PROSPECTUS

Spear Alpha ETF (SPRX)

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

October 31, 2026

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

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FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Spear Alpha ETF (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital growth.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

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

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year:	**3 Years:**	**5 Years:**	**10 Years:**
$77	$240	$417	$930

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 223% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that invests primarily in equity securities, including common stock or American depositary receipts ("ADRs"), of companies that Spear Advisors LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's investment adviser, believes are poised to benefit from breakthrough innovation in industrial technology. For purposes of the Fund's investments, the Adviser defines "innovation in industrial technology" as those technological developments that are transforming or have the potential to transform the industrial sector.

*The Adviser targets industrial technolog*ical developments that can be categorized into one or more of the themes described below. The Adviser seeks to invest in companies engaged at any stage of the supply chain that is relevant to one of these themes. For example, the Adviser may invest in companies engaged in the mining, processing and production of materials or natural resources used in the development of services, products or technologies; companies engaged in the manufacturing of instruments, components or parts underlying the products, services, or technologies of one or more of the themes; or companies that use or benefit from such products, services, or technologies to generate operational efficiencies in their own business.

Enterprise Digitalization. New developments in scalable connectivity (such as 5G and cloud migration) are enabling digitalization of manufacturing businesses, creating an ecosystem of companies with the potential to benefit from this trend. In its application of this theme, the Adviser seeks to identify and invest in companies engaged in one or more of the following, or similar, activities: (i) developing advancements in industrial software (*e.g.*, design, simulation, digital twin technology, and augmented/virtual reality ("AR/VR")); (ii) providing software solutions targeted at optimizing operations (*e.g.*, procurement); (iii) providing associated hardware (*e.g.*, sensors, probes); (iv) providing products or services that act as building blocks for such technologies (*e.g.*, semiconductors); (v) providing digital data related solutions, such as storage (including cloud based solutions), cybersecurity and/or analysis; (vi) utilizing any of these technologies, products, or services to develop new products or technologies; and/or (vii) utilizing any of these technologies, products, or services to generate meaningful operational efficiencies in their own business.

Artificial Intelligence. Deep learning is a form of artificial intelligence ("AI") that is finding significant industrial applications and uses, including autonomous driving, cybersecurity, predictive maintenance, and machine vision. In its application of this theme, the Adviser seeks to identify and invest in companies: (i) that provide AI technologies that enable autonomous activity, such as autonomous driving vehicles or drones (*e.g.,* companies that provide software for image classification, voice recognition, natural language processing); (ii) that provide AI-based algorithms and software for the purposes of predictive maintenance; (iii) that provide AI-based machine vision software and associated hardware; and/or (iv) whose products or business processes are meaningful users of AI based technologies.

Robotics and Industrial Automation. Innovation in robotics and automation is driving increased adoption and new applications. In its application of this theme, the Adviser seeks to identify and invest in companies that engage in one or more of the following, or similar, activities: (i) the design and/or manufacturing of robotics or industrial automation in the form of products, software, or systems; (ii) the development and/or manufacturing of associated components and materials; or (iii) the use of robotics and automation to improve their operations.

Energy Transition. Decarbonization and broader environmental awareness is a powerful theme with the potential for significant innovation in industrial technology. Companies within this theme include those that engage in one or more of the following, or similar, activities: (i) providing low carbon footprint solutions, such as electric and hydrogen vehicles; (ii) providing products, components, services and materials that go into the associated infrastructure (*e.g.,* charging stations, electronic components, materials); (iii) providing products and services that improve the environmental operating efficiency (*e.g.*, energy efficiency innovations) of physical structures; (iv) providing technologies and services for carbon sequestration; and/or (v) providing equipment, components, and services for other environmental initiatives such as water filtration and environmental remediation.

Photonics and Additive Manufacturing. Photonics is the technology of generating and harnessing light and other forms of radiant energy whose quantum (*i.e.*, smallest possible) unit is the photon. Photonics applications extend from additive manufacturing (also known as 3D printing) and laser cutting for manufacturing processes for high powered lasers, to sensing and imaging for low powered lasers. In applying this theme, the Adviser seeks to identify and invest in companies engaged in the following, or similar, activities: (i) the manufacturing of 3D printing equipment and materials; (ii) the manufacturing of high-power fiber laser equipment and components; (iii) the use of photonics-based technologies for manufacturing process optimization and cost reduction; and/or (iv) the use of photonics-based technologies for imaging applications, such as for medical imaging, life science, and optical data communications.

