such as swaps and forwards contracts, that may be considered aggressive. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in the underlying securities. Investments in these derivatives may generally be subject to market risks that cause their prices to fluctuate more than an investment directly in a security and may increase the volatility of a Fund. The use of derivatives may expose a Fund to additional risks such as counterparty risk, liquidity risk and increased daily correlation risk. When a Fund uses derivatives, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the underlying reference assets and the derivative.

A Fund expects to use swaps on the underlying security. If the underlying security has a dramatic intraday move in value that causes a material decline in a Fund's NAV, the terms of the swap agreement between the Fund and its counterparty may allow the counterparty to immediately close out of the transaction with the Fund. In such circumstances, a Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or invest in other derivatives. The value of an investment in a Fund may change quickly and without warning. Any financing, borrowing or other costs associated with using derivatives also may have the effect of lowering a Fund's return.

In addition, a Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

- *Swap Agreements.* Swap agreements are entered into primarily with major financial intermediaries for a specified period which may range from one day to more than one year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or swapped between the parties is calculated based on a notional amount or the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a reference asset. The Fund also will enter into swap agreements that provide for the physical delivery of the reference asset where, instead of exchanging the return earned or realized on the underlying securities, the Fund takes physical delivery of the underlying security. Swap agreements are generally traded over the counter, and therefore, may not receive regulatory protection, which may expose investors, including the Fund, to significant losses.
- *Forwards Contracts.* The primary risks associated with the use of forwards contracts, which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV and total return, are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the forward contract and the price of underlying asset; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forwards contract and the resulting inability to close a forwards contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (e) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it maybe disadvantageous to do so.

Each Fund is subject to the risk that a change in U.S. law and related regulations will impact the way the Fund operates, increase the particular costs of the Fund's operation and/or change the competitive landscape. In October 2020, the SEC adopted a new rule governing a fund's use of derivatives. The new rule, among other things, generally requires a fund to adopt a derivatives risk management program, appoint a derivatives risk manager to oversee the program and comply with an outer limit on fund leverage risk based on value at risk, or "VaR." Certain funds may be exempted from these requirements if they use derivatives only to a limited extent and in a limited manner and comply with certain other conditions set forth in the new rule. The new rule significantly changes the regulatory framework applicable to a fund's use of derivatives, including by replacing the existing asset segregation regulatory framework in its entirety. The new rule may influence the extent to which a Fund uses derivatives, adversely affect the Fund's performance, and increase costs related to the Fund's use of derivatives.

- **ETF Risks.** Each Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, is exposed to the following risks:

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* A Fund has 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. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (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 Risk.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors also will incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in a Fund, asset swings in a Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate a Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. The market price of Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid/ask" spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade Shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid/ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Adviser believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities.

- *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange “circuit breaker” rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500[®] Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of a Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.
- **Fixed Income Risk.** Fixed income securities are debt obligations issued by corporations, municipalities and other borrowers and are subject to various risks, including call, credit, extension and interest rate risks. Fixed income securities typically do not provide any voting rights, except in cases when interest payments have not been made and the issuer is in default. Fixed income securities with longer maturities or durations may be subject to greater price fluctuations due to interest rate, tax law, and general market changes than securities with shorter maturities or durations. Coupons may be fixed or adjustable, based on a pre-set formula. The prices of high-yield bonds, unlike those of investment-grade bonds, may fluctuate unpredictably and not necessarily inversely with changes in interest rates. Changes in the value of portfolio securities will not affect cash income derived from these securities but will affect a Fund’s NAV.
 - *Call Risk.* During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by a Fund may “call” or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund’s income.
 - *Credit Risk.* Credit risk is the risk that a Fund could lose money if an issuer or guarantor of a debt instrument in which the Fund invests becomes unwilling or unable to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise meet its obligations. To the extent a Fund has short exposure to the issuers of certain fixed income securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that its investment in a debt instrument could decline because of concerns about the issuer’s credit quality or perceived financial condition. Fixed income securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are sometimes reflected in credit ratings.
 - *Extension Risk.* During periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations will be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply, resulting in a decline in a Fund’s income and potentially in the value of the Fund’s investments.
 - *Interest Rate Risk.* The values of debt securities usually rise and fall in response to changes in interest rates. An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by a Fund to decline. Changes in a debt instrument’s value usually will not affect the amount of interest income paid to a Fund, but will affect the value of the Fund’s shares. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with longer maturities. Certain securities pay interest at variable or floating rates. Variable rate securities reset at specified intervals, while floating rate securities reset whenever there is a change in a specified index rate. In most cases, these reset provisions reduce the effect of changes in market interest rates on the value of the security. However, some securities do not track the underlying index directly, but reset based on formulas that can produce an effect similar to leveraging; others also may provide for interest payments that vary inversely with market rates. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and are influenced by a number of factors, including government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, perceptions of risk, and supply and demand for bonds. Changes in government or central bank policy, including changes in tax policy or changes in a central bank’s implementation of specific policy goals, may have a substantial impact on interest rates. This could lead to heightened levels of interest rate, volatility and liquidity risks for the fixed income markets generally and could have a substantial and immediate effect on the values of a Fund’s investments. There can be no guarantee that any particular government or central bank policy will be continued, discontinued or changed, nor that any such policy will have the desired effect on interest rates. A Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there also is the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when a Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund’s portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or

