

PROSPECTUS

April 2, 2024

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III



STRATEGAS
ASSET MANAGEMENT

STRATEGAS MACRO MOMENTUM ETF

Principal Listing Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

Ticker Symbol: SMM

Investment Adviser:
Strategas Asset Management, LLC

Investment Sub-adviser:
Vident Asset Management

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

About This Prospectus

This prospectus has been arranged into different sections so that you can easily review this important information. For detailed information about the Fund, please see:

	<u>Page</u>
Strategas Macro Momentum ETF	1
Investment Objective	1
Fund Fees and Expenses	1
Principal Investment Strategies	2
Principal Risks	4
Performance Information	10
Investment Adviser	10
Investment Sub-Adviser	10
Portfolio Managers	10
Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation	12
More Information about the Fund's Investment Objective and Strategies .	13
More Information about Risk	15
Information about Portfolio Holdings	24
Investment Adviser	24
Investment Sub-Adviser	25
Portfolio Managers	25
Purchasing and Selling Fund Shares	26
Payments to Financial Intermediaries	28
Other Policies	29
Dividends, Distributions and Taxes	30
Additional Information	36
Financial Highlights	38
How to Obtain More Information About the Fund	Back Cover

STRATEGAS MACRO MOMENTUM ETF

Investment Objective

The Strategas Macro Momentum ETF (the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fund Fees and Expenses

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

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

Management Fee	0.55%
Other Expenses ¹	0.56%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (“AFFE”) ²	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.12%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ³	(0.46)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	0.66%

¹ Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

² AFFE are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in shares of other investment companies, and are estimated for the current fiscal year.

³ Strategas Asset Management, LLC (the “Adviser” or “Strategas”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or to reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding any interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs and expenses relating to the securities that are purchased and sold by the Fund, dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, AFFE, fees and expenses incurred in connection with tax reclaim recovery services, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and non-routine expenses) (collectively, “excluded expenses”) from exceeding 0.65% of the average daily net assets of the Fund until April 30, 2025 (the “contractual expense limit”). In addition, the Adviser may receive from the Fund the difference between the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the contractual expense limit to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the contractual expense limit (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) at the time of the recoupment. The agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III (the “Trust”), for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on April 30, 2025.

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 (including capped expenses for the period described in the footnote to the fee table) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$67	\$306

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual Fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this prospectus, it does not have portfolio turnover information to report.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that principally invests in common stocks of U.S. companies, real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), master limited partnerships ("MLPs"), American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), shares of other investment companies, including ETFs, exchange-traded products ("ETPs") and closed-end funds, and shares of business development companies ("BDCs"). The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing principally in a portfolio of approximately 20–50 such assets with a focus on buying and holding the assets for as long as their technical characteristics warrant while seeking to limit losses in periods of market decline by allocating additional Fund assets to defensive alternatives, such as treasury ETFs, gold ETPs or cash. Catalysts for a more defensive posture would include a deterioration to the technical attributes for the market as a whole, including such inputs as downside moving average crosses, changes to trend following and momentum tools, an expansion in individual securities trading to new lows (each as described

below), and the emergence of a relative outperformance from traditionally defensive assets like treasuries or gold.

Strategas Asset Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) uses a macro momentum approach in implementing its investment strategy. “Macro” is a “top-down” analysis approach in investing that focuses on the inputs that are generally out of a company’s control, such as the overall economy, government fiscal and monetary policy changes, cultural and socioeconomic developments or trends, and developments arising from global crises including pandemics, wars, or financial distress. “Momentum” is a security’s tendency to show upward or downward price trend in both its absolute and relative performance in the intermediate 3- to 12- month period.

Momentum tools such as absolute and relative rate of change, new highs/lows, moving average crosses, and technical studies like the Relative Strength Index (“RSI”) and the Moving Average Convergence/Divergence indicator (“MACD”) are used to identify securities in this regard. Absolute rate of change measures a security’s price performance over a set number of days. High rates of change reflect positive price momentum, while low rates of change reflect negative price momentum. A relative rate of change is a security’s price momentum relative to a benchmark index or a peer group. A new high or low is the highest or lowest closing price for a security over a set number of days. A moving average refers to the average price of a security over a specified time period. Upward sloping moving averages generally reflect an uptrend in the security’s price, while downward sloping moving averages generally reflect a downtrend in the security’s price. When the shorter-term average (e.g., 50 days) crosses above or below the longer-term moving average (e.g., 200 days), a positive or negative trend signal is noted. The RSI measures the speed and change of price movements of a security over a set time period. The MACD shows the relationship between two exponential moving averages of a security’s price and is used to help identify price trends, measure momentum, and identify entry points for buying or selling securities.

The Adviser employs a suite of proprietary macro, technical, and behavioral inputs to improve individual security selection and portfolio characteristics to provide a tactical and macro momentum driven approach. Trend following, an investment approach that makes decisions to buy, sell, or hold a security based on the underlying security’s price characteristics, and momentum inputs, including new highs/lows, moving average crosses, RSI, MACD, and proprietary momentum ranks, are all utilized in the security selection process.

The Fund may invest in securities of companies with any market capitalization, though certain liquidity parameters are required for a security

to be considered. The Fund may, from time to time, invest a significant portion of its total assets in securities of companies in certain sectors. The Fund's sector exposures will likely change over time, as macroeconomic, market, sector and company-specific conditions change.

The Adviser has engaged Vident Asset Management to serve as sub-adviser ("Sub-Adviser") for the Fund. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions or in connection with any rebalancing or reconstitution of the portfolio, pre- and post-trade compliance, and monitoring of Fund trading activity, subject to the oversight of the Adviser and the Board of Trustees.

Principal Risks

As with all ETFs, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency.** The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Macro Momentum Investing Strategy Risk – The Adviser selects securities for the Fund's portfolio pursuant to a macro momentum investment strategy. The value of the Fund may decline if, among other reasons, securities selected for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio due to their security characteristics that the Adviser believes are most highly correlated to a macro momentum strategy do not perform as anticipated, the Adviser fails to identify or declines to include in the Fund's portfolio profitable companies that would have been beneficial to a macro momentum portfolio, or other investment strategies generally outperform a macro momentum strategy of investing based on a variety of factors.