Space Exploration. Growth in space exploration is expected to accelerate, driven by cost reductions from reusable-rocket technology and smaller, cost-effective satellite technologies, creating an ecosystem of companies that may benefit from this theme. The Adviser seeks to identify and invest in such companies, including those that (i) enable space exploration, through, for example, simulation, AI, or robotics related software, products or systems; (ii) make, launch, and operate platforms in orbital and sub-orbital space, such as rockets, satellites, drones and other aircraft and equipment; or (iii) utilize any of these technologies, products, or services to generate meaningful operational efficiencies in their business.

In constructing the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser selects investments for the Fund that represent its highest-conviction investment ideas within the themes described above. The highest-conviction investment ideas are companies that have the highest expected risk-adjusted return as determined through the Adviser's proprietary investment process.

The Adviser's Investment Process. The Adviser's alpha strategy seeks to identify investment opportunities in which the performance of a company's stock will exceed that of the market over time. In implementing this strategy, the Adviser employs a fundamental research process, combining deep industry knowledge with rigorous financial analysis. The Adviser strives to achieve a portfolio profile that is balanced between growth companies (*i.e.*, companies the Adviser believes have high and underappreciated growth prospects) and value companies (*i.e.,* companies the Adviser believes to be undervalued based on its assessment of their underlying fundamentals).

To identify the Fund's investable universe, the Adviser uses top-down analysis, leveraging both internal and publicly available external resources, to identify companies and associated supply chains that are beneficiaries of the themes described above.

Once a company is identified as relevant to one or more themes, the Adviser conducts bottom-up research of the company, including: (i) assessment of the company's market potential and competitive positioning; (ii) analysis of the company's financial performance and history of generating returns on invested capital; and (iii) assessment of the quality of its management team and its ability to execute on its financial plan. The Adviser builds financial forecasts using assumptions derived from its research process and constructs a valuation framework using several valuation methodologies, including a Discounted Cash Flow Model, which is a valuation method used to estimate the value of an investment based on its expected future cash flows.

In evaluating investments for the Fund, the Adviser applies an environment, social, and governance ("ESG") framework as part of its bottom-up assessment that evaluates a company based on various ESG-related metrics, such as the extent of the risk associated with the company's impact on the environment. The ESG framework focuses primarily on identifying and evaluating certain ESG-related risks to which a company may be subject. To the extent the Adviser concludes, based on its evaluation of the outcome of the ESG

framework analysis, that a company's ESG-related risks are significant (*e.g.*, if such risks are realized, they would adversely affect the performance of the company or its ability to operate) and it is ill-prepared to mitigate or otherwise manage those risks, the Adviser may consider such conclusion as a basis for limiting the Fund's investment in the securities of such company or excluding such securities from the Fund's portfolio. The ESG framework is not designed to serve as an exclusionary screen based solely on the fact that a company may be engaged in activities commonly viewed as antithetical to ESG considerations and as a result, the Fund may invest in such companies from time to time if they are otherwise consistent with the Adviser's investment criteria as described in this section. For example, the ESG framework would consider a company's carbon emissions, whether the company has set or agreed to any targets for carbon emissions reduction, its commitment to reducing energy consumption and achieving its carbon emissions target, and the company's history of achieving any past emissions targets and/or potential to achieve current emissions targets or more generally, to improve its industrial sector or generate environmental benefits. Based on the ESG framework's analysis of these considerations, the Adviser will determine, among other things, if the company's carbon emissions targets pose a significant risk for the company. Similarly, the ESG framework considers a company's governance philosophy and practices, such as the company's management incentive structure, the composition of its board of directors, and employee ownership, enabling the Adviser to evaluate the risks to the company of its governance philosophy and practices. The Adviser's ESG framework considers only publicly available information about a company sourced and evaluated by the Adviser. The Adviser also uses the outcomes of the ESG framework analyses to determine a company's weight within the Fund's portfolio. The implementation of the Fund's ESG framework, including the evaluation of each potential investment, as well as the identification of investment opportunities that benefit from environmental focus, is a core part of the Adviser's research process and the Fund's overall investment strategy, as evidenced by the Fund's Energy Transition theme described above.