sell the Fund's shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in a Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

- **Investment Company Risk.** The risks of investing in investment companies, such as ETFs, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, a Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. A Fund may be subject to statutory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. ETFs may be less liquid than other investments, and thus their share values more volatile than the values of the investments they hold. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.
- **Large-Capitalization Risk.** The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies also may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- **Liquidity and Valuation Risk.** It may be difficult for a Fund to purchase and sell particular investments within a reasonable time at a favorable price. As a result, a Fund may be unable to achieve its desired level of investment exposure. In addition, a Fund may be unable to pay redemption proceeds within the requisite time period because of adverse market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests or other reasons, unless it sells other portfolio investments under unfavorable conditions, thereby adversely affecting the Fund. A Fund's ability to sell an instrument under favorable conditions also may be negatively impacted by, among other things, other market participants selling the same or similar instruments at the same time. If a Fund is unable to sell an investment at its desired time, the Fund may miss other investment opportunities while it holds investments it would prefer to sell, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. In addition, the liquidity of any Fund investment may change significantly over time as a result of market, economic, trading, issuer-specific and other factors. Dislocations in certain parts of markets are resulting in reduced liquidity for certain investments. It is uncertain when financial markets will improve and economic conditions will stabilize. Liquidity of financial markets also may be affected by government intervention and political, social, public health, economic or market developments.

In addition, during periods of reduced market liquidity, market turmoil or in the absence of readily available market quotations for particular investments in a Fund's portfolio, the ability of the Fund to assign an accurate daily value to these investments may be difficult and the Adviser may be required to fair value the investments. Fair value determinations are inherently subjective and reflect good faith judgments based on available information. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the determination of an investment's fair value in accordance with a Fund's valuation procedures will in fact approximate the price at which the Fund could sell that investment at that time (*i.e.*, the sale price could differ, sometimes significantly, from the Fund's last valuation for the investment). The Adviser relies on various sources of information to value investments and calculate NAV. The Adviser may obtain pricing information from third parties that are believed to be reliable. In certain cases, this information may be unavailable or this information may be inaccurate because of errors by the third parties, technological issues, absence of current market data, or otherwise. As a result, the Adviser's ability to effectively value a Fund's investments or calculate NAV may be adversely affected.

Investors who purchase or redeem Shares of a Fund on days when the Fund is holding fair valued investments may receive fewer or more Shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the Adviser had not fair valued the investment or had used a different valuation methodology. These risks may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment and, if a Fund holds a significant percentage of fair valued or otherwise difficult to value investments, the Fund may be particularly susceptible to the risks associated with valuation. Proportions of a Fund's investments that are fair valued or difficult to value vary from time to time. In addition, during periods of market stress, a large portion of a Fund's assets could potentially experience significant levels of illiquidity. A Fund's shareholder reports contain more information about the Fund's holdings that are fair valued or difficult to value. Investors should consider consulting these reports for additional information.