Equity Market Risk – The risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The value of equity securities will fluctuate in response to factors affecting a particular company, as well as broader market and economic conditions. Broad movements in financial markets may adversely affect the price of the Fund's investments, regardless of how well the companies in which the Fund invests perform. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively

impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Moreover, in the event of a company's bankruptcy, claims of certain creditors, including bondholders, will have priority over claims of common stockholders such as the Fund.

Active Management Risk – The success of the Fund's strategy is dependent on the Adviser's ability and its stock selection process to correctly identify the Fund's investments. The portfolio securities selected by the Adviser may decline in value or not increase in value when the stock market in general is rising, in which case the Fund could experience losses regardless of the overall performance of the U.S. equity market.

Large Capitalization Risk – The risk that larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies.

Small and Medium Capitalization Companies Risk – The risk that small and medium capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, small and medium capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. Small capitalization and medium capitalization stocks may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Sector Focus Risk – Because the Fund may, from time to time, be more heavily invested in particular sectors, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect those sectors. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of sectors. The Fund's sector exposures will likely change over time, as macroeconomic, market, sector and company-specific conditions change.

ETF Risks – The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of this structure, it is exposed to the following risks:

Trading Risk – Shares of the Fund may trade on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") above or below their NAV. The NAV of shares of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. In addition, although the Fund's shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be

halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk – Because the Fund is an ETF, only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Fund shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value (“NAV”) and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Gold Risk – Price movements in gold may fluctuate quickly and dramatically, have a historically low correlation with the returns of the stock and bond markets, and may not correlate to price movements in other asset classes. Some factors that impact the price of gold include, but are not limited to, overall market movements, changes in interest rates, changes in the global supply and demand for gold, the quantity of gold imports and exports, factors that impact gold production, such as drought, floods and weather conditions, technological advances in the processing and mining of gold, an increase in the hedging of precious metals, such as gold, and changes in economic and/or political conditions, including regulatory developments.

U.S. Government Securities Risk – Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. Government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the agency’s own resources. Therefore, such obligations are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

New Fund Risk – Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

Shareholder Concentration Risk – A large percentage of the Fund's shares are held by a small number of shareholders, including persons and entities related to the Adviser. A large redemption by one or more of these shareholders could materially increase the Fund's transaction costs, which would negatively impact the Fund's performance and could cause adverse tax consequences for the remaining shareholders of the Fund. Baird Financial Corporation, the parent company of the Adviser, intends to purchase approximately \$5 million of shares of the Fund over the initial two to three months following the Fund's commencement of operations.

Liquidity Risk – The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to lower the price of the security, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

Inflation Risk – Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the value of the Fund's assets can decline. Measures of inflation have increased to levels not experienced in several decades. Uncertainty regarding the magnitude of interest rate increases, and the ability of the Federal Reserve to successfully control inflation, may negatively impact asset prices and increase market volatility.

Depository Receipts Risk – Investments in depository receipts may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying securities in their primary trading market. If a depository receipt is denominated in a different currency than its underlying securities, the Fund will be subject to the currency risk of both the investment in the depository receipt and the underlying security. Holders of depository receipts may have limited or no rights to take action with respect to the underlying securities or to compel the issuer of the receipts to take action. The prices of depository receipts may differ from the prices of securities upon which they are based.

Foreign Company Risk – Investing in foreign companies poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. Securities of foreign companies may not be registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and foreign companies are generally not subject to the same level of regulatory controls imposed on U.S. issuers and, as a consequence, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign securities than is available about domestic securities. Income from foreign securities owned by the Fund may be reduced by a withholding tax at the source, which tax would reduce income received from the

securities comprising the Fund's portfolio. Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers and foreign markets and securities may be less liquid. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may require the Fund to sell such investments at inopportune times, which could result in losses to the Fund.

Foreign Currency Risk – As a result of the Fund's investments in securities denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, in which case the dollar value of an investment in the Fund would be adversely affected.

REITs Risk – REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as the following: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, interest rates or competition; overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. REIT operating expenses are not reflected in the fee table and example in this prospectus.

Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) Risk — MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. Additional risks of investing in a MLP also include those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation, such as limited control of management, limited voting rights and tax risks. MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions, which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

Investments in Investment Company Risk – When the Fund invests in an investment company, including closed-end funds and ETFs, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company's expenses. Further, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested

directly in the underlying investments. For example, the lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its share price being more volatile than that of the underlying portfolio securities. Certain closed-end investment companies issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange at a premium or a discount to their net asset value (“NAV”). As a result, a closed-end fund’s share price fluctuates based on what another investor is willing to pay rather than on the market value of the securities in the fund.

Business Development Companies (“BDCs”) Risk – Investments in closed-end funds that are BDCs may be subject to a high degree of risk. BDCs typically invest in small and medium-sized companies that may not have access to public equity markets for capital raising. As a result, a BDC’s portfolio typically will include a substantial amount of securities purchased in private placements, and the portfolio may carry risks similar to those of a private equity or venture capital fund. Securities that are not publicly registered may be difficult to value and may be difficult to sell at a price representative of their intrinsic value.

Tax Risk – Income from certain ETPs that invest in commodities and other non-security based asset classes, as well as direct investments in such alternative asset classes such as gold, may not be qualifying income for purposes of the qualifying income test that must be met by the Fund in order to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). The Fund will seek to restrict its income from direct investments in such alternative investments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to comply with certain qualifying income tests necessary for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under the Code. However, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in this regard. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC and to avail itself of certain relief provisions, it would be subject to tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and its distributions would generally be taxable as dividends. Please see the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) for a more detailed discussion, including the availability of certain relief provisions for certain failures by the Fund to qualify as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain commodity investments and other non-security based instruments may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Fund’s taxable income or gains and distributions. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment objective will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which is unclear under the Code and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to qualify as a RIC.

Valuation Risk – The risk that a security may be difficult to value. The Fund may value certain securities at a price higher than the price at which they can be sold.

Performance Information

The Fund is new, and therefore has no performance history. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's returns and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Current performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.strategasetfs.com or by calling toll-free to 855-457-3637.

