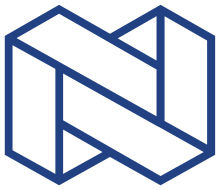

NORTH SQUARE
INVESTMENTS

Prospectus

NORTH SQUARE RCIM TAX-ADVANTAGED PREFERRED AND INCOME SECURITIES ETF

QTPI

September 28, 2026

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

Shares of the North Square RCIM Tax-Advantaged Preferred and Income Securities ETF (the "Fund") are listed and traded on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (also "NYSE Arca" or the "Exchange").

North Square RCIM Tax-Advantaged Preferred and Income Securities ETF

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This Prospectus sets forth basic information about the Fund that you should know before investing.

It should be read and retained for future reference.

SUMMARY SECTION – NORTH SQUARE RCIM TAX-ADVANTAGED PREFERRED AND INCOME SECURITIES ETF

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the North Square RCIM Tax-Advantaged Preferred and Income Securities ETF (the "Fund") is to seek high current income and long-term capital appreciation with an emphasis on tax-advantaged qualified dividend income ("QDI").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*	
Management Fees[(1)]	0.60%
Distribution (12b-1) and/or Service Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.60%

(1) The Fund's adviser provides investment advisory services, and is responsible for all of the expenses and liabilities of the Fund, except for any brokerage fees and commissions, taxes, borrowing costs (such as dividend expense on securities sold short and interest), acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and such extraordinary or non-recurring expenses as may arise, including litigation to which the Fund may be a party and indemnification of the Trust's Board of Trustees and officers with respect thereto, in return for a "unitary fee. "

Example

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
$61	$192	$335	$750

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 may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 22% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that, under normal market conditions, invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in a portfolio of preferred and debt securities that, at the time of issuance, are eligible to pay dividends that qualify for favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment. It is expected that such dividends will include "qualified dividend income" ("QDI") and qualified dividends from real estate investment trusts ("REITs") ("QRD"). The types of preferred and debt securities in which the Fund invests will include fixed rate preferred securities, variable rate preferred securities, REIT preferred securities, floating rate preferred securities, bond equivalent preferred securities, convertible preferred securities, contingent convertible securities, and other capital securities issued by financial institutions and corporate issuers for purposes of equity capital credit from Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations, and various types of junior subordinated debt.

Under normal circumstances, the principal investment strategy of the Fund is to seek to maximize after-tax yield. Red Cedar Investment Management, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") applies a proprietary quantitative credit screen to the universe of security issuers seeking to minimize default/downgrade risk while optimizing for relative value. After narrowing down the universe of potential issuers, the Sub-Adviser's investment team considers qualitative factors related to its determination of whether to include specific issuers in the portfolio of potential Fund investments. Next, the Sub-Adviser searches for individual securities of an issuer that has the potential to maximize QDI or QRD, and analyzes the specific security under consideration to determine if the duration and coupon structure of that security fits within the Fund's risk framework.

The Fund may invest in preferred and debt securities issued by companies located in the U.S. or outside of the United States (*i.e.*, foreign preferred securities). The Fund may invest in certain restricted securities including securities that are only eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Securities Act") (referred to as Rule 144A Securities) and securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are issued through private offerings without registration with the SEC pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act (referred to as Regulation S Securities). Certain securities in which the Fund may invest are Rule 144A and Regulation S Securities. The Fund is not managed to a particular maturity or duration. The Fund concentrates its investments (invests 25% or more of its total assets) in a group of industries (*i.e.*, banking, diversified banking, insurance, and commercial finance) within the financial services sector.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing, including an investment in the Fund. An investment in the Fund involves risk, including, the following principal risks, among others: Preferred Securities Risk, Capital Securities Risk, Tax-Advantaged Strategy Risk, Market Risk, Credit Risk, Fixed Income Securities Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") Risk, Real Estate Securities Risk, High Yield ("Junk") Bond Risk, Financials Sector Risk, Foreign Investment Risk, Yield Curve Risk, Gap Risk, New Fund Risk, Cybersecurity Risk, Management and Strategy Risk, Liquidity Risk, Authorized Participant Concentration Risk, and ETF Structure Risk. Summary descriptions of these and other principal risks of investing in the Fund are set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risks associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Preferred Securities Risk. The market value of preferred securities is subject to company-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities and is also sensitive to changes in the company's creditworthiness, the ability of the company to make payments on the preferred securities, and changes in interest rates, typically declining in value if interest rates rise. Convertible preferred stock tends to be more volatile than non-convertible preferred stock, because its value is related to the price of the issuer's common stock as well as the dividends payable on the preferred stock. The value of preferred securities will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt securities to actual or perceived changes in issuer's financial condition or prospects and may be less liquid than common stocks. Preferred stock prices tend to rise more slowly than common stock prices.

Capital Securities Risk. In addition to the risks associated with other types of preferred securities and fixed-income securities, investing in capital securities includes the risk that the value of securities may decline in response to changes in legislation and regulations applicable to financial institutions and financial markets, increased competition, adverse changes in general or industry-specific economic conditions, or unfavorable interest rates.

Tax-Advantaged Strategy Risk. There can be no assurance as to the portion of the Fund's distributions that will qualify for favorable federal income tax treatment. The Fund may make investments and pay dividends that are ineligible for favorable tax treatment or that otherwise do not meet the requirements for such treatment, and shareholders must satisfy certain requirements to take advantage of beneficial tax treatment.

Market Risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) economic growth and real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, including war, social unrest, natural disasters, public health crises (including the occurrence of a contagious disease or illness), changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, inflation, tariffs, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. These events may lead to economic uncertainty, decreased economic activity, and increased market volatility. Given the interconnectedness of markets around the world, even if these events or conditions affect only a single or small number of issuers or countries, they may have disruptive effects across global economies and markets. The change in the presidential administration in 2025 has resulted in significant impacts to international trade relations, tax and immigration policies, and other aspects of the national and international political and financial landscape, which could affect, among other things, inflation and the securities markets generally.

Continuing market volatility as a result of recent market conditions or other events may have adverse effects on the Fund's returns. The Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objective, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

Credit Risk. If an issuer or guarantor of a debt security held by the Fund or a counterparty to a financial contract with the Fund defaults or is downgraded or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or if the value of the assets underlying a security declines, the value of the Fund's portfolio will typically decline to some extent. The Fund could lose money if an issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security is unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligation on an investment held by the Fund.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Liquidity may decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. For example, a general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions for the Fund.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with longer-term securities being more sensitive than shorter-term securities. For example, generally, the price of a security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Generally, the longer the maturity and duration of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund's income. Changes in governmental policy, rising inflation rates, and general economic developments, among other factors, could cause interest rates to increase and could have a substantial and immediate effect on the values of the Fund's investments. In addition, a potential rise in interest rates may result in periods of volatility and increased redemptions that might require the Fund to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices and times.

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") Risk. In addition to risks associated with investing in real estate securities, REITs are dependent upon management skills, are not diversified, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, risks of default by borrowers, and self-liquidation. Investment in REITs also involves risks similar to risks of investing in small market capitalization companies, such as limited financial resources, less frequent and limited volume trading, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than larger company securities. Fund shareholders will indirectly bear their proportionate share of the expenses of REITs in which the fund invests. A REIT could fail to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The resulting corporate taxes could reduce the Fund's net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of the Fund's distributions.

Real Estate Securities Risk. Investing in real estate securities subjects the fund to the risks associated with the real estate market (which are similar to the risks associated with direct ownership in real estate), including declines in real estate values, loss due to casualty or condemnation, property taxes, interest rate changes, increased expenses, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, regulatory changes (including zoning, land use, and rents), and environmental problems, as well as to the risks related to the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer**.**

High Yield ("Junk") Bond Risk. High yield bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade (often called "junk bonds"). Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the value of these securities and the market for these securities and reduce the liquidity of the securities.