- **Management Risk.** Each Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's and Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement the Fund's strategies and to efficiently execute investment transactions, respectively. Each Fund invests in derivatives instruments, which may create enhanced risks for the Fund and the Adviser's ability to control the Fund's level of risk will depend on the Adviser's skill in managing such instruments. In addition, the Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding investments, interest rates, inflation, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund's investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, 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. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors, including public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, trade tensions and the threat of tariffs imposed by the U.S. and other countries. In addition,

local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the performance of the Fund and its investments. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund.

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted economies and markets around the world, including the United States. The pandemic has resulted in a wide range of social and economic disruptions, including closed borders, voluntary or compelled quarantines of large populations, stressed healthcare systems, reduced or prohibited domestic or international travel, supply chain disruptions, and so-called "stay-at-home" orders throughout much of the United States and many other countries. Financial markets have experienced extreme volatility and severe losses, and trading in many instruments has been disrupted. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced particularly large losses. Such disruptions may continue for an extended period of time or reoccur in the future to a similar or greater extent. Liquidity for many instruments has been greatly reduced for periods of time. In response to these disruptions, the U.S. government and the Federal Reserve have taken extraordinary actions to support the domestic economy and financial markets. It is unknown how long circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic will persist, whether they will reoccur in the future, whether efforts to support the economy and financial markets will be successful, and what additional implications may follow from the pandemic. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect Fund performance.

- **Money Market Instrument Risk.** Money market instruments, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements may be used for cash management purposes. Money market funds may be subject to credit risk with respect to the short-term debt instruments in which they invest. Depository accounts may be subject to credit risk with respect to the financial institution in which the depository account is held. Money market instruments also may be subject to credit risks associated with the instruments in which they invest. There is no guarantee that money market instruments will maintain a stable value, and they may lose money.
- **New Fund Risk.** Each Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision. Moreover, investors will not be able to evaluate a Fund against one or more comparable funds on the basis of relative performance until such Fund has established a track record.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because each Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase a Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on such Fund's performance.
- **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. A Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sector or sectors and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting each of these sectors.
 - *Communications Sector Risk (Tech ETF only).* The Fund's investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Communications Sector. The Communications Sector includes companies that facilitate communication and offer related content and information through various mediums. It includes telecom and media & entertainment companies including producers of interactive gaming products and companies engaged in content and information creation or distribution through proprietary platforms. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities of such issuers will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the Communications Sector. The performance of companies operating in the Communications Sector has historically been closely tied to the performance of the overall economy, and also is affected by economic growth, consumer confidence, attitudes and spending. Increased sensitivity to short product cycles and aggressive pricing, challenges in bringing products to market and changes in demographics and consumer tastes also can affect the demand for, and success of, communication services products and services in the marketplace.
 - *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk (Tech ETF only).* The Fund's investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Consumer Discretionary Sector. The manufacturing segment of the Consumer Discretionary Sector includes automotive, household durable goods, leisure equipment and textiles and apparel. The services segment includes hotels, restaurants and other leisure facilities, and consumer retailing and services. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities of such issuers will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the Consumer Discretionary Sector. The performance of companies operating in the Consumer Discretionary Sector has historically been closely tied to the performance of the overall economy, and also is affected by economic growth, consumer confidence, attitudes and spending. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes also can

affect the demand for, and success of, consumer products and services in the marketplace. Moreover, the Consumer Discretionary Sector encompasses those businesses that tend to be the most sensitive to economic cycles.