Investment Adviser

Strategas Asset Management, LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

Investment Sub-Adviser

Vident Asset Management serves as the sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund is jointly and primarily managed by a team of the following professionals:

Strategas Asset Management, LLC

Chris Verrone, Partner & Head of Technical & Macro Research at Strategas Securities, LLC, has served as a lead portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Nicholas Bohnsack, President and Chief Executive Officer at Strategas Asset Management, LLC and President and Chief Operating Officer at Strategas Securities, LLC, has served as a lead portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Todd Sohn, Managing Director of Technical & ETF Research at Strategas Securities, LLC, has served as a co-portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Gerald Hendricks, Director & Senior Portfolio Analyst at Strategas Asset Management, LLC, has served as a co-portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Vident Asset Management

Rafael Zayas, CFA, Senior Vice President, Head of Portfolio Management and Trading of Vident Asset Management, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Austin Wen, CFA, Portfolio Manager of Vident Asset Management, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 12 of the prospectus.

Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation

The Fund issues shares to (or redeems shares from) certain institutional investors known as “Authorized Participants” (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of shares known as “Creation Units.” Creation Unit transactions are conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a portfolio of in-kind securities designated by the Fund and/or cash.

Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on the Exchange, other national securities exchanges, electronic crossing networks and other alternative trading systems through your broker-dealer at market prices. Because Fund shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Fund shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). When buying or selling shares in the secondary market, you 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) (the “bid-ask spread”). When available, recent information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads will be available at www.strategasetfs.com.

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case your distribution will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

More Information about the Fund's Investment Objective and Strategies

Investment Objective

The Fund has an investment objective of long-term capital appreciation. The investment objective of the Fund is not a fundamental policy and may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III (the "Trust") without shareholder approval.

Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed ETF that principally invests in common stocks of U.S. companies, REITs, MLPs, ADRs, shares of other investment companies, including ETFs, ETPs and closed-end funds, and shares of BDCs. The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing principally in a portfolio of approximately 20–50 such assets with a focus on buying and holding the assets for as long as their technical characteristics warrant while seeking to limit losses in periods of market decline by allocating additional Fund assets to defensive alternatives, such as treasury ETFs, gold ETPs or cash. Catalysts for a more defensive posture would include a deterioration to the technical attributes for the market as a whole, including such inputs as downside moving average crosses, changes to trend following and momentum tools, an expansion in individual securities trading to new lows (each as described below), and the emergence of a relative outperformance from traditionally defensive assets like treasuries or gold.

The Adviser uses a macro momentum approach in implementing its investment strategy. "Macro" is a "top-down" analysis approach in investing that focuses on the inputs that are generally out of a company's control, such as the overall economy, government fiscal and monetary policy changes, cultural and socioeconomic developments or trends, and developments arising from global crises including pandemics, wars, or financial distress. "Momentum" is a security's tendency to show upward or downward price trend in both its absolute and relative performance in the intermediate 3- to 12- month period.

Momentum tools such as absolute and relative rate of change, new highs/lows, moving average crosses, and technical studies like RSI and MACD are used to identify securities in this regard. Absolute rate of change measures a security's price performance over a set number of days. High rates of change reflect positive price momentum, while low rates of change reflect negative price momentum. A relative rate of change is a security's price momentum relative to a benchmark index or a peer group. A new high or low is the highest or lowest closing price for a security over a set

number of days. A moving average refers to the average price of a security over a specified time period. Upward sloping moving averages generally reflect an uptrend in the security's price, while downward sloping moving averages generally reflect a downtrend in the security's price. When the shorter-term average (e.g., 50 days) crosses above or below the longer-term moving average (e.g., 200 days), a positive or negative trend signal is noted. The RSI measures the speed and change of price movements of a security over a set time period. The MACD shows the relationship between two exponential moving averages of a security's price and is used to help identify price trends, measure momentum, and identify entry points for buying or selling securities.

The Adviser employs a suite of proprietary macro, technical, and behavioral inputs to improve individual security selection and portfolio characteristics to provide a tactical and macro momentum driven approach. Specifically, the Adviser utilizes: (i) a trend model, which seeks to identify positive and negative trends among asset classes, markets, sectors, groups, and securities; (ii) a sentiment model, which seeks to identify excessively optimistic or pessimistic investor sentiment; and (iii) a security screening process, which seeks to identify securities with positive or negative moving average crosses and those trading at new highs or new lows. Trend following, an investment approach that makes decisions to buy, sell, or hold a security based on the underlying security's price characteristics, and momentum inputs, including new highs/lows, moving average crosses, RSI, MACD, and proprietary momentum ranks, are all utilized in the security selection process.

The Fund may invest in securities of companies with any market capitalization, though certain liquidity parameters are required for a security to be considered. Specifically, the Adviser examines the average daily volume of a security over a 20-day period to ensure entry and exit points can be achieved without adverse impacts to price. The Fund may, from time to time, invest a significant portion of its total assets in securities of companies in certain sectors. The Fund's sector exposures will likely change over time, as macroeconomic, market, sector and company-specific conditions change.

The Adviser has engaged Vident Asset Management to serve as Sub-Adviser for the Fund. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions or in connection with any rebalancing or reconstitution of the portfolio, pre- and post-trade compliance, and monitoring of Fund trading activity, subject to the oversight of the Adviser and the Board of Trustees.

The investments and strategies described in this prospectus are those that the Fund uses under normal conditions. During unusual economic or market conditions, or for temporary defensive or liquidity purposes, the Fund may, but is not obligated to, invest up to 100% of its assets in money market instruments and other cash equivalents that would not ordinarily be consistent with its investment objective. If the Fund invests in this manner, it may cause the Fund to forgo greater investment returns for the safety of principal and the Fund may therefore not achieve its investment objective. The Fund will only do so if the Adviser believes that the risk of loss outweighs the opportunity to pursue the Fund's investment objective.

This prospectus describes the Fund's principal investment strategies, and the Fund will normally invest in the types of securities and other investments described in this prospectus. In addition to the securities and other investments and strategies described in this prospectus, the Fund also may invest to a lesser extent in other securities, use other strategies and engage in other investment practices that are not part of its principal investment strategies. These investments and strategies, as well as those described in this prospectus, are described in detail in the Fund's SAI (for information on how to obtain a copy of the SAI see the back cover of this prospectus). Of course, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment goals.

More Information about Risk

Investing in the Fund involves risk and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its goals. The Adviser's judgments about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment. In fact, no matter how good of a job the Adviser does, you could lose money on your investment in the Fund, just as you could with similar investments.

The value of your investment in the Fund is based on the value of the securities the Fund holds. These prices change daily due to economic and other events that affect particular companies and other issuers. These price movements, sometimes called volatility, may be greater or lesser depending on the types of securities the Fund owns and the markets in which they trade. The effect on the Fund of a change in the value of a single security will depend on how widely the Fund diversifies its holdings. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund (in alphabetical order) are set forth below.