Foreign Investment Risk. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and differences and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. In addition, changes in exchange rates and interest rates may adversely affect the values of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). Unsponsored ADRs and GDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities, and involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange, and other fees from the payment of dividends. Certain countries may limit the ability to convert ADRs into the underlying foreign securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the foreign company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related ADR.

Yield Curve Risk. This is the risk that there is an adverse shift in market interest rates of fixed income investments. The risk is associated with either flattening or steepening of the yield curve, which is a result of changing yields among comparable bonds with different maturities. If the yield curve flattens, then the yield spread between long- and short-term interest rates narrows and the price of a bond will change. If the curve steepens, then the spread between the long- and short-term interest rates increases which means long-term bond prices decrease relative to short-term bond prices.

Gap Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that the value of the Fund's investment will change dramatically from one level to another with no trading in between and/or before the Fund can exit from the investment. Usually, such movements occur when there are adverse news announcements, which can cause a stock price or derivative value to drop substantially from the previous day's closing price. Trading halts may lead to gap risk.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is recently formed. Investors bear the risk that the Fund may not grow to or maintain economically viable size, may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, and may not employ a successful investment strategy, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and/or at a time that may not be favorable for certain shareholders. Such a liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders.

Cybersecurity Risk. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. In an extreme case, a shareholder's ability to exchange or redeem Fund shares may be affected.

Management and Strategy Risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Sub-Adviser about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect. Investment strategies employed by the Sub-Adviser in selecting Fund investments may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.

Sector Focus Risk. The Fund may from time to time invest a larger portion of its assets in one or more asset classes, market segments or sectors of the economy than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors.

Financials Sector Risk. The performance of companies in the financials sector, as traditionally defined, may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, changes in government regulations, economic conditions, and interest rates, credit rating downgrades, adverse public perception, exposure concentration and decreased liquidity in credit markets. The impact of changes in regulation of any individual financial company, or of the financials sector as a whole, cannot be predicted.

Security Focus Risk. The Fund generally expects to invest in an approximate range of 25 to 60 securities at any given time, and as a result, the Fund's performance may be more volatile than the performance of funds holding more securities.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may make investments that are illiquid or that may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions. As a result, the Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid investment to meet redemption requests or other cash needs it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. Illiquid investments may also be difficult to value.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. To the extent that authorized participants are unable or otherwise unavailable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders and no other authorized participant is able to create or redeem in their place, shares may trade at a discount to net asset value ("NAV") and may face delisting.

ETF Structure Risk. The Fund is an actively-managed ETF and as a result is subject to special risks. Unlike conventional ETFs, the Fund is not an index fund and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. As an ETF, the Fund's shares are not individually redeemable and can only be redeemed in large blocks known as "Creation Units". Also, trading in the Fund's shares is subject to the Exchange's rules, which may result in such trading being halted or postponed from time to time as a result of those rules. The market price of the Fund's shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and the supply and demand for the shares. Additionally, the market price of the Fund's shares will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. Accordingly, there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly and the Fund's shares may trade at a discount or premium to NAV. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses if the shares are sold at a price that is less than the price paid by the shareholder for the shares. Generally, these ETF risks may be more pronounced in times of market stress.

Cash Transactions Risk. The Fund may affect all or a portion of its creations and redemptions for cash rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that effects its creations and redemptions only in-kind. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its shares principally in-kind, will be passed on to those purchasing and redeeming Creation Units in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees. In addition, these factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's shares than for ETFs that distribute portfolio securities in-kind. The Fund's use of cash for creations and redemptions could also result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

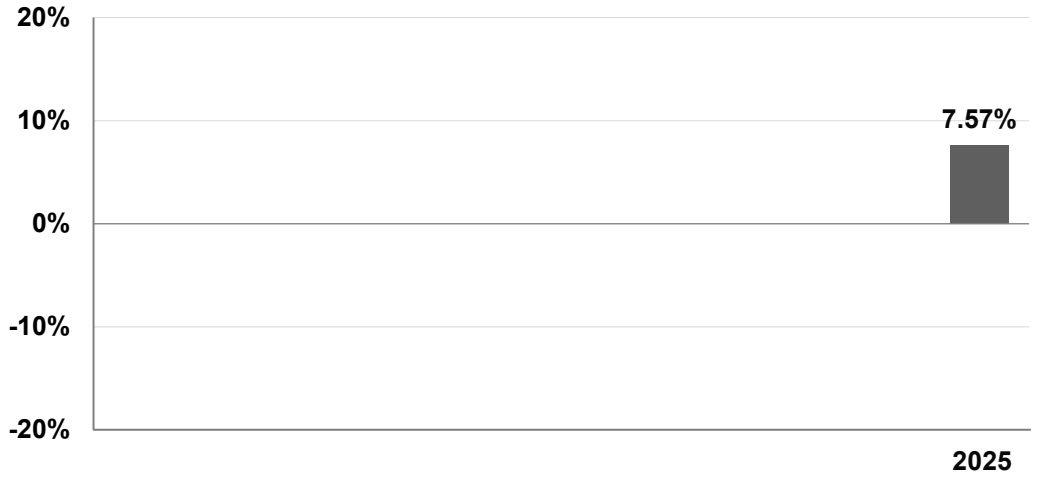
Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund from year to year and by showing how the average annual total returns of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of a broad-based market index, as well as to a benchmark that the Fund's investment adviser believes is representative of the Fund's investment universe. Updated performance information is available at no cost by visiting https://northsquareinvest.com/strategies/tax-adv-preferred-etf, or by calling the Fund at 1-855-514-7733.

The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes)

For each calendar year at NAV



The year-to-date return as of June 30, 2026 was 1.51%.

Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV (non-annualized)	2.63%	Quarter ended 09/30/2025
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV (non-annualized)	1.12%	Quarter ended 03/31/2025

Average Annual Total Returns (***for the periods ended December 31, 2025***)	**1 Year**	**Since Inception (12/18/2024)**
Return Before Taxes	7.57%	7.40%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	6.43%	6.27%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.24%	5.59%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index[1] (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.30%	6.90%
ICE BofA Core Plus Fixed Rate Preferred Securities Index[2] (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	3.60%	2.92%

1 The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index is a broad based, market capitalization-weighted bond market index representing intermediate-term investment grade bonds traded in the United States. Investors cannot invest directly in an index or benchmark. Index returns are gross of any fees, brokerage commission or other expense of investing.

2 The ICE BofA Core Plus Fixed Rate Preferred Securities Index is an unmanaged index that tracks the performance of fixed-rate preferred securities in the U.S. The index is market capitalization-weighted and is designed to measure the performance of the U.S. dollar-denominated preferred securities market. Investors cannot invest directly in an index or benchmark. Index returns are gross of any fees, brokerage commission or other expense of investing.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. In certain cases, Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than the other return figures for the same period. This will occur when a capital loss is realized upon the sale of Fund shares or provides an assumed tax benefit that increases the return. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

North Square Investments, LLC is the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"). Red Cedar Investment Management, LLC ("Red Cedar"), serves as the Fund's investment sub-adviser (the "Sub-Adviser").

Portfolio Managers

The Fund is managed by a portfolio management team at the Sub-Adviser comprised of: John L. Cassady III, CFA, Managing Partner, Chief Executive Officer and Co-Chief Investment Officer; Brandon F. Bajema, CFA, Partner and Co-Chief Investment Officer; David L. Withrow, CFA, Managing Partner and Senior Market Strategist; and Charlette A. Golder, Portfolio Manager. The Portfolio Managers have been involved in the management of the Fund since the commencement of its investment operations.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares at NAV only in large blocks of 10,000 shares (each block of shares is called a "Creation Unit"). Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") and trade at market prices rather than NAV. Individual shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers or dealers at market price. Because shares trade at market prices, rather than NAV, shares of the Fund may trade at a price that is greater than NAV (*i.e.*, a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (*i.e.*, a discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread").