The Adviser continuously monitors, resizes, and exits positions based on changes in the fundamental drivers of a company's business (including structural changes, such as increased competition, new entrants and disruptive technologies, unfavorable supply/demand balance) and its valuation. Such activity could lead to increased portfolio turnover of the Fund's holdings and higher transaction costs.

The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization, but will typically invest in large capitalization companies with market capitalizations between $10 billion and $100 billion. While the Fund's exposure to sectors may change over time, as of September 30, 2026, the Fund had significant exposure to companies in the industrials and technology sectors.

The Fund may invest in shares of companies through initial public offerings ("IPOs") or in shares of companies that have recently gone through an IPO and are now publicly traded on a stock exchange.

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

Principal Investment Risks

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

- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sectors and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting each of these sectors.
    - *Industrials Sector Risk*. Issuers in the industrial sector are affected by supply and demand, both for their specific product or service and for industrial sector products in general. The products of such issuers may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Government regulations, world events, economic conditions and exchange rates affect the performance of companies in the industrial sector. Issuers in the industrial sector may be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage, product liability claims and exchange rates. The industrial sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced by unpredictable factors.
    - *Technology Sector Risk.* Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect

profitability. Additionally, companies in the technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

Many Internet-related companies have incurred large losses since their inception and may continue to incur large losses in the hope of capturing market share and generating future revenues. Accordingly, many such companies expect to incur significant operating losses for the foreseeable future, and may never be profitable. The markets in which many Internet companies compete face rapidly evolving industry standards, frequent new service and product announcements, introductions and enhancements, and changing customer demands. The failure of an Internet company to adapt to such changes could have a material adverse effect on the company's business. Additionally, the widespread adoption of new Internet, networking, telecommunications technologies, or other technological changes could require substantial expenditures by an Internet company to modify or adapt its services or infrastructure, which could have a material adverse effect on an Internet company's business.

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

Software companies can be significantly affected by intense competition, aggressive pricing, technological innovations, and product obsolescence. Companies in the application software industry, in particular, also may be negatively affected by the decline or fluctuation of subscription renewal rates for their products and services, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Companies in the systems software industry may be adversely affected by, among other things, actual or perceived security vulnerabilities in their products and services, which may result in individual or class action lawsuits, state or federal enforcement actions and other remediation costs.

- **Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Deep Learning Investment Risk.** Companies across a wide variety of industries, primarily in the technology sector, are exploring the possible applications of AI, machine learning and other deep learning technologies. The extent of such technologies' versatility has not yet been fully explored. Consequently, the Fund's holdings may include equity securities of operating companies that focus on or have exposure to a wide variety of activities in addition to their AI, machine learning and deep learning activities, and the economic fortunes of such companies may be tied to such other activities. Companies that do have a focus on such technologies may rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. These companies also tend to engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, and there is no guarantee that these products or services will be successful. The securities of such companies, especially smaller, start-up companies, also are typically more volatile than those of companies that do not rely heavily on technology. The success and widespread use of AI in the future may be impacted by public sentiment.
- **Robotics and Automation Companies Risk.** The Fund invests in equity securities of robotics and automation companies and, as such, is particularly sensitive to the risks affecting robotics and automation companies. These risks include, but are not limited to, small or limited markets for such securities, changes in business cycles, world economic growth, technological progress, rapid obsolescence of products and services, and government regulation. Securities of robotics and automation companies, especially smaller, start-up companies, tend to be more volatile than securities of companies that do not rely heavily on technology. Rapid change to technologies that affect a company's products could have a material adverse effect on such company's operating results. Robotics and automation companies may rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by these companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent the misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology.
- **Space Exploration Companies Risk.** The exploration of space by private industry and the harvesting of space assets is a business based on anticipation of future developments and is witnessing new entrants into the market. Technological and engineering advances may not be sufficient, or occur quickly enough, to fulfill current expectations regarding progress in space exploration and development. Therefore, the Fund's investments will be riskier than traditional investments in established industry sectors and the growth of these companies may be slower and subject to setbacks as technological advancements are made to expand into space.
- **Environmental, Social, Governance Data Risk.** Currently, there is not a universally accepted ESG standard or standardized practices for generating ESG metrics and data. The lack of a uniform standard means that the factors and criteria considered or processed to generate ESG metrics and data and the results of ESG research processes generally will differ from company to