Active Management Risk – The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of

the Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. In addition, the prices of common stocks move up and down in response to corporate earnings and developments, economic and market conditions and anticipated events. Individual issuers may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The Fund's investment success depends on the skill of the Adviser in evaluating, selecting and monitoring the portfolio assets. If the Adviser's conclusions about growth rates or securities values are incorrect, the Fund may not perform as anticipated.

Business Development Companies (“BDCs”) Risk – Investments in closed-end funds that are BDCs may be subject to a high degree of risk. BDCs typically invest in small and medium-sized companies that may not have access to public equity markets for capital raising. As a result, a BDC's portfolio typically will include a substantial amount of securities purchased in private placements, and the portfolio may carry risks similar to those of a private equity or venture capital fund. Securities that are not publicly registered may be difficult to value and may be difficult to sell at a price representative of their intrinsic value.

Depositary Receipts Risk – American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) are typically trust receipts issued by a U.S. bank or trust company that evidence an indirect interest in underlying securities issued by a foreign entity. Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”), and other types of depositary receipts (collectively, “Depositary Receipts”) are typically issued by non-U.S. banks or financial institutions to evidence an interest in underlying securities issued by either a U.S. or a non-U.S. entity. Investments in non-U.S. issuers through ADRs, GDRs, EDRs, and other types of Depositary Receipts generally involve risks applicable to other types of investments in non-U.S. issuers. Investments in Depositary Receipts may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying securities in their primary trading market. If a Depositary Receipt is denominated in a different currency than its underlying securities, the Fund will be subject to the currency risk of both the investment in the Depositary Receipt and the underlying security. The values of Depositary Receipts may decline for a number of reasons relating to the issuers or sponsors of the Depositary Receipts, including, but not limited to, insolvency of the issuer or sponsor. Holders of Depositary Receipts may have limited or no rights to take action with respect to the underlying securities or to compel the issuer of the receipts to take action. The prices of Depositary Receipts may differ from the prices of securities upon which they are based. In addition, there is risk involved in investing in unsponsored depositary receipts, as there may be less information available about the underlying issuer than there is about an issuer of sponsored depositary receipts and the prices of unsponsored depositary receipts may be more volatile than those of sponsored depositary receipts.

Equity Market Risk – Because the Fund invests in equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. The market as a whole may not favor the types of investments the Fund makes. Many factors can adversely affect a security's performance, including both general financial market conditions and factors related to a specific company, industry or geographic region. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Recent examples include pandemic risks related to COVID-19 and aggressive measures taken worldwide in response by governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines of large populations, and by businesses, including changes to operations and reducing staff. During a general economic downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. In the case of foreign stocks, these fluctuations will reflect international economic and political events, as well as changes in currency valuations relative to the U.S. dollar. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is a principal risk of investing in the Fund.

ETF Risks – The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of this structure, they are exposed to the following risks:

Trading Risk – Although Fund shares are listed for trading on a listing exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will develop or be maintained. Secondary market trading in the Fund's shares may be halted by a listing exchange because of market conditions or for other reasons. In addition, trading in the Fund's shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund's shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Shares of the Fund may trade at, above or below their most recent NAV. The per share NAV of the Fund is calculated at the end of each

business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings since the prior most recent calculation. The trading prices of the Fund's shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand. The trading prices of the Fund's shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. These factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. However, given that shares can be created and redeemed only in Creation Units at NAV, the Adviser does not believe that large discounts or premiums to NAV will exist for extended periods of time. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that the Fund's shares normally will trade close to the Fund's NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with the Fund's NAV due to timing reasons as well as market supply and demand factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions or the existence of extreme volatility may result in trading prices that differ significantly from NAV. If a shareholder purchases at a time when the market price of the Fund is at a premium to its NAV or sells at time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Investors buying or selling shares of the Fund in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if the Fund's shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of such shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in the Fund's shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk – Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized

Participants. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Fund shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions. An active trading market for shares of the Fund may not develop or be maintained, and, particularly during times of market stress, Authorized Participants or market makers may step away from their respective roles in making a market in shares of the Fund and in executing purchase or redemption orders. This could, in turn, lead to variances between the market price of the Fund's shares and the value of its underlying securities.

Foreign Company Risk – Investments in securities of foreign companies can be more volatile than investments in U.S. companies. Diplomatic, political, or economic developments, including nationalization or appropriation, could affect investments in foreign companies. Foreign securities markets generally have less trading volume and less liquidity than U.S. markets. In addition, the value of securities denominated in foreign currencies, and of dividends from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Financial statements of foreign issuers are governed by different accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards than the financial statements of U.S. issuers. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers. Some foreign governments levy withholding taxes against dividend and interest income. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes are recoverable, the non-recovered portion will reduce the income received from the securities comprising the Fund's portfolio. Any spread of an infectious illness, public health threat or similar issue could reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and generally have a significant impact on the economies of the affected country and other countries with which it does business, which in turn could adversely affect the Fund's investments in that country and other affected countries. Additionally, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may result in the Fund having to sell such prohibited securities at inopportune times. Such prohibited securities may have less liquidity as a result of such U.S. Government designation and the market price of such prohibited securities may decline, which may cause the Fund to incur losses.

Foreign Currency Risk – As a result of the Fund’s investments in securities or other investments denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, in which case the dollar value of an investment in the Fund would be adversely affected. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate in response to, among other things, changes in interest rates, intervention (or failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad.

Gold Risk – Price movements in gold may fluctuate quickly and dramatically, have a historically low correlation with the returns of the stock and bond markets, and may not correlate to price movements in other asset classes. Some factors that impact the price of gold include, but are not limited to, overall market movements, changes in interest rates, changes in the global supply and demand for gold, the quantity of gold imports and exports, factors that impact gold production, such as drought, floods and weather conditions, technological advances in the processing and mining of gold, and changes in economic and/or political conditions, including regulatory developments. A change in economic conditions, such as a recession or economic downturn, may adversely affect the price of precious metals, such as gold, and have a negative impact on the usage and demand for gold, which may result in a loss for the Fund. In addition, a sudden shift in political conditions of the world’s leading gold producers may have a negative effect on the global pricing of gold. Further, an increase in the hedging of precious metals, such as gold, may also result in a decline in the price of gold. Each of these factors and events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. None of these specific commodity factors can be controlled in managing the Fund. Even if current and correct information as to substantially all factors are known or thought to be known, prices still will not always react as predicted.