- *Energy Sector Risk (Oil ETF only)*. The Energy Sector includes companies operating in the exploration and production, refining and marketing, and storage and transportation of oil and gas and coal and consumable fuels. It also includes companies that offer oil and gas equipment and related services. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities of such issuers will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the Energy Sector. The performance of companies operating in the Energy Sector is closely tied to the price and supply of energy fuels and international political events.
- *Financials Sector Risk (Bank ETF only)*. The Fund's investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Financials Sector. The Financials Sector includes companies involved in banking, thrifts & mortgage finance, specialized finance, consumer finance, asset management and custody banks, investment banking and brokerage and insurance. It also includes Financial Exchanges & Data and Mortgage REITs. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities of such issuers may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, government regulation, the rate of defaults on corporate, consumer and government debt, the availability and cost of capital, and fallout from the housing and sub-prime mortgage crisis. Banks and capital markets companies, in particular, may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, catastrophic events, price and market competition, or other changes in government regulation or tax law and/or rate regulation, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. This sector has experienced significant losses in the recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber-attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses.
- *Industrials Sector Risk (Airlines ETF, Defense ETF, and Railroad ETF only)*. The Fund's investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Industrials Sector. The Industrials Sector includes companies that provide transportation services such as airlines, air freight and logistics, railroads, marine, and trucking. It also includes manufacturers and distributors of capital goods such as aerospace & defense, building products, electrical equipment and machinery and companies that offer construction & engineering services. It further includes providers of commercial & professional services including printing, environmental and facilities services, office services & supplies, security & alarm services, human resource & employment services, research & consulting services. The stock prices of companies in the Industrials Sector are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for Industrials Sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Government regulation, world events and economic conditions may affect the performance of companies in the Industrials Sector. Companies in the Industrials Sector may be at risk for environmental damage and product liability claims.
- *Technology Sector Risk (Tech ETF only)*. The Fund's investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Technology Sector. The Technology Sector includes companies that offer software and information technology services, manufacturers and distributors of technology hardware and equipment such as communications equipment, computers and peripherals, electronic equipment and related instruments and semiconductors. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities of such issuers will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the Technology Sector. The prices of the securities of companies operating in the Technology Sector are closely tied to market competition, increased sensitivity to short product cycles and aggressive pricing, and problems with bringing products to market.
- **Tax Risk**. In order to qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to a regulated investment company ("RIC"), the Fund must satisfy certain diversification and other requirements. In particular, at each quarter end (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets must generally be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or the securities (other than the securities of another RIC) of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the "Diversification Requirement"). The Fund anticipates gaining exposure to between five and ten Underlying Issuers. To satisfy the Diversification Requirement, the Fund will gain exposure to the Underlying Issuers by entering into swap agreements and forward contracts (derivatives instruments) or by investing in equity securities of an Underlying Issuer. The determination of the value and the identity of the issuer of derivative investments is often unclear for purposes of the Diversification Requirement described above. Although the Fund intends to carefully monitor its investments to ensure that it is adequately diversified under the Diversification Requirement, there are no assurances that the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") will agree with the Fund's determination of the issuer and valuation under the Diversification Requirement with respect to such derivatives instruments as the application of the Diversification Requirements to derivative investments is often unclear. The Fund's efforts to satisfy the Diversification Requirement may affect the Fund's execution of its investment strategy. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject

to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level (unless certain relief provisions are available.) The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution to shareholders. In addition, in order to requalify as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. In addition, the Fund’s use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains or otherwise affect the Fund’s ability to pay out dividends subject to preferential rates or the dividends received deduction, thereby increasing the amount of taxes payable by some shareholders. Please see the section entitled “Federal Income Taxes – Taxation of the Funds in the SAI for more information.

- **U.S. Government Securities Risk.** Different types of U.S. government securities have different relative levels of credit risk depending on the nature of the particular government support for that security. U.S. government securities may be supported by: (i) the full faith and credit of the United States government; (ii) the ability of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; (iii) the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality or government-sponsored entity (“GSE”); (iv) pools of assets (*e.g.*, mortgage-backed securities); or (v) the United States in some other way. The U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, which may fluctuate in value and are subject to investment risks, and certain U.S. government securities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. The value of U.S. government obligations may be adversely affected by changes in interest rates. It is possible that the issuers of some U.S. government securities will not have the funds to timely meet their payment obligations in the future and there is a risk of default. For certain agency and GSE issued securities, there is no guarantee the U.S. government or GSE will support the agency if it is unable to meet its obligations.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about each Fund’s daily portfolio holdings is available at www.roundhillinvestments.com. A complete description of the Funds’ policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds’ portfolio holdings is available in the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”).

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Roundhill Financial Inc., a Delaware corporation located at 154 West 14th Street, 2nd Floor, New York, New York 10011, serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. The Adviser oversees the day-to-day operations of the Funds, subject to the general supervision and oversight of the Board. The Adviser also arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, distribution and all other services necessary for the Funds to operate. The Adviser is an SEC-registered investment adviser.

The Adviser continuously reviews, supervises, and administers each Fund’s investment program. In particular, the Adviser provides investment and operational oversight of the Sub-Adviser. The Board supervises the Adviser and establishes policies that the Adviser must follow in its day-to-day management activities.