company. The evaluation of ESG factors is often subjective and the Adviser may not identify or evaluate every relevant ESG factor with respect to every theme or investment. As a result, the Fund may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs or values of a particular investor and may not be deemed to exhibit positive or favorable ESG characteristics if different metrics were used to evaluate them. ESG standards differ by region and industry, and a company's ESG practices may change over time. Moreover, because ESG considerations are still an emerging area of investment focus, ESG information and metrics can be difficult to obtain or not able to be obtained. The evaluation of ESG factors and implementation of ESG-related investment criteria or restrictions *(e.g.*, screens) rely on the availability of timely, complete, and accurate ESG data reported by companies. The Adviser's ability to evaluate and assess ESG factors is limited and/or compromised to the extent relevant data is unavailable or inaccurate. As a result of the foregoing, the Fund may, from time to time, acquire and/or hold securities of companies that do not have favorable ESG characteristics. The successful implementation of the Fund's strategy is therefore dependent in large part on the ESG factors considered and timely and accurately reported by the companies in which the Fund seeks to potentially invest. The Adviser relies on publicly-available and reported information to evaluate the ESG characteristics of the companies in which it may invest. Due to the specialized resources necessary to obtain ESG-related information about individual companies, the Adviser does not undertake to, and does not, independently test or verify publicly-available and reported information regarding companies' ESG characteristics and metrics.

- **Environmental, Social, Governance Risk.** Applying ESG and sustainability criteria to the investment process may exclude securities of certain issuers for non-investment reasons and, therefore, the Fund may forgo some investment opportunities available to funds that do not similarly consider ESG or sustainability criteria. The Fund's incorporation of ESG considerations may affect its exposure to certain sectors and/or types of investments, and may adversely impact the Fund's performance depending on whether such sectors or investments are in or out of favor in the market.
- **Equity Securities Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Equity securities such as common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. Preferred stocks are subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or omitted by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.**
  - *Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and, therefore, subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies also may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
  - *Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.
  - *Small-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time. In addition, government actions or interventions (including, but not limited, to the threat or imposition of tariffs, trade restrictions, currency restrictions or similar actions) as well as developments related to economic, political (including geopolitical), social, public health, market, extreme weather, natural or man-made disasters, or other conditions or events have in the past and may in the future result in volatility in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit, and/or debt markets, which could adversely impact the Fund and its investments and their value and performance. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity

providers in the marketplace. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

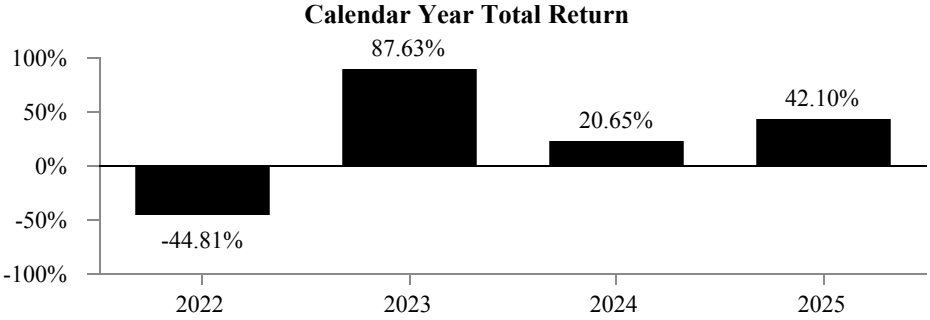
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums or discounts greater than those of ETFs that invest in and hold only securities and other investments that are listed and trade in the U.S.
- *Trading Risk*. Although Shares are listed for trading on The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.