Inflation Risk – Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the value of the Fund’s assets can decline. Measures of inflation have increased to levels not experienced in several decades. Uncertainty regarding the magnitude of interest rate increases, and the ability of the Federal Reserve to successfully control inflation, may negatively impact asset prices and increase market volatility.

Investments in Investment Company Risk – The Fund may purchase shares of investment companies. When the Fund invests in an investment company, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company’s

expenses in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations. Such expenses may make owning shares of an investment company more costly than owning the underlying securities directly. In part because of these additional expenses, the performance of an investment company may differ from the performance the Fund would achieve if it invested directly in the underlying investments of the investment company. In addition, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments.

Large Capitalization Risk – If valuations of large capitalization companies appear to be greatly out of proportion to the valuations of small or medium capitalization companies, investors may migrate to the stocks of small and medium-sized companies. Additionally, larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies.

Liquidity Risk – Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The market for certain investments may become illiquid due to specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer or under adverse market or economic conditions independent of the issuer. The Fund's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Further, transactions in illiquid securities may entail transaction costs that are higher than those for transactions in liquid securities.

Macro Momentum Investing Strategy Risk – The Adviser selects securities for the Fund's portfolio pursuant to a macro momentum investment strategy. The value of the Fund may decline if, among other reasons, macro momentum strategy believed to be beneficial to the Fund does not develop as anticipated or maintain over time, securities selected for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio due to their security characteristics that the Adviser believes are most highly correlated to a macro momentum strategy do not perform as anticipated, the Adviser fails to identify or declines to include in the Fund's portfolio profitable companies that would have been beneficial to a macro momentum portfolio, or other investment strategies generally outperform a macro momentum strategy of investing based on a variety of factors.

Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) Risk – MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance

other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. Additional risks of investing in a MLP also include those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation, such as limited control of management, limited voting rights and tax risks. MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions, which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

New Fund Risk – Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

REITs Risk — REITs are trusts that invest primarily in commercial real estate or real estate-related loans. By investing in REITs indirectly through the Fund, shareholders will not only bear the proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but will also, indirectly, bear the expenses of the REITs. The Fund may be subject to certain risks associated with the direct investments of the REITs. REITs may be affected by changes in the value of their underlying properties and by defaults by borrowers or tenants.

Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders or unitholders, and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and to self-liquidations. In addition, a U.S. REIT may be affected by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Code, or its failure to maintain exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

Sector Focus Risk – Because the Fund may, from time to time, be more heavily invested in particular sectors, the value of their shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect those sectors. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of sectors. The Fund's sector exposures may change over time, as macroeconomic, market, sector and company-specific conditions change.

Shareholder Concentration Risk – A large percentage of the Fund's shares are held by a small number of shareholders, including persons

and entities related to the Adviser. A large redemption by one or more of these shareholders could materially increase the Fund's transaction costs, which would negatively impact the Fund's performance and could cause adverse tax consequences for the remaining shareholders of the Fund. Baird Financial Corporation, the parent company of the Adviser, intends to purchase approximately \$5 million of shares of the Fund over the initial two to three months following the Fund's commencement of operations.

Small and Medium Capitalization Issuers Risk – Investing in equity securities of small and medium capitalization companies often involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investments in larger capitalization companies. This increased risk may be due to the greater business risks of smaller size companies, limited markets and financial resources, narrow product lines and the frequent lack of depth of management. Stock prices of smaller companies may be based in substantial part on future expectations rather than current achievements. The securities of smaller companies are often traded over-the-counter and, even if listed on a national securities exchange, may not be traded in volumes typical for that exchange. Consequently, the securities of smaller companies may be less liquid, may have limited market stability and may be subject to more severe, abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general. Further, smaller companies may have less publicly available information and, when available, it may be inaccurate or incomplete.

Tax Risk – Income from certain ETPs that invest in commodities and other non-security based asset classes, as well as direct investments in such alternative asset classes, may not be considered qualifying income for purposes of the qualifying income test that must be met by the Fund in order to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. The Fund will seek to restrict its income from direct investments in such alternative investments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to comply with certain qualifying income tests necessary for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under the Code. However, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in this regard. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC and to avail itself of certain relief provisions, it would be subject to tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and its distributions would generally be taxable as dividends. Please see the Fund's SAI for a more detailed discussion, including the availability of certain relief provisions for certain failures by the Fund to qualify as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain commodity investments and other non-security based instruments may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect the character, timing and/or amount

of the Fund's taxable income or gains and distributions. The Fund's pursuit of its investment objective will potentially be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which is unclear under the Code and could adversely affect the Fund's ability to qualify as a RIC.

Valuation Risk – The risk that a security may be difficult to value. The Fund may value certain securities at a price higher than the price at which they can be sold. This risk may be especially pronounced for investments that are illiquid or may become illiquid.

Information about Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the circumstances under which the Fund discloses their portfolio holdings is available in the SAI.

Investment Adviser

Strategas Asset Management, LLC, a New York state limited liability company formed in 2014 and registered with the SEC since 2018, serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The Adviser's principal place of business is 52 Vanderbilt Ave, 19th Floor, New York, NY 10017. The Adviser is owned directly by Baird Financial Corporation ("BFC"). BFC is, in turn, owned by Baird Financial Group, Inc. ("BFG"), which is the ultimate parent company of BFC. Substantially all of the outstanding voting stock of BFG is employee-owned. As of December 31, 2023, the Adviser had approximately \$446.5 million in assets under management and an additional \$153 million in assets under advisement.

The Adviser oversees the day-to-day operations of the Fund, subject to the oversight of the Board. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, distribution and all other services necessary for the Fund to operate. Further, the Adviser continuously reviews, supervises, and administers the Fund's investment program. In particular, the Adviser provides investment and operational oversight of the Sub-Adviser. The Board oversees the Adviser and establishes policies that the Adviser must follow in its day-to-day management activities. For its services to the Fund, the Adviser is entitled to a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.55% of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

Under the investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and the Adviser, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund except for the advisory fee, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase

and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. The Adviser, in turn, compensates the Sub-Adviser from the management fee it receives.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Fund's investment advisory agreement will be available in the Fund's first Annual or Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders.