Recent information, including information about the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website, which can be accessed at https://northsquareinvest.com/strategies/tax-adv-preferred-etf.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable, and will ordinarily be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shareholders investing through such tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

MORE ABOUT THE FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

The Fund's investment objective is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval. The Fund will provide written notice to shareholders prior to, or concurrent with, any such changes as required by applicable law. Should the Fund change its policy of investing at least 80% of its assets (net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in the type of investment or industry suggested by its name, the Fund will provide shareholders at least 60 days' notice prior to making the change. The Fund's investment strategies and policies may be changed from time to time without shareholder approval or prior written notice, unless specifically stated otherwise in this Prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Fund's investment policies and limitations typically apply at the time an investment is made. As a result, the Fund generally may continue to hold positions that met a particular investment policy or limitation at the time the investment was made but subsequently do not meet the investment policy or limitation.

North Square RCIM Tax-Advantaged Preferred and Income Securities ETF

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the North Square RCIM Tax-Advantaged Preferred and Income Securities ETF (the "Fund") is to seek high current income and long-term capital appreciation consistent with an emphasis on tax-advantaged qualified dividend income ("QDI").

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that, under normal market conditions, invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in a portfolio of preferred and debt securities that, at the time of issuance, are eligible to pay dividends that qualify for favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment. It is expected that such dividends will include "qualified dividend income" ("QDI") and qualified dividends from REITs ("QRD"). For purposes of the Fund's principal investment strategies, the types of preferred and debt securities in which the Fund invests will include fixed rate preferred securities, floating rate preferred securities, bond equivalent preferred securities, convertible preferred securities, variable rate preferred securities, REIT preferred securities, contingent convertible securities, and other capital securities issued by financial institutions and corporate issuers for purposes of equity capital credit from Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations, and various types of junior subordinated debt. Examples of capital securities in which the Fund invests include subordinated debt securities, certain preferred securities, and contingent convertible securities ("CoCos"). CoCos are hybrid debt securities typically issued by non-US banking institutions that have contractual equity conversion or principal write-down features that are triggered by regulatory capital thresholds or regulatory actions calling into question the issuing banking institution's continued viability as a going-concern if the conversion trigger were not exercised.

Generally, the principal investment strategy of the Fund is to seek to maximize after-tax yield. The Sub-Adviser applies a proprietary quantitative credit screen to the universe of security issuers seeking to minimize default/downgrade risk while optimizing for relative value. After narrowing down the universe of potential issuers, the Sub-Adviser's investment team considers qualitative factors related to its determination of whether to include specific issuers in the portfolio of potential Fund investments. Next, the Sub-Adviser searches for individual securities of an issuer that has the potential to maximize QDI or QRD, and analyzes the specific security under consideration to determine if the duration and coupon structure of that security fits within the Fund's risk framework. The Fund will limit its exposure to any single issuer such that, at the time of purchase, no greater than 10% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in securities issued by that issuer.

Preferential tax treatment for QDI and QRD is dependent on holding a security for a minimum period of time. Accordingly, the Fund anticipates a relatively low portfolio turnover rate. Events triggering a sale of an investment would typically be related to increased default/downgrade risk with respect to an issuer, or the Fund's ability to sell a security and replace it with a more attractive tax-advantaged income opportunity.

The Fund may invest in preferred and debt securities issued by companies located in the U.S. or outside of the United States (*i.e.*, foreign preferred securities). Certain securities in which the Fund may invest are Rule 144A and Regulation S Securities. The Fund expects to purchase foreign preferred and debt securities that are denominated in U.S. dollars.

The Fund is not managed to a particular maturity or duration. (Duration measures the price sensitivity of a fixed income security to changes in interest rates.) The Fund concentrates its investments (invests 25% or more of its total assets) in a group of industries (*i.e.*, banking, diversified banking, insurance, and commercial finance) within the financial services sector.

In response to market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may temporarily use a different investment strategy for defensive purposes. Such a strategy could include investing up to 100% of the Fund's assets in cash or cash equivalent securities such as U.S. Treasury securities and money market mutual funds. To the extent that the Fund invests in money market mutual funds for cash positions, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund pays its pro-rata portion of such money market funds' advisory fees and operational fees. Defensive investing could affect the Fund's performance and the Fund might not achieve its investment objectives. The Fund may also invest a substantial portion of its assets in such instruments at any time to maintain liquidity or pending selection of investments in accordance with its policies.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

This section of the Prospectus provides additional information about the Fund's investment practices and related risks, including about the Fund's principal risks indicated above and other non-principal strategies and risks. This Prospectus does not describe all of the Fund's investment practices; additional information about the Fund's risks and investments can be found in the Fund's SAI. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risks and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose money. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The risks, which are described in alphabetical order and not in order of perceived importance or potential exposure, can negatively affect the Fund's performance. The risks described in this Prospectus (and in the SAI) are not intended to include every potential risk of investing in the Fund. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. To the extent that authorized participants are unable or otherwise unavailable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders and no other authorized participant is able to create or redeem in their place, shares may trade at a discount to net asset value ("NAV") and may face delisting.

Capital Securities Risk. In addition to the risks associated with other types of preferred securities and fixed-income securities, investing in capital securities includes the risk that the value of securities may decline in response to changes in legislation and regulations applicable to financial institutions and financial markets, increased competition, adverse changes in general or industry-specific economic conditions, or unfavorable interest rates.

Cash Transactions Risk. The Fund may affect all or a portion of its creations and redemptions for cash rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that effects its creations and redemptions only in-kind. ETFs are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid being taxed on gains on the distributed portfolio securities at the fund level. If the Fund effects redemptions for cash, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. Any recognized gain on these sales by the Fund will generally cause the Fund to recognize a gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute portfolio securities only in-kind. The Fund intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its shares principally in-kind, will be passed on to those purchasing and redeeming Creation Units in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees. In addition, these factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's shares than for ETFs that distribute portfolio securities in-kind. The Fund's use of cash for creations and redemptions could also result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Contingent Convertible Securities Risk. In addition to the general risks associated with fixed-income securities and convertible securities, the risks of investing in contingent convertible securities ("CoCos") include the risk that a CoCo may be written down, written off, or converted into an equity security when the issuer's capital ratio falls below a specified trigger level, or in a regulator's discretion depending on the regulator's judgment about the issuer's solvency prospects. Since the common stock of the issuer may not pay a dividend, investors in these instruments could experience a reduced income rate, potentially to zero, and conversion would deepen the subordination of the investor, hence worsening standing in a bankruptcy. Due to these features, CoCos may have substantially greater risk than other securities in times of financial stress. If the trigger level is breached, the issuer's decision to write down, write off, or convert a CoCo may result in the fund's complete loss on an investment in CoCos with no chance of recovery even if the issuer remains in existence. Further, if an issuer liquidates, dissolves, or winds-up before a conversion to equity has occurred, the rights and claims of the holders of the CoCos (such as a fund) against the issuer generally rank junior to the claims of holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer. In addition, if the CoCos are converted into the issuer's underlying equity securities after a conversion event (*i.e.*, a "trigger"), each holder will be further subordinated. Any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of a CoCo issuer will result in a loss of any dividend or interest income from an investment in that issuer. Finally, coupons (*i.e.*, interest) payments on CoCos are typically fully discretionary, which means that they can be canceled at the issuer's discretion or at the request of the relevant regulatory authority in order to help the issuer absorb losses, without causing a default.

Credit Risk. If an obligor (such as the issuer itself or a party offering credit enhancement) for a security held by the Fund fails to pay amounts due when required by the terms of the security, otherwise defaults, is perceived to be less creditworthy, becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy, a security's credit rating is downgraded or the credit quality or value of any underlying assets declines, the value of the Fund's investment could decline. Further, the Fund could lose money if an issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security is unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligation on an investment held by the Fund. If the Fund enters into financial contracts (such as certain derivatives, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions), the Fund will be subject to the credit risk presented by the counterparties. Credit risk is broadly gauged by the credit ratings of the securities in which the Fund invests.