- **IPO Risk.** In carrying out its investment strategy, the Fund may at times have the opportunity to invest in IPO shares or in shares of companies that have recently undergone an IPO. The market value of such shares can have significant volatility due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, a small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs and the Fund may lose money on an investment in such securities.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **Growth Investing Risk.** Growth stocks can be volatile for several reasons. Since those companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their businesses, they may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. The prices of growth stocks are based largely on projections of the issuer's future earnings and revenues. If a company's earnings or revenues fall short of expectations, its stock price may fall dramatically.
- **Value Investing Risk.** Because the Fund may utilize a value style of investing, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor results relative to other funds, even in a rising market, if the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is incorrect.
- **Depositary Receipt Risk.** Depositary receipts, including ADRs, involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities, such as changes in political or economic conditions of other countries and changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies. Depositary receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). When the Fund invests in depositary receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depositary receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. In addition, the Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding investments, interest rates, inflation, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund's investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk.** Because the Fund may "turn over" some or all of its portfolio frequently, the Fund may incur high levels of transaction costs from commissions or mark-ups in the bid/offer spread. Higher portfolio turnover (*e.g.*, in excess of 100% per year) may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders.

- **Temporary Defensive Positions Risk.** If the Fund takes a temporary defensive position, it may invest all or a large portion of its assets in cash and/or cash equivalents. If the Fund takes a temporary defensive position, it may not achieve its investment objective.

Performance

The performance information presented below provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the extent to which the Fund's performance can change from year to year and over time. The bar chart below shows the Fund's performance for the most recent calendar years ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund's average annual returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of the S&P 500® Total Return Index, a broad-based securities market index intended to represent the overall domestic equity market. Performance is also shown for the NASDAQ Composite Total Return Index, another comparative index that represents the asset classes in which the Fund invests. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at https://spear-funds.com.



The calendar year-to-date total return of the Fund as of September 30, 2026, was 25.09%. During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the highest quarterly return was 49.60% for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, and the lowest quarterly return was -31.61% for the quarter ended June 30, 2022.

Average Annual Total Returns
(for periods ended December 31, 2025)

Spear Alpha ETF	1-Year	Since Inception 8/3/21
Return Before Taxes	42.10%	16.07%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	42.10%	16.04%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	24.92%	12.89%
NASDAQ Composite Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	21.14%	11.68%
S&P 500® Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	12.05%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged accounts.

Portfolio Management

Adviser	Spear Advisors LLC
Portfolio Manager	Ivana Delevska, Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser, has been the portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2021.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

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

Recent information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund's website at https://spear-funds.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Listed Funds Trust (the "Trust") without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

Other Investment Practices and Strategies

Temporary Defensive Positions

To respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in a temporary defensive manner by holding all or a substantial portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents, or other high quality short-term investments. Temporary defensive investments generally may include short-term U.S. government securities, commercial paper, bank obligations, repurchase agreements, money market fund shares, other money market instruments, and ETFs that invest in the foregoing instruments. The Adviser also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective.