Investment Sub-Adviser

Vident Asset Management, a Delaware limited liability company formed in 2016 and registered with the SEC in 2019 and located at 1125 Sanctuary Pkwy., Suite 515, Alpharetta, Georgia 30009, serves as the sub-adviser to the Fund. As of December 31, 2023, the Sub-Adviser had approximately \$8.9 billion under management.

The Sub-Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions or in connection with any rebalancing or reconstitution of the portfolio, pre- and post-trade compliance, and monitoring of Fund trading activity, subject to the oversight of the Adviser and the Board.

For its services, the Sub-Adviser is entitled to a fee from the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.07% based on the average daily net assets of the Fund for assets up to \$250 million, 0.065% for assets exceeding \$250 million, and 0.06% for assets exceeding \$500 million, subject to an annual minimum of \$35,000.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Fund's investment sub-advisory agreement will be available in the Fund's first Annual or Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders.

Portfolio Managers

Strategas Asset Management, LLC

Chris Verrone and Nicholas Bohnsack are the lead portfolio managers of the Fund, with Todd Sohn and Gerald Hendricks being co-portfolio managers. Each lead portfolio manager and co-portfolio manager has been a lead portfolio manager or co-portfolio manager, respectively, since the Fund's inception in 2024. Each lead portfolio manager and co-portfolio manager is jointly and primarily responsible for overseeing day-to-day operations of the Fund's portfolio.

Chris Verrone: Partner and Head of Technical & Macro Research at Strategas Securities, LLC since 2007.

Nicholas Bohnsack: President and Chief Executive Officer of Strategas Asset Management, LLC since 2014 and President and Chief Operating Officer of Strategas Securities, LLC since 2006.

Todd Sohn: Managing Director of Technical & ETF Research at Strategas Securities, LLC since 2013.

Gerald Hendricks: Director and Senior Portfolio Analyst of Strategas Asset Management, LLC since January 2021. Financial Advisor at Merrill Lynch Wealth Management from 2019-2021. Macro and Technical Strategist at Akera Capital in 2018. Senior Analyst, Portfolio and Technical Analytics at Columbus Circle Investors from 2007-2017.

Vident Asset Management

Rafael Zayas, CFA and Austin Wen, CFA are portfolio managers of the Fund. Each portfolio manager has been a portfolio manager since the Fund's inception in 2024.

Rafael Zayas: Senior Vice President, Head of Portfolio Management and Trading at Vident Asset Management since June 2020. From 2017 to 2020, Senior Portfolio Manager – International Equity. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser, he was a Portfolio Manager – Direct Investments for seven years at Russell Investments, a global asset manager.

Austin Wen: Portfolio Manager at Vident Asset Management, specializing in portfolio management and trading of equity portfolios and commodities-based portfolios, as well as risk monitoring and investment analysis. Previously, analyst for Vident Financial, LLC (the Sub-Adviser's former parent company), working on the development and review of investment solutions and prior to that a State Examiner for the Georgia Department of Banking and Finance.

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

Purchasing and Selling Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange. When you buy or sell the Fund's shares on the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price. You may incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. The shares of the Fund will trade on the Exchange at

prices that may differ to varying degrees from the daily NAV of such shares. A business day with respect to the Fund is any day on which the Exchange is open for business. The Exchange is generally open Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays: 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.

The Fund's NAV is determined by dividing the total value of the Fund's portfolio investments and other assets, less any liabilities, by the total number of shares outstanding. NAV is determined each business day, normally as of the close of regular trading of the Exchange (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

In calculating NAV, the Fund generally values its investment portfolio at market price. If market prices are not readily available or they are unreliable, such as in the case of a security value that has been materially affected by events occurring after the relevant market closes, securities are valued at fair value. The Board has designated the Adviser as the Fund's valuation designee to make all fair value determinations with respect to the Fund's portfolio investments, subject to the Board's oversight. The Adviser has adopted and implemented policies and procedures to be followed when making fair value determinations, and it has established a Valuation Committee through which the Adviser makes fair value determinations. The Adviser's determination of a security's fair value price often involves the consideration of a number of subjective factors, and is therefore subject to the unavoidable risk that the value that is assigned to a security may be higher or lower than the security's value would be if a reliable market quotation for the security was readily available.

With respect to non-U.S. securities held by the Fund, the Adviser may take factors influencing specific markets or issuers into consideration in determining the fair value of a non-U.S. security. Foreign securities markets may be open on days when the U.S. markets are closed. In such cases, the value of any foreign securities owned by the Fund may be significantly affected on days when investors cannot buy or sell shares. In addition, due to the difference in times between the close of the foreign markets and the time as of which the Fund prices its shares, the value the Adviser assigns to securities may not be the same as the quoted or published prices of those securities on their primary markets or exchanges. In determining fair value prices, the Adviser may consider the performance of securities on their primary exchanges, foreign currency appreciation/depreciation, securities market movements in the United States, or other relevant information related to the securities.

There may be limited circumstances in which the Adviser would price securities at fair value for stocks of U.S. companies that are traded on U.S. exchanges – for example, if the exchange on which a portfolio security is principally traded closed early or if trading in a particular security was halted during the day and did not resume prior to the time the Fund calculated its NAV. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security will materially differ from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund and/or the Adviser may compensate financial intermediaries for providing a variety of services to the Fund and/or their shareholders. Financial intermediaries include affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), trust companies, registered investment advisers, financial planners, retirement plan administrators, insurance companies, and any other institution having a service, administration, or any similar arrangement with the Fund, their service providers or their respective affiliates. This section briefly describes how financial intermediaries may be paid for providing these services. For more information, please see “Payments to Financial Intermediaries” in the SAI.

Distribution Plan

The Fund has adopted a distribution plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act that allows the Fund to pay distribution and/or service fees for the sale and distribution of Fund shares, and for services provided to shareholders. No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because these fees are paid out of the Fund's assets on an on-going basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. The maximum annual Rule 12b-1 fee is 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

The implementation of any payments under the distribution plan must be approved by the Board prior to implementation.