Cybersecurity Risk. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. In an extreme case, a shareholder's ability to exchange or redeem Fund shares may be affected. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose or compromise confidential information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Breaches in cybersecurity include, among other things, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other operational disruptions. Successful cybersecurity breaches of the Fund and/or the Fund's investment adviser, distributor, custodian, the transfer agent or other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders. For instance, a successful cybersecurity breach may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, cause the release of private personal shareholder information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses, and/or cause reputational damage. The Fund relies on third-party service providers for many of the day-to-day operations, and is therefore subject to the risk that the protections and protocols implemented by those service providers will be ineffective in protecting the Fund from cybersecurity breaches. Similar types of cybersecurity risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investments in such companies to lose value. There is no guarantee the Fund will be successful in protecting against cybersecurity breaches.

ETF Structure Risk. The Fund is an ETF and as a result is subject to special risks, including:

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units. " You may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough shares to constitute a Creation Unit.
- *Trading Issues.* Trading in shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. An active trading market for the Fund's shares may not be developed or maintained. If the Fund's shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as authorized participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Fund's shares and/or lead to differences between the NAV of the Fund's shares and the market price of those shares.
- *Fluctuations of Net Asset Value and Market Prices for the Fund's Shares.* Unlike conventional ETFs, the Fund is not an index fund. The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. The NAV of the Fund's shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the shares on the Exchange, and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular ETF shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether the shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. There may be times when the market price of the Fund's shares and the Fund's NAV vary significantly, and that variation may be more pronounced during times of market stress. In addition, when all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Fund's shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund's domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the Fund's NAV. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses if the shares are sold at a price that is less than the price paid by the shareholder for the shares. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for the shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund's holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. Actively managed ETFs have a limited trading history and, therefore, there can be no assurance as to whether and/or the extent to which the Shares will trade at premiums or discounts to NAV.
- *Market Stress May Amplify Fluctuations.* In times of market stress, such as what was experienced in 2020 with the COVID-19 pandemic, market makers may step away from their role of market making in shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market prices of Fund shares and the Fund's NAV. In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Fund's shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's NAV.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Prices of fixed income securities tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with lower rated securities more volatile than higher rated securities. The longer the effective maturity and duration of the Fund's portfolio, the more the Fund's share price is likely to react to changes in interest rates. (Duration is a weighted measure of the length of time required to receive the

present value of future payments, both interest and principal, from a fixed income security.) Some fixed income securities give the issuer the option to call, or redeem, the securities before their maturity dates. If an issuer calls its security during a time of declining interest rates, the Fund might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value of the security as a result of declining interest rates. During periods of market illiquidity or rising interest rates, prices of callable issues are subject to increased price fluctuation. In addition, the Fund may be subject to extension risk, which occurs during a rising interest rate environment because certain obligations may be paid off by an issuer more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of those securities held by the Fund to fall. Liquidity may decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. For example, a general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions for the Fund.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign securities are affected by risk factors generally not thought to be present in the United States. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and differences and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. Special risks associated with investments in foreign markets include less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, greater risks associated with counterparties and settlement, and difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations. In addition, changes in exchange rates and interest rates, and imposition of foreign taxes, may adversely affect the value of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. The Fund's investments in depositary receipts (including ADRs and GDRs) are subject to these risks, even if denominated in U.S. dollars, because changes in currency and exchange rates affect the values of the issuers of depositary receipts. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depositary receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depositary 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. Certain countries may limit the ability to convert ADRs into the underlying foreign securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the foreign company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related ADR. In addition, as previously explained in the context of ETF Risks, when all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Fund's shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund's domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the Fund's NAV.

Gap Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that the value of the Fund's investment will change dramatically from one level to another with no trading in between and/or before the Fund can exit from the investment. Usually, such movements occur when there are adverse news announcements, which can cause a stock price or derivative value to drop substantially from the previous day's closing price. Trading halts may lead to gap risk.

High Yield ("Junk") Bond Risk. High yield bonds (often called "junk bonds") are speculative, involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. High yield bonds involve a greater risk of price declines than investment-grade securities due to actual or perceived changes in an issuer's creditworthiness. Companies issuing high yield fixed-income securities are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings. These factors could affect such companies' abilities to make interest and principal payments and ultimately could cause such companies to stop making interest and/or principal payments. In such cases, payments on the securities may never resume, which would result in the securities owned by the Fund becoming worthless. The market prices of junk bonds are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic or political changes or individual developments specific to the issuer.

Industry Concentration Risk. A fund that concentrates investments in a particular industry or group of industries has greater exposure than other funds to market, economic, and other factors affecting that industry or group of industries.

Interest Rate Risk. Prices of fixed income securities tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with longer-term securities being more sensitive than shorter-term securities. For example, generally, the approximate percentage change in the price of a security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Duration is a weighted measure of the length of time required to receive the present value of future payments, both interest and principal, from a fixed income security. Generally, the longer the maturity and duration of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund's income. Changes in governmental policy, rising inflation rates, and general economic developments, among other factors, could cause interest rates to increase and could have a substantial and immediate effect on the values of the Fund's investments. These risks are greater during periods of rising inflation. In addition, a rise in interest rates may result in periods of volatility and increased redemptions that might require the Fund to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices and times.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may make investments that are illiquid or that may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions. As a result, the Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid investment to meet redemption requests or other cash needs it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. Illiquid investments may also be difficult to value due to a less active market. Certain debt obligations may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and price that the Sub-Adviser would like to sell. The Sub-Adviser may have to lower the price, sell other debt obligations or forego an investment opportunity, any of which may have a negative effect on the management or performance of the Fund.

Management and Strategy Risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Sub-Adviser about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, issuer, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect. Investment strategies employed by the Sub-Adviser in selecting investments for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.

Market Risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) economic growth and market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, including war, social unrest, natural disasters, public health crises (including the occurrence of a contagious disease or illness,), changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, inflation, tariffs, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. These events may lead to economic uncertainty, decreased economic activity, and increased market volatility. Given the interconnectedness of markets around the world, even if these events or conditions affect only a single or small number of issuers or countries, they may have disruptive effects across global economies. For example, the financial crisis that began in 2008 caused a significant decline in the value and liquidity of many securities; in particular, the values of some sovereign debt and of securities of issuers that invest in sovereign debt and related investments fell, credit became more scarce worldwide and there was significant uncertainty in the markets. Such environments could make identifying investment risks and opportunities especially difficult for the Sub-Adviser. In addition, policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries are changing many aspects of financial regulation. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time. The current contentious domestic political environment, as well as political and diplomatic events within the United States and abroad, such as the U.S. government's inability at times to agree on a long-term budget and deficit reduction plan, has in the past resulted, and may in the future result, in a government shutdown, which could have an adverse impact on the Fund's investments and operations. Additional and/or prolonged U.S. federal government shutdowns may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree. The change in the presidential administration in 2025 has resulted in significant impacts to international trade relations, tax and immigration policies, and other aspects of the national and international political and financial landscape, which could affect, among other things, inflation and the securities markets generally.

Continuing market volatility as a result of recent market conditions or other events may have adverse effects on the Fund's returns. The Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objective, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred securities represent an equity interest in a company that generally entitle the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. Preferred stocks are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that an issuer of preferred stock will fail to make its dividend payments. Preferred stock prices tend to rise more slowly than common stock prices.

Preferred stock is subordinated to any debt the issuer has outstanding. Accordingly, preferred stock dividends are not paid until all debt obligations are first met. Preferred stock may be subject to more fluctuations in market value, due to changes in market participants' perceptions of the issuer's ability to continue to pay dividends, than debt of the same issuer. These investments include convertible preferred stock, which includes an option for the holder to convert the preferred stock into the issuer's common stock under certain conditions, among which may be the specification of a future date when the conversion must begin, a certain number of shares of common stock per share of preferred stock, or a certain price per share for the common stock. Convertible preferred stock tends to be more volatile than non-convertible preferred stock, because its value is related to the price of the issuer's common stock as well as the dividends payable on the preferred stock. A preferred stock may be considered either debt or equity, depending on the economic characteristics exhibited by such preferred stock.