For the services it provides to the Funds, the Adviser is entitled to a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on each Fund’s average daily net assets as set forth in the table below.

Fund	Management Fee
Roundhill BIG Tech ETF	0.29%
Roundhill BIG Airlines ETF	0.29%
Roundhill BIG Defense ETF	0.29%
Roundhill BIG Bank ETF	0.29%
Roundhill BIG Oil ETF	0.29%
Roundhill BIG Railroad ETF	0.29%

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, and the Adviser (the “Advisory Agreement”), the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Funds except the fee payable to the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, dividends, and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under the distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. The Adviser, in turn, compensates the Sub-Adviser from the management fee it receives.

The basis for the Board’s approval of the Advisory Agreement will be included in the Funds’ first Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders after the commencement of operations.

Sub-Adviser

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC, an Oklahoma limited liability company located at 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 400, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds. An SEC-registered investment adviser formed in 2018, the Sub-Adviser is majority owned by Cottonwood ETF Holdings LLC.

Pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser (the “Sub-Advisory Agreement”), the Sub-Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities for each Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. For its services, the Sub-Adviser is entitled to a fee paid by the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the accumulative average daily net assets of each Roundhill BIG ETF that Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC sub-advises, and subject to a minimum annual fee as follows:

Minimum Annual Fee	Asset-Based Fee
\$20,000 for the first fund in the Roundhill BIG family and \$15,000 for all subsequent funds in the Roundhill BIG family	4 bps (0.04%) on \$0 – \$200 million 3.5 bps (0.035%) on > \$200 million – \$1 billion 3 bps (0.03%) on > \$1 billion – \$2 billion 2.5 bps (0.025%) on > \$2 billion

The basis for the Board’s approval of the Sub-Advisory Agreement will be included in the Funds’ first Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders after the commencement of operations.

Portfolio Managers

The individuals identified below are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund’s portfolio.

Mr. Hershey co-founded the Adviser in late 2018. He began his career at Yorkville ETF Advisors, continuing with Yorkville Capital Management after the sale of Yorkville’s ETF business. During his career, he held various roles, including Head Trader for a Yorkville’s long/short energy hedge fund. He graduated from Vanderbilt University in 2011 with a degree in Economics. Mr. Hershey is a CFA Charterholder.

Mr. Maloney co-founded the Adviser in late 2018. He began his career at Morgan Stanley as a Foreign-Exchange and Emerging Markets salesperson. He later joined Wells Capital, where he traded investment grade bonds for a \$35 billion fixed-income portfolio. He graduated from Vanderbilt University in 2011 with a degree in Economics, and in 2012 with a Masters of Science in Finance (MSF). Mr. Maloney is a CFA Charterholder.

Mr. Serowik joined the Sub-Adviser from Goldman Sachs. He began his career at Spear, Leeds & Kellogg, continuing with Goldman after its acquisition of SLK. During his career of more than 18 years at the combined companies, he held various roles, including managing the global Quant ETF Strats team and One Delta ETF Strats. He designed and developed systems for portfolio risk calculation, algorithmic ETF trading, and execution monitoring, with experience across all asset classes. He graduated from the University of Michigan with a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in Finance.

Mr. Alberico joined the Sub-Adviser in November 2020, having spent the past 14 years in ETF trading at Goldman Sachs, Cantor Fitzgerald, and, most recently, Virtu Financial. He spent most of that time focused on the Trading and Portfolio Risk Management of ETFs exposed to international and domestic equity. He has worked on several different strategies including lead market-making and electronic trading, to customer facing institutional business developing models for block trading as well as transitional trades. Mr. Alberico graduated from St. John’s University in New York with a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance.

Mr. Tan joined the Sub-Adviser in May 2019 as an Associate Portfolio Manager and was promoted to Portfolio Manager in December 2020. He began his career at UBS and BBR Partners where he worked as a financial planning analyst and a portfolio strategist for over four years. During his time there, he developed comprehensive wealth management solutions focused on portfolio optimization, trust and estate planning, and tax planning.

The Funds’ SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers’ compensation structure, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers’ ownership of Shares.