Payments by the Adviser

From time to time, the Adviser and/or its affiliates, in their discretion, may make payments to certain affiliated or unaffiliated financial intermediaries to compensate them for the costs associated with distribution, marketing, administration and shareholder servicing support for the Fund. These payments are sometimes characterized as “revenue sharing” payments

and are made out of the Adviser's and/or its affiliates' own legitimate profits or other resources and may be in addition to any payments that the Fund makes to financial intermediaries. A financial intermediary may provide these services with respect to Fund shares sold or held through programs such as retirement plans, qualified tuition programs, fund supermarkets, fee-based advisory or wrap fee programs, bank trust programs, and insurance (e.g., individual or group annuity) programs. In addition, financial intermediaries may receive payments for making shares of the Fund available to their customers or registered representatives, including providing the Fund with "shelf space," placing it on a preferred or recommended fund list, or promoting the Fund in certain sales programs that are sponsored by financial intermediaries. To the extent permitted by SEC and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") rules and other applicable laws and regulations, the Adviser and/or its affiliates may pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments to financial intermediaries.

The level of payments made by the Adviser and/or its affiliates to individual financial intermediaries varies in any given year and may be negotiated on the basis of sales of Fund shares, the amount of Fund assets serviced by the financial intermediary or the quality of the financial intermediary's relationship with the Adviser and/or its affiliates. These payments may be more or less than the payments received by the financial intermediaries from other mutual funds and may influence a financial intermediary to favor the sales of certain funds or share classes over others. In certain instances, the payments could be significant and may cause a conflict of interest for your financial intermediary. Any such payments will not change the NAV or price of the Fund's shares. Please contact your financial intermediary for information about any payments it may receive in connection with the sale of Fund shares or the provision of services to Fund shareholders.

In addition to these payments, your financial intermediary may charge you account fees, commissions or transaction fees for buying or redeeming shares of the Fund, or other fees for servicing your account. Your financial intermediary should provide a schedule of its fees and services to you upon request.

Other Policies

Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures

The Fund does not impose any restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units; however, the Fund reserves the right to reject or limit purchases at any time as described in the SAI. When considering that no restriction or policy was necessary, the Board evaluated

the risks posed by arbitrage and market timing activities, such as whether frequent purchases and redemptions would interfere with the efficient implementation of the Fund's investment strategy, or whether they would cause the Fund to experience increased transaction costs. The Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, shares of the Fund are issued and redeemed only in large quantities of shares known as Creation Units available only from the Fund directly to Authorized Participants, and that most trading in the Fund occurs on the Exchange at prevailing market prices and does not involve the Fund directly. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is unlikely that trading due to arbitrage opportunities or market timing by shareholders would result in negative impact to the Fund or its shareholders. In addition, frequent trading of the Fund's shares by Authorized Participants and arbitrageurs is critical to ensuring that the market price remains at or close to NAV.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

Fund Distributions

The Fund distributes its net investment income, if any, and makes distributions of its net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. If you own shares of the Fund on the Fund's record date, you will be entitled to receive the distribution.

Dividend Reinvestment Service

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

Tax Information

The following is a summary of certain important U.S. federal income tax issues that affect the Fund and its shareholders. The summary is based on current tax laws, which may be changed by legislative, judicial or administrative action. You should not consider this summary to be a comprehensive explanation of the tax treatment of the Fund, or the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund. Your investment in the Fund

may have other tax implications. More information about taxes is located in the SAI.

You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding specific questions as to federal, state and local income taxes.

Tax Status of the Fund

The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year for the special tax treatment afforded to a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. If the Fund maintains its qualification as a RIC and meets certain minimum distribution requirements, then the Fund is generally not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, if the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements it would result (if certain relief provisions are not available) in fund-level taxation and consequently a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless you are a tax-exempt entity or your investment in Fund shares is made through a tax-deferred retirement account, such as an IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Fund makes distributions, you sell Fund shares, and you purchase or redeem Creation Units (Authorized Participants only).

Tax Status of Distributions

- The Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains income.
- Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares.
- The income dividends you receive from the Fund may be taxed as either ordinary income or “qualified dividend income.” Dividends that are reported by the Fund as qualified dividend income are generally taxable to non-corporate shareholders at a maximum tax rate currently set at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Qualified dividend income generally is income derived from dividends paid to the Fund by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. For such dividends to be taxed as qualified dividend income to a non-corporate shareholder, the Fund must satisfy certain holding period requirements with respect to the underlying stock and the non-corporate

shareholder must satisfy holding period requirements with respect to his or her ownership of the Fund's shares. Holding periods may be suspended for these purposes for stock that is hedged. Distributions that the Fund receives from an underlying fund taxable as a RIC or REIT will be treated as qualified dividend income only to the extent so reported by such underlying fund or REIT. Certain of the Fund's investment strategies may limit its ability to make distributions eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.

- Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned its shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions from the Fund's net capital gain (the excess of the Fund's net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses) are taxable as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your shares. For non-corporate shareholders, long-term capital gains are generally taxable at a maximum tax rate currently set at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions from the Fund's short-term capital gains are generally taxable as ordinary income.
- Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends-received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. Certain of the Fund's investment strategies may limit its ability to make distributions eligible to be eligible for a dividends received deduction.
- "Qualified publicly traded partnership income" within the meaning of Section 199A(e)(4) of the Code is eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. "Qualified publicly traded partnership income" is generally income of a "publicly traded partnership" (within the meaning of Section 7704 of the Code) that is not treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes (pursuant to Section 7704(c) of the Code) with respect to such entity's qualified trade or business, but does not include certain investment income. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). A RIC, such as the Fund, is not permitted to pass the special character of this income through to their shareholders. Currently, direct investors in entities that generate "qualified publicly traded partnership income" will enjoy the lower rate, but investors in RICs that invest in such entities will not. Unless later

extended or made permanent, this 20% deduction will no longer be available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.

- “Qualified REIT dividends” (*i.e.*, ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Distributions by the Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as “Section 199A Dividends,” are treated as “qualified REIT dividends” in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A Section 199A Dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as Section 199A Dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so. Unless later extended or made permanent, this 20% deduction will no longer be available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.
- In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. However, distributions paid in January but declared by the Fund to shareholders of record in October, November or December of the previous year will be treated as having been received by shareholders on December 31 of the calendar year in which declared, and thus may be taxable to you in the previous year.
- You should note that if you purchase shares just before a distribution, the purchase price would reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution. In this case, you would be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of your investment. This is known as “buying a dividend” and generally should be avoided by taxable investors.
- The Fund (or your broker) will inform you of the amount and character of any distributions shortly after the close of each calendar year.