Preferred securities pay fixed or floating dividends to investors and have "preference" over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of a company's assets. This means that a company must pay dividends on preferred stock before paying any dividends on its common stock. In order to be payable, distributions on such preferred securities must be declared by the issuer's board of directors. Income payments on preferred securities may be cumulative, causing dividends and distributions to accumulate even if not declared by the board of directors or otherwise made payable. In such a case, all accumulated dividends must be paid before any dividend on the common stock can be paid. However, many preferred securities are non-cumulative, in which case dividends do not accumulate and need not ever be paid. The Fund may invest in non-cumulative preferred securities, whereby the issuer does not have an obligation to make-up any missed payments to its stockholders. There is no assurance that dividends or distributions on the preferred securities in which the Fund invests will be declared or otherwise made payable. Preferred securities may also contain provisions under which payments must be stopped (*i.e.*, stoppage is compulsory, not discretionary). The conditions under which this occurs may relate to, for instance, capitalization levels. Hence, if a company incurs significant losses that deplete retained earnings automatic payment stoppage could occur. In some cases, the terms of the preferred securities provide that the issuer would be obligated to attempt to issue common shares to raise funds for the purpose of making the preferred payments. However, there is no guarantee that the issuer would be successful in placing common shares. Preferred stockholders usually have no right to vote for corporate directors or on other matters. Shares of preferred securities have a liquidation preference that generally equals the original purchase price at the date of issuance. The market value of preferred securities may be affected by, among other factors, favorable and unfavorable changes impacting the issuer or industries in which they operate, movements in interest rates (typically declining in value as interest rates rise) and inflation, and the broader economic and credit environments, and by actual and anticipated changes in tax laws, such as changes in corporate and individual income tax rates. Because the claim on an issuer's earnings represented by preferred securities may become onerous when interest rates fall below the rate payable on such securities, the issuer may redeem the securities. Thus, in declining interest rate environments in particular, the Fund's holdings of higher rate-paying fixed rate preferred securities may be reduced, and the Fund may be unable to acquire securities of comparable credit quality paying comparable rates with the redemption proceeds.

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") Risk. In addition to risks associated with investing in real estate securities, REITs are dependent upon management skills, are not diversified, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, risks of default by borrowers, and self-liquidation. Investment in REITs also involves risks similar to risks of investing in small market capitalization companies, such as limited financial resources, less frequent and limited volume trading, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than larger company securities. Fund shareholders will indirectly bear their proportionate share of the expenses of REITs in which the fund invests. A REIT could fail to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The resulting corporate taxes could reduce the Fund's net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of the Fund's distributions.

Real Estate Securities Risk. Investing in real estate securities subjects the fund to the risks associated with the real estate market (which are similar to the risks associated with direct ownership in real estate), including declines in real estate values, loss due to casualty or condemnation, property taxes, interest rate changes, increased expenses, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, regulatory changes (including zoning, land use, and rents), and environmental problems, as well as to the risks related to the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer.

Reliance on Technology. The Fund's trading strategies are highly reliant on technology, including hardware, software and telecommunications systems. In addition, data gathering, research, forecasting, order execution, trade allocation, risk management, operational, back office and accounting systems are all highly automated and computerized. Such automation and computerization relies on an extensive amount of both proprietary software and third-party hardware and software. Because of the quantity and nature of the software utilized, software errors may occur, and certain of these errors may impact portfolios. Additionally, with respect to third-party hardware and software, such errors are often entirely outside of the control of the Fund. The Sub-Adviser seeks to reduce the incidence of software errors through a certain degree of internal testing and seeks to reduce the impact of such errors through monitoring and the use of certain independent safeguards in the overall portfolio management system and often, with respect to proprietary software, in the software code itself. Despite such testing, monitoring and independent safeguards, these software errors may result in, among other things, the execution of unanticipated trades, the failure to execute anticipated trades, the failure to properly allocate trades among clients, the failure to properly gather and organize available data and/or the failure to take certain hedging or risk reducing actions. These errors may be extremely hard to detect. Regardless of how difficult their detection appears in retrospect, some of these errors may go undetected for long periods of time and some may never be detected. The impact caused by errors may be compounded over time. The Fund assumes that software errors and their ensuing risks are an inherent part of investing with a process-driven, systematic investment manager, and does not expect to perform a materiality analysis on the vast majority of errors discovered. The Sub-Adviser seeks, on an ongoing basis, to create adequate backups of software and hardware where possible but there is no guarantee that such efforts will be successful. Further, to the extent that an unforeseeable software or hardware malfunction or problem is caused by a defect, virus or other outside force, investors may be materially adversely affected.

Sector Focus Risk. The Fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in one or more asset classes, market segments or sectors of the economy than many other mutual funds and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors. At times, the performance of the Fund's investments may lag the performance of other sectors or the broader market as a whole. Such underperformance may continue for extended periods of time.

Financials Sector Risk. The performance of companies in the financials sector, as traditionally defined, may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, changes in government regulations, economic conditions, and interest rates, credit rating downgrades, adverse public perception, exposure concentration and decreased liquidity in credit markets. The impact of changes in regulation of any individual financial company, or of the financials sector as a whole, cannot be predicted. Cybersecurity incidents and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent and have caused significant losses to companies in this sector, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Tax-Advantaged Strategy Risk. There can be no assurance as to the portion of the Fund's distributions that will qualify for favorable federal income tax treatment. The Fund may make investments and pay dividends that are ineligible for favorable tax treatment or that otherwise do not meet the requirements for such treatment, and shareholders must satisfy certain requirements to take advantage of beneficial tax treatment.

For example, only certain individual and non-corporate taxpayers (and not corporate and other certain taxpayers) are eligible for reduced income tax rates (0%-20%) on QDI or to deduct up to 20% of QRD. Additionally, in order to benefit from QDI or QRD treatment, both the Fund and eligible shareholders must meet holding period requirements. Some taxpayers (including certain individuals, trusts, and estates) may be subject to an additional 3.8% tax on QDI or QRD. Moreover, the Internal Revenue Service may take a contrary position as to the tax treatment of certain dividends. Federal income tax laws with respect to QDI or QRD may change, and any applicable reduced income tax rate or deduction may change or be eliminated for some or all taxpayers. Therefore, some or all of the Fund's dividends may be subject to ordinary income tax rates and/or may not qualify for any special deduction under U.S. federal income tax laws. Any dividends made by the Fund will also be subject to applicable state and local tax. Because the Fund makes investment decisions based in part on tax considerations, the Fund's pre-tax performance may be lower than the performance of similar funds that are not tax-managed.

If a portion of the Fund's income consists of dividends paid by U.S. corporations, a portion of the dividends paid by the Fund may be eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. In addition, as previously explained, distributions reported by the Fund as derived from QDI will be taxed in the hands of individual shareholders at the reduced rates applicable to net capital gains, provided certain holding period and other requirements are met by both the shareholder and the Fund. Dividend income that the Fund receives from REITs, if any, will generally not be treated as QDI and will not qualify for the corporate dividends-received deduction. It is unclear the extent to which distributions the Fund receives from investments in certain preferred securities will be eligible for treatment as QDI or for the corporate dividends-received deduction. The Fund cannot predict at this time what portion, if any, of its dividends will qualify for the corporate dividends-received deduction or be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation applicable to QDI.

Yield Curve Risk. This is the risk that there is an adverse shift in market interest rates of fixed income investments. The risk is associated with either flattening or steepening of the yield curve, which is a result of changing yields among comparable bonds with different maturities. If the yield curve flattens, then the yield spread between long-and short-term interest rates narrows and the price of a bond will change. If the curve steepens, then the spread between the long- and short-term interest rates increases which means long-term bond prices decrease relative to short-term bond prices.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available in the Fund's SAI.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Investment Adviser

North Square Investments, LLC ("North Square" or the "Adviser"), a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business at 200 West Madison Street, Suite 2610, Chicago, IL 60606, is the Fund's investment adviser and provides investment advisory services to the Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Adviser and Exchange Place Advisors Trust ("Trust"), on behalf of the Fund (the "Advisory Agreement"). Founded in September 2018, North Square is a registered investment adviser.