Other Service Providers

Forside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) serves as the principal underwriter and distributor of each Fund’s Shares. The Distributor’s principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101. The Distributor will not distribute shares in less than whole Creation Units, and it does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”). The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by a Fund and is not affiliated with the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, or any of their respective affiliates.

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the administrator and transfer agent for the Funds.

U.S. Bank National Association, located at 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as the custodian for the Funds.

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, located at 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, Ohio 44115, 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.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Each Fund issues and redeems Shares only in Creation Units at the NAV per share next determined after receipt of an order from an AP. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from a Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to a Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Funds' transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Individual Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book Entry

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

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Funds impose no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly from the Funds, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Funds accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and lead to the realization of capital gains. The Funds' fair valuation of their holdings consistent with the 1940 Act and Rule 2a-5 thereunder and their ability to impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Funds in effecting trades help to minimize the potential adverse consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions.

Determination of Net Asset Value

Each Fund's NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV for a Fund is calculated by dividing the applicable Fund's net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, each 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. In particular, a Fund generally values equity securities at their readily available market quotations. If such information is not available for a security held by a Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued by the Adviser at fair value pursuant to procedures established by the Adviser and approved by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Funds pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. In its capacity as valuation designee, the Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund securities whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) a security has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) a security's primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a

price; (iii) a security's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) a security's value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the security's primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing an investment held by a Fund, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer's business, recent trades or offers of the security, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the security. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies established by the Adviser. Due to the subjective and variable nature of determining the fair value of a security or other investment, there can be no assurance that the Adviser's determined fair value will match or closely correlate to any market quotation that subsequently becomes available or the price quoted or published by other sources. In addition, a Fund may not be able to obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if the Fund were to sell such investment at or near the time its fair value is determined.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder restrict investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in a Fund beyond the limits set forth in section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Funds.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Funds. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Funds is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

Each Fund expects to pay out dividends, if any, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. Each Fund will declare and pay capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Funds. Your investment in a Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws. This summary does not apply to Shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to Shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change.

Each Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year for treatment as a RIC. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, a Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when a Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (APs only).

Taxes on Distributions

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

Distributions reported by a Fund as “qualified dividend income” are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. “Qualified dividend income” generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that a Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. For such dividends to be taxed as qualified dividend income to a non-corporate shareholder, a Fund must satisfy certain holding period requirements with respect to the underlying stock and the non-corporate shareholder must satisfy holding period requirements with respect to his or her ownership of such Fund’s Shares. Holding periods may be suspended for these purposes for stock that is hedged.

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

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

You may wish to avoid investing in a Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by a Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. Gains from the sale or other disposition of your Shares from non-U.S. shareholders generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if a tax treaty applies.

A Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage (currently 24%) of the taxable distributions and sale proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that the shareholder is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares Are Sold on the Exchange

Provided that a shareholder holds Shares as capital assets, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares of the Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

The cost basis of Shares of the Fund acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for the Shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of Shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of Shares. Contact the broker through whom you purchased your Shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP’s aggregate basis in the securities delivered plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP’s basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The IRS may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing “wash sales” (for an AP who does not mark-to-market their holdings) or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. APs exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

A Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. A Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a

Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, a Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in each Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled “Federal Income Taxes” in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, each 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 Funds, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of Fund assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often each Fund’s Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) its NAV is available on the Funds’ website at www.roundhillinvestments.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of, the timing, prices, or quantities of the Fund’s Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of the Fund’s Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the Fund’s Shares.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser and the Funds make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Funds’ Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds’ Shares particularly.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial information is not available because the Funds have not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

Roundhill BIG ETFs

Adviser	Roundhill Financial Inc. 154 West 14th Street, 2nd Floor New York, New York 10011	Transfer Agent and Administrator	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Sub-Adviser	Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 400 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120	Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, Maine 04101
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Legal Counsel	Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP 111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004-2541
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800 Cleveland, Ohio 44115		

Investors may find more information about the Funds in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information: The Funds' SAI provides additional details about the investments of each Fund and certain other additional information. The SAI is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about each Fund's investments will be available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the annual report, when available, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected a Fund's performance after the first fiscal year the Funds is in operation.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Funds at c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or by calling 1-800-617-0004.

Shareholder reports and other information about each Fund are also available:

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

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-23226)