Tax Status of Share Transactions

Each sale of Fund shares or redemption of Creation Units will generally be a taxable event. Assuming a shareholder holds Fund shares as a capital asset, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares is

generally treated as a long-term gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than twelve months. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares held for twelve months or less is generally treated as short-term capital gain or loss. Any capital loss on the sale of shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent distributions of long-term capital gain were paid (or treated as paid) with respect to such shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent shares of the Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

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

An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize gain or loss from the exchange. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between: (i) the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange plus any cash received in the exchange, and (ii) the Authorized Participant's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus any cash paid for the Creation Units. An Authorized Participant who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between: (i) the Authorized Participant's basis in the Creation Units, and (ii) the aggregate market value of the securities and the amount of cash received. The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), however, may assert that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for a person who does not mark-to-market their holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Authorized Participants should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sales rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

The Fund may pay the redemption price for Creation Units at least partially with cash, rather than the delivery of a basket of securities. The Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result,

the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

Foreign Taxes

To the extent that the Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund receives from sources in foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate these taxes. If more than 50% of the total assets of the Fund at the end of the Fund's taxable year consists of foreign securities, the Fund will be eligible to elect to treat some of those taxes as a distribution to shareholders, which would allow shareholders to offset some of their U.S. federal income tax. The Fund (or your broker) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (including certain capital gain distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of shares of the Fund). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

Non-U.S. Investors

If you are a nonresident alien individual or a foreign corporation, partnership, trust or estate, (i) the Fund's ordinary income dividends distributed to you will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies but (ii) gains from the sale or other disposition of your shares of the Fund generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Foreign shareholders who fail to provide an applicable IRS form may be subject to backup withholding on certain payments from the Fund. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that are subject to the 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) withholding tax described in this paragraph. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a

trade or business within the United States or if you are a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of a tax treaty.

Backup Withholding

The Fund (or financial intermediaries, such as brokers, through which shareholders own shares) generally is required to withhold and to remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and the sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that the shareholder is not subject to such withholding.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the consequences under current U.S. federal income tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the Fund under all applicable tax laws.

More information about taxes is included in the SAI.

Additional Information

Continuous Offering

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

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Fund’s distributor, breaks them down into individual shares, and sells such shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares of the Fund. 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 categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are effecting transactions in shares of the Fund, whether or not participating in the distribution of such shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available with respect to such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker dealer-firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with shares of the Fund that are part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares of the Fund are reminded that under Rule 153 under the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the Fund’s Prospectus is available on the SEC’s electronic filing system. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

Premium/Discount Information

Information regarding how often the shares of the Fund traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of the Fund for various time periods can be found at www.strategasetfs.com.

Contractual Arrangements

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Fund’s investment adviser, sub-adviser, custodian, transfer agent, accountants, administrator and distributor, who provide services to the Fund. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (or “third-party”) beneficiaries of, any of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders any right to enforce the terms of the contractual arrangements against the service providers or to seek any remedy under the contractual arrangements against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This prospectus and the SAI provide information concerning the Trust and the Fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase

shares of the Fund. The Fund may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this prospectus, the SAI or any document filed as an exhibit to the Trust's registration statement, is intended to, nor does it, give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Fund and any shareholder, or give rise to any contract or other rights in any individual shareholder, group of shareholders or other person other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

Financial Highlights

Because the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this prospectus, financial highlights for the Fund are not available.

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Privacy Notice

This information is not part of the prospectus.

The Funds recognize and respect the privacy concerns of their customers. The Funds collect nonpublic personal information about you in the course of doing business with shareholders and investors. "Nonpublic personal information" is personally identifiable financial information about you. For example, it includes information regarding your social security number, account balance, bank account information and purchase and redemption history.

The Funds collect this information from the following sources:

- Information we receive from you on applications or other forms;
- Information about your transactions with us and our service providers, or others;
- Information we receive from consumer reporting agencies (including credit bureaus).

What information the Funds disclose and to whom the Funds disclose information.

The Funds only disclose nonpublic personal information the Funds collect about shareholders as permitted by law. For example, the Funds may disclose nonpublic personal information about shareholders:

- To government entities, in response to subpoenas or to comply with laws or regulations.
- When you, the customer, direct the Funds to do so or consent to the disclosure.
- To companies that perform necessary services for the Funds, such as shareholder servicing centers that the Funds use to process your transactions or maintain your account.
- To protect against fraud, or to collect unpaid debts.

Information about former customers.

If you decide to close your account(s) or become an inactive customer, we will adhere to the privacy policies and practices described in this notice.

How the Funds safeguard information.

The Funds conduct their business affairs through trustees, officers and third parties that provide services pursuant to agreements with the Funds (for example, the service providers described above). We restrict access to your personal and account information to those persons who need to know that information in order to provide services to you. The Funds or their service providers maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards that comply with federal standards to guard your nonpublic personal information.

Customers of other financial institutions.

In the event that you hold shares of the Funds through a financial intermediary, including, but not limited to, a broker-dealer, bank or trust company, the privacy policy of your financial intermediary will govern how your non-public personal information will be shared with non-affiliated third parties by that entity.

THE ADVISORS' INNER CIRCLE FUND III

Strategas Macro Momentum ETF

Investment Adviser

Strategas Asset Management, LLC
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
19th Floor
New York, NY 10017

Sub-Adviser

Vident Asset Management
1125 Sanctuary Pkwy.
Suite 515
Alpharetta, Georgia 30009

Distributor

SEI Investments Distribution Co.
One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456

Legal Counsel

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP
2222 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

More information about the Fund is available, without charge, through the following:

Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”): The SAI, dated April 2, 2024, as it may be amended from time to time, includes detailed information about the Fund and The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III. The SAI is on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of this prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports: Once available, these reports list the Fund’s holdings and contain information from the Adviser about investment strategies, and recent market conditions and trends and their impact on Fund performance. The reports also contain detailed financial information about the Fund.

To Obtain an SAI, Annual or Semi-Annual Report (When Available), or More Information:

By Telephone: 855-457-3637

By Mail: Strategas ETFs
c/o SEI Investments Distribution Co.
One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456

By Internet: www.strategasetfs.com

From the SEC: You can also obtain the SAI or the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, when available, as well as other information about The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III, from the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s website at: <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also obtain this information, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by e-mailing the SEC at the following address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

The Trust’s Investment Company Act registration number is 811-22920.