On January 8, 2026, Azimut Group, an independent global asset manager based in Milan, Italy, via its U.S. subsidiary, Azimut U.S. Holdings Inc., acquired the Fund's Adviser (the "Transaction"). The Transaction did not result in any material changes in the day-to-day management of the Fund or the Adviser or to the Fund's investment objectives and principal investment strategies. In connection with the Transaction, the Adviser's parent company, NSI Holdco, LLC, was renamed Azimut NSI, LLC.

The closing of the Transaction resulted in a change of control of the Adviser, which caused an "assignment" under the 1940 Act, of the Fund's then current investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and the Adviser (the "Prior Advisory Agreement") and resulted in the automatic termination of such agreement with respect to the Fund, effective as of the closing of the Transaction. The Transaction also resulted in the termination of the then current sub-advisory agreement (the "Prior Sub-Advisory Agreement") between the Adviser and sub-adviser to the Fund.

At a meeting held on October 7, 2025, the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board of Trustees" or the "Board") considered and approved a new investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and the Adviser (the "New Advisory Agreement"), with substantially identical terms to the Prior Advisory Agreement with respect to the Fund, including the advisory fee rate, and a new sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser, on behalf of the Fund, and the Sub-Adviser (the "New Sub-Advisory Agreement"), with substantially identical terms to the Prior Sub-Advisory Agreement.

In addition, the Board approved interim investment advisory and sub-advisory agreements to permit continuity of management, if necessary, until shareholders of the Fund approve the new advisory agreement at a special shareholder meeting of the Fund. The terms of the interim investment advisory and sub-advisory agreement were substantially identical to those of the Prior Advisory Agreement and Prior Sub-Advisory Agreement except for their date, duration and, in the case of the interim advisory agreement, escrow provisions required by applicable law and with respect to the interim sub-advisory agreement that the sub-adviser would not be paid by the Adviser until the Adviser received its payment under the corresponding interim investment advisory agreement.

The New Advisory Agreement was submitted to the Fund's shareholders for their approval. At a joint special meeting of shareholders (the "Special Shareholder Meeting") held on December 19, 2025, shareholders of the Fund approved the New Advisory Agreement for the Fund. The New Sub-Advisory Agreement was entered into with respect to the Fund. Shareholder approval was not required for the New Sub-Advisory Agreement pursuant to the Fund's "manager-of managers" exemptive relief from the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). In connection with the change of control of the Adviser, the New Advisory Agreement and New Sub-Advisory Agreement took effect on January 8, 2026. The New Advisory Agreement and New Sub-Advisory Agreement did not result in any material changes to the Fund's investment objective and principal investment strategies or to its portfolio management.

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is responsible for providing or overseeing the provision of all investment management services to the Fund, including furnishing a continuous investment program for the Fund and determining what securities and other investments the Fund should buy and sell. The Adviser, together with the administrator to the Fund, is also responsible for assisting in the supervision and coordination of all aspects of the Fund's operations, including the coordination of the Fund's other services providers and the provision of related administrative and other services. The Adviser is authorized to delegate certain of its duties with respect to the Fund to one or more sub-advisers. The Adviser has engaged Red Cedar Investment Management, LLC ("Red Cedar" or the "Sub-Adviser") pursuant to this authority and is responsible for overseeing the Sub-Adviser and recommending their hiring, termination, and replacement for approval by the Board. The Adviser is also responsible for determining the portion of the Fund's assets to be managed by any given sub-adviser and reallocating those assets as necessary from time to time.

The Adviser retains overall responsibility for the management and investment of the assets of the Fund. In this capacity, the Adviser plays an active role in overseeing, monitoring and reviewing the Sub-Adviser in the performance of its duties. The Adviser monitors the investment performance of the Sub-Adviser and also evaluates the portfolio management teams to determine whether their investment activities remain consistent with the Fund's investment objectives, strategies and policies. The Adviser also monitors changes that may impact the Sub-Adviser's overall business and regularly performs due diligence reviews of the Sub-Adviser. In addition, the Adviser obtains detailed, comprehensive information concerning the Sub-Adviser's performance and Fund operations and provides regular reports on these matters to the Board. In its role as sponsor and primary investment adviser to the Fund, the Adviser assumes reputational and other risks associated with the operation of the Fund and provides the Fund with the ability to use the Adviser's name and brand, as well as access to other services provided by the Adviser and its affiliates.

For its services, the Adviser is entitled to receive the below annual management fee from the Fund, calculated daily and payable monthly, as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Fund	Contractual Advisory Fees As a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets
North Square RCIM Tax-Advantaged Preferred and Income Securities ETF	0.60%

The Fund's management fee is a "unitary" fee that includes all of the expenses and liabilities of the Fund, except for any brokerage fees and commissions, taxes, borrowing costs (such as dividend expenses on securities sold short and interest), acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and such extraordinary or non-recurring expenses as may arise, including litigation to which the Fund may be a party and indemnification of the Trust's Board of Trustees and officers with respect thereto.

Manager-of-Managers Arrangement

Section 15(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), requires that all contracts pursuant to which persons serve as investment advisers to investment companies be approved by shareholders. This requirement also applies to the appointment of sub-advisers to the Fund. The Trust and the Adviser have been granted exemptive relief from the SEC (the "Order"), which permits the Adviser, on behalf of the Fund and subject to the approval of the Board, including a majority of the independent members of the Board, to hire, and to modify any existing or future sub-advisory agreement with, unaffiliated sub-advisers and affiliated sub-advisers, including sub-advisers that are wholly-owned subsidiaries (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Adviser or its parent company and sub-advisers that are partially-owned by, or otherwise affiliated with, the Adviser or its parent company (the "Manager-of-Managers Structure"). The Adviser has the ultimate responsibility for overseeing the Fund's sub-advisers and recommending their hiring, termination and replacement, subject to oversight by the Board. The Order also provides relief from certain disclosure obligations with regard to sub-advisory fees. With this relief, the Fund may elect to disclose the aggregate fees payable to the Adviser and wholly-owned sub-advisers and the aggregate fees payable to unaffiliated sub-advisers and sub-advisers affiliated with the Adviser or its parent company, other than wholly-owned sub-advisers. The Order is subject to various conditions, including that the Fund will notify shareholders and provide them with certain information required by the exemptive order within 90 days of hiring a new sub-adviser. The Fund may also rely on any other current or future laws, rules or regulatory guidance from the SEC or its staff applicable to the Manager-of-Managers Structure. The sole initial shareholder of the Fund has approved the operation of the Fund under a Manager-of-Managers Structure with respect to any affiliated or unaffiliated sub-adviser, including in the manner that is permitted by the Order.

The Manager-of-Managers Structure enables the Trust to operate with greater efficiency by not incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approvals for matters relating to sub-advisers or sub-advisory agreements. Operation of the Fund under the Manager-of-Managers Structure does not permit management fees paid by the Fund to the Adviser to be increased without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of any changes made to the Sub-Adviser or material changes to sub-advisory agreements within 90 days of the change.

The Adviser and its affiliates may have other relationships, including significant financial relationships, with current or potential sub-advisers or their affiliates, which may create a conflict of interest. However, in making recommendations to the Board to appoint or to change a sub-adviser, or to change the terms of a sub-advisory agreement, the Adviser considers the sub-adviser's investment process, risk management, and historical performance with the goal of retaining sub-advisers for the Fund that the Adviser believes are skilled and can deliver appropriate risk-adjusted returns over a full market cycle. The Adviser does not consider any other relationship it or its affiliates may have with a sub-adviser or its affiliates, and the Adviser discloses to the Board the nature of any material relationships it has with a sub-adviser or its affiliates when making recommendations to the Board to appoint or to change a sub-adviser, or to change the terms of a sub-advisory agreement.

Sub-Adviser

Red Cedar Investment Management, LLC ("Red Cedar" or the "Sub-Adviser"), located at 333 Bridge Street NW, Suite 601, Grand Rapids, Michigan 49504, acts as an investment sub-adviser to the Fund. Red Cedar, founded in 2013, is a Michigan limited liability company and a registered investment adviser registered with the SEC.

For its investment sub-advisory services, Red Cedar is entitled to receive an annual fee paid solely by the Adviser of 50% of the net investment advisory fee payable by the Fund to the Adviser (the "Net Investment Advisory Fee"). The Net Investment Advisory Fee payable by the Fund to the Adviser shall equal the total investment advisory fees accrued minus any ETF operating expenses.

A summary of the factors considered by the Board in connection with the approval of the Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement for the Fund is available in the Fund's Form N-CSRS filed with the SEC for the fiscal period ending November 30, 2025, and with the applicable financial statements posted at https://northsquareinvest.com/strategies/tax-adv-preferred-etf.

Portfolio Managers

Brandon F. Bajema, Charlette Golder, John L. Cassady, III, and David L. Withrow are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Brandon F. Bajema, CFA, is a Partner and Co-Chief Investment Officer for Red Cedar. He started in the industry in 2003 and joined Red Cedar in 2021. Previously, Mr. Bajema was a Portfolio Manager in the Fixed Income & Treasury Department with the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (ADIA) where he managed a multi-currency global credit portfolio from the United Arab Emirates. Before joining (ADIA), Mr. Bajema was a Director at Fitch Ratings in the Financial Institutions Group where he covered banks, asset managers and finance companies. Prior to that, he was an Audit Manager at BDO, USA where he focused on banks and insurance companies. Mr. Bajema is a CFA® charterholder. He has a B.S. in Economics and a Master of Science in Accounting from Grand Valley State University.

John L. Cassady III, CFA, is a Managing Partner, Chief Executive Officer, and Co-Chief Investment Officer for Red Cedar. He started in the industry in 1987 and joined Red Cedar in 2018. Prior to joining Red Cedar, he was an investment professional for ClearArc Capital where he served in varying roles from 2001-2018, including Director of Fixed Income and Senior Portfolio Manager. While at ClearArc Capital, Mr. Cassady managed Core Fixed Income, Core Plus Fixed Income, Asset Allocation and a multi-sector low correlation strategy. Before joining ClearArc Capital, he held a similar position at Lyon Street Asset Management, a subsidiary of Old Kent Bank, which was acquired by Fifth Third Bank (an affiliated company of ClearArc Capital). Previously, he was a fixed income Portfolio Manager at Atlantic Portfolio Analytics & Management (APAM) which has since been acquired by Semper Capital Management. He is a CFA® charterholder and member of the CFA Society West Michigan. Mr. Cassady graduated from Georgia Institute of Technology with a B.S. in Industrial Management.

Charlette A. Golder is a Portfolio Manager for Red Cedar. She started in the industry and joined Red Cedar in 2020. Mrs. Golder graduated from Grand Valley State University with a B.S. in Statistics with an Actuarial Science Emphasis. As a Portfolio Manager, Mrs. Golder performs research and helps manage Red Cedar Fixed Income strategies with a focus on preferred and tax-advantaged products.

David L. Withrow, CFA, is a Managing Partner and Senior Market Strategist for Red Cedar. He started in the industry in 1988 and joined Red Cedar in 2018. Previously, Mr. Withrow served as the President, Deputy Chief Investment Officer and Director of Taxable Fixed Income for ClearArc Capital. Prior to joining ClearArc Capital, he served in a Portfolio Management role beginning in 1999 for Fifth Third Bank Investment Advisors (an affiliated company of ClearArc Capital). Before joining Fifth Third Bank Investment Advisors, he was a Portfolio Manager and Structured Product Analyst for Prime Capital Management in Indianapolis. Mr. Withrow graduated from Anderson University with a B.A. in Economics, is a CFA® charterholder, and a member of the Cincinnati Society of Financial Analysts.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' method of compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of shares of the Fund.

Changes of Investment Policies

In accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, the Fund has adopted an investment policy that it will, under normal conditions, invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in the type of investments suggested by the Fund's name. This requirement is applied at the time of investment. The 80% investment policy of the Fund may be changed at any time by the Board of Trustees. Shareholders will be given written notice at least 60 days prior to any change by the Fund of its 80% investment policy.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Fund has adopted a distribution plan ("Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Under the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay distribution fees to the distributor and other firms that provide distribution services. If these distribution services are provided, the Fund may pay distribution fees at an annual rate not to exceed 0.25% of average daily net assets, pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act.

No distribution fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no current plans to impose these fees. In the event Rule 12b-1 fees were charged, over time they would increase the cost of an investment in the Fund.

Additional Compensation to Financial Intermediaries: Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (d/b/a ACA Group), the Fund's distributor, its affiliates, and the Fund's Adviser or Sub-Adviser or their affiliates may, at their own expense and out of their own legitimate profits, provide additional cash payments to financial intermediaries who sell shares of the Fund, including affiliates of the Adviser. Financial intermediaries include brokers, financial planners, banks, insurance companies, retirement or 401(k) plan administrators and others. These payments may be in addition to any Rule 12b-1 fees that the Fund could charge pursuant to a Rule 12b-1 plan and any sales charges that are disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus. These payments are generally made to financial intermediaries that provide shareholder or administrative services, or marketing support. Marketing support may include access to sales meetings, sales representatives and financial intermediary management representatives, inclusion of the Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, or other sales programs. These payments also may be made as an expense reimbursement in cases where the financial intermediary provides shareholder services to Fund shareholders.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV of the Fund's shares is determined at the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open. If for example, the NYSE closes at 1:00 p.m. Eastern Time, the Fund's NAV would still be determined as of 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time. In this example, portfolio securities traded on the NYSE would be valued at their closing prices unless a "fair value" adjustment is determined to be appropriate due to subsequent events. NAV is computed by determining the aggregate market value of all assets of the Fund, less its liabilities, divided by the total number of shares outstanding ((assets-liabilities)/number of shares = NAV). The Fund's NAV may be calculated earlier if trading on the NYSE is restricted or if permitted by the SEC. The NYSE is closed on weekends and most U.S. national holidays. However, foreign securities listed primarily on non-U.S. markets may trade on weekends or other days on which the Fund does not value its shares, which may significantly affect the Fund's NAV on days when you are not able to buy or sell Fund shares. Because the Fund may invest in securities primarily listed on foreign exchanges, and these exchanges may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of some of the Fund's portfolio securities may change on days when authorized participants ("APs") may not be able to purchase or redeem Fund shares.

The Fund's securities generally are valued at market price. If market quotations are not readily available, securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined using the "fair value" procedures approved by the Board. Fair value pricing inherently involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. Fair value prices can differ from market prices when they become available or when a price otherwise becomes available. The Board has appointed the Adviser as its designee (the "Valuation Designee") for all fair value determinations and responsibilities, with respect to the Fund. If market quotations are not readily available, securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined in good faith by the Valuation Designee, subject to review and approval by the Adviser's Valuation Committee, in accordance with procedures approved by the Board. This designation is subject to Board oversight and certain reporting and other requirements designed to facilitate the Board's ability to effectively oversee the Valuation Designee's fair value determinations.

In certain circumstances, the Fund employs fair value pricing to ensure greater accuracy in determining the daily NAV and to prevent dilution by frequent traders or market timers who seek to exploit temporary market anomalies. Other types of portfolio securities that the Fund may fair value include, but are not limited to: (1) investments that are classified as illiquid or traded infrequently, which may include "restricted" securities and private placements for which there is no public market; (2) investments for which, in the judgment of the Adviser, the market price is stale; (3) securities of an issuer that has entered into a restructuring; (4) securities for which trading has been halted or suspended; and (5) fixed income securities for which there is no current market value quotation. The use of fair valuation in pricing a security involves the consideration of a number of subjective factors and therefore, is susceptible to the unavoidable risk that the valuation may be higher or lower than the price at which the security might actually trade if a reliable market price were readily available.

Premium/Discount Information

Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund in secondary market transactions through brokers at market prices and the Fund's shares will trade at market prices. The market price of shares of the Fund may be greater than, equal to, or less than NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of shares of the Fund.

Information regarding how often the shares of the Fund traded at a price above (at a premium to) or below (at a discount to) the NAV of the Fund during the past four calendar quarters, when available, can be found at https://northsquareinvest.com/strategies/tax-adv-preferred-etf.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange under the symbol QTPI. Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per Share. Shares can be bought and sold on the secondary market throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares, and shares typically trade in blocks of less than a Creation Unit. There is no minimum investment required. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market when the Exchange is open for trading. The Exchange is open for trading Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays, as observed: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

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

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

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

Share Trading Prices

The approximate value of shares of the Fund, an amount representing on a per share basis the sum of the current market price of the securities accepted by the Fund in exchange for shares of the Fund and an estimated cash component will be disseminated every 15 seconds throughout the trading day through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association. This approximate value should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of the NAV per share of the Fund because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day, generally at the end of the business day. The Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate value of the shares, and the Fund does not make any warranty as to the accuracy of these values.

Book Entry

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

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

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

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

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Unlike interests in conventional mutual funds, which typically are bought and sold from and to the fund only at closing NAVs, the Fund's shares are traded throughout the day in the secondary market on a national securities exchange on an intra-day basis and are created and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind in Creation Units at each day's next calculated NAV. In a conventional mutual fund, redemptions can have an adverse tax impact on taxable shareholders if the mutual fund needs to sell portfolio securities to obtain cash to meet net fund redemptions. These sales may generate taxable gains for the ongoing shareholders of the mutual fund, whereas the shares' in-kind redemption mechanism generally will not lead to a tax event for the Fund or its ongoing shareholders.

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid monthly by the Fund. The Fund distributes its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole shares only if the broker through whom you purchased shares makes such option available.

Taxes

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

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

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

Taxes on Distributions

As stated above, dividends from net investment income, if any, ordinarily are declared and paid monthly by the Fund. The Fund may also pay a special distribution at the end of a calendar year to comply with U.S. federal tax requirements. Distributions from the Fund's net investment income, including net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income, except that the Fund's dividends attributable to its "qualified dividend income" (*i.e.*, dividends received on stock of most domestic and certain foreign corporations with respect to which the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other restrictions), if any, generally are subject to U.S. federal income tax for non-corporate shareholders who satisfy those restrictions with respect to their Fund shares at the rate for net capital gain – a maximum of 20%. In addition, a 3.8% Medicare tax will also apply. A part of the Fund's dividends also may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations – the eligible portion may not exceed the aggregate dividends the Fund receives from domestic corporations subject to U.S. federal income tax (excluding REITs) and excludes dividends from foreign corporations – subject to similar restrictions.

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

In addition, to the extent the Fund designates dividends it pays to you as "Section 199A dividends," non-corporate shareholders may be eligible for a 20% deduction with respect to such dividends. The amount of Section 199A dividends that the Fund may pay and report to you is limited to the excess of the ordinary REIT dividends, other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income, if any, that the Fund receives from REITs for a taxable year over the Fund's expenses allocable to such dividends.

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

By law, the Fund is required to withhold 24% of your distributions and redemption proceeds if you have not provided the Fund with a correct Social Security number or other taxpayer identification number and in certain other situations.

Taxes on Exchange-Listed Share Sales

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

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units

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

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

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

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current U.S. federal income tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the shares under all applicable tax laws. See "FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS" in the SAI for additional information about tax.

OTHER INFORMATION

Investment by Other Investment Companies

For purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund is a registered investment company, and the acquisition of the Fund's shares by other investment companies is subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) thereof. Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act allows a registered investment company to invest in Fund shares beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain conditions, including that a registered investment company enters into an Investment Agreement with the Trust regarding the terms of the investment. Any investment company considering purchasing shares of the Fund in amounts that would cause it to exceed the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) should contact the Fund.

Continuous Offering

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

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

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

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

Householding: To reduce expenses, the Fund mails only one copy of the prospectus and each annual and semi-annual report (or, if applicable, each notice of electronic accessibility thereof) to those addresses shared by two or more accounts. If you wish to receive individual copies of these documents, please call the Fund at 1-855-514-7733 on days the Fund is open for business or contact your financial institution. The Fund will begin sending you individual copies thirty days after receiving your request.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past five years (or if shorter, the period of the Fund's operations). Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total return figure in the table represents the percentage that an investor in the Fund would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

The financial information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's audited financial statements and related notes, are included in the Fund's most recent Form N-CSR, which is available upon request (see back cover).

North Square RCIM Tax-Advantaged Preferred and Income Securities ETF
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(For the shares outstanding during each period)

	For the Year Ended May 31, 2026	For the Period Ended May 31, 2025[a]
Selected Per Share Data:		
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 25.01	$ 25.00
Investment operations:		
Net investment income	1.22	0.60
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.39[b]	(0.03)
Total from investment operations	1.61	0.57
Less distributions:		
Net investment income	(1.12)	(0.51)
From net realized gains	—	—
Return of capital	—	(0.05)
Total distributions	(1.12)	(0.56)
Net asset value, end of period	$ 25.50	$ 25.01
Market price, end of period	$ 25.57	$ 25.01
Total Return[c]	6.52%	2.31%[d]
Ratios and Supplemental Data:		
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$ 77,259	$ 12,004
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	0.60%	0.60%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	4.76%	5.32%
Portfolio turnover rate[e]	22%	9%[d]

(a) For the period December 18, 2024 (commencement of operations) to May 31, 2025.

(b) The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the year may not correlate with the Statement of Operations for the year due to the timing of sales and redemptions of Fund shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

(c) Total return represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of distributions.

(d) Not annualized.

(e) Portfolio turnover rate excludes securities received or delivered from in-kind processing of creations or redemptions.

FUND SERVICE PROVIDERS

The following are the Fund's service providers.

Investment Adviser
North Square Investments, LLC
200 West Madison Street, Suite 2610
Chicago, IL 60606

Investment Sub-Adviser
Red Cedar Investment Management, LLC
333 Bridge Street, NW, Suite 601
Grand Rapids, MI 49504

Fund Administrator and Fund Accountant
Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450
Cincinnati, OH 45246
1-513-587-3400

Custodian and Transfer Agent
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.
50 Post Office Square
Boston, MA 02110

Distributor
Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (d/b/a ACA Group)
190 Middle Street, Suite 301
Portland, ME 04101
www.acaglobal.com

Counsel to the Trust
Blank Rome LLP
1271 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Cohen & Company, Ltd.
1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800
Cleveland, OH 44115

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Statement of Additional Information ("SAI")

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

Shareholder Reports

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its most recent fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements. The Fund's financial statements, including the notes thereto and the report of the independent registered public accounting firm thereon, included in the Fund's most recent Form N-CSR are incorporated into this Prospectus by reference.

The Fund's SAI and annual and semi-annual reports and other information such as the Fund's financial statements, are available, free of charge, on the Fund's website at https://northsquareinvest.com/strategies/tax-adv-preferred-etf. You can also obtain a free copy of the Fund's SAI, annual and semi-annual reports, and other information such as the Fund's financial statements, and inquire about the Fund by contacting a broker that sells shares of the Fund or by calling the Fund (toll-free) at 1-855-514-7733, or by writing to:

Regular Mail:
North Square Funds
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, OH 45246

Overnight Mail:
North Square Funds
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450
Cincinnati, OH 45246

Reports and other information about the Fund are available:

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

(Investment Company Act file no. 811-23373.)