Principal Investment Risks

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

- **Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Deep Learning Risk.** Companies across a wide variety of industries, primarily in the technology sector, are exploring the possible applications of AI, machine learning and other deep learning technologies. The extent of such technologies' versatility has not yet been fully explored. Consequently, the Fund's holdings may include equity securities of operating companies that focus on or have exposure to a wide variety of industries, and the economic fortunes of certain companies held by the Fund may not be significantly tied to such technologies. Companies that do have a focus on such technologies may rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. These companies also tend to engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, and there is no guarantee that these products or services will be successful. The securities of such companies, especially smaller, start-up companies, also typically more volatile than those of companies that do not rely heavily on technology. The success and widespread use of AI in the future may be impacted by public sentiment.
- **Depositary Receipt Risk.** The Fund may hold the securities of non-U.S. companies in the form of depository receipts, including ADRs. ADRs are negotiable certificates issued by a U.S. financial institution that represent a specified number of shares in a foreign stock and trade on a U.S. national securities exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"). Sponsored ADRs are issued with the support of the issuer of the foreign stock underlying the ADRs and carry all of the rights of common shares, including voting rights. The underlying issuers of certain depositary receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depositary receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. Issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not contractually obligated to disclose material information in the U.S. and, therefore, such information may not correlate to the market value of the unsponsored depositary receipt. The Underlying Shares in the Fund's portfolio are usually denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. As a result, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of the Fund's portfolio. In addition, because the Underlying Shares trade on foreign exchanges at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, the value of the Underlying Shares may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, regardless of whether there is an active U.S. market for Shares.
- **Environmental, Social, Governance Data Risk.** Currently, there is not a universally accepted ESG standard or standardized practices for generating ESG metrics and data. The lack of a uniform standard means that the factors and criteria considered or processed to generate ESG metrics and data and the results of ESG research processes generally will differ from company to company. The evaluation of ESG factors is often subjective and the Adviser may not identify or evaluate every relevant ESG factor with respect to every theme or investment. As a result, the Fund may invest in companies that do not reflect the beliefs or values of a particular investor and may not be deemed to exhibit positive or favorable ESG characteristics if different metrics were used to evaluate them. ESG standards differ by region and industry, and a company's ESG practices may change over time. Moreover, because ESG considerations are still an emerging area of investment focus, ESG information and metrics can be difficult to obtain or not able to be obtained. The evaluation of ESG factors and implementation of ESG-related investment criteria or restrictions *(e.g.*, screens) rely on the availability of timely, complete, and accurate ESG data reported by companies. The Adviser's ability to evaluate and assess ESG factors is limited and/or compromised to the extent relevant data is unavailable or inaccurate. As a result of the foregoing, the Fund may, from time to time, acquire and/or hold securities of companies that do not have favorable ESG characteristics. The successful implementation of the Fund's strategy is therefore dependent in large part

on the ESG factors considered and timely and accurately reported by the companies in which the Fund seeks to potentially invest. The Adviser relies on publicly-available and reported information to evaluate the ESG characteristics of the companies in which it may invest. Due to the specialized resources necessary to obtain ESG-related information about individual companies, the Adviser does not undertake to, and does not, independently test or verify publicly-available and reported information regarding companies' ESG characteristics and metrics.

- **Environmental, Social, Governance Risk.** Applying ESG and sustainability criteria to the investment process may exclude securities of certain issuers for non-investment reasons and, therefore, the Fund may forgo some investment opportunities available to funds that do not similarly consider ESG or sustainability criteria. The Fund's incorporation of ESG considerations may affect its exposure to certain sectors and/or types of investments, and may adversely impact the Fund's performance depending on whether such sectors or investments are in or out of favor in the market.
- **Equity Securities Risk.** The Fund is designed for investors who can accept the risks of investing in a portfolio with significant equity holdings. Equity holdings tend to be more volatile than other investment choices such as bonds and money market instruments because common stockholders, or holders of equivalent interests, generally have inferior rights to receive payments from issuers in comparison with the rights of preferred stockholders, bondholders and other creditors of such issuers. The value of the Fund's Shares will fluctuate as a result of the movement of the overall stock market or of the value of the individual securities held by the Fund, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, resulting in losses. Equity securities may decline in value due to factors affecting equity securities markets generally or particular industries represented in those markets. The value of an equity security may also decline for a number of reasons, which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, changed investor perception financial leverage, and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services. Investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including: expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic and banking crises.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
  - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors also will incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
  - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. The market price of Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid/ask" spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade Shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid/ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Adviser believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums or discounts greater than those of ETFs that invest in and hold only securities and other investments that are listed and trade in the U.S.

- *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500® Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (*e.g.*, 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

- **Growth Investing Risk.** Growth stocks can be volatile for several reasons. Since those companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their businesses, they may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. The prices of growth stocks are based largely on projections of the issuer's future earnings and revenues. If a company's earnings or revenues fall short of expectations, its stock price may fall dramatically. Growth stocks may be more expensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to value or other stocks.

- **IPO Risk.** IPO shares, and the securities of companies that have recently undergone an IPO, are unseasoned equities lacking a trading history, a track record of reporting to investors, and widely available research coverage. The transition from private to public company status may involve significant uncertainty regarding valuation, lock-up restrictions on the sale of previously private shares, increased volatility immediately following a public listing, dilution from new share issuance, and changes in the company's governance, strategy, or financial reporting. IPO shares are thus often subject to extreme price volatility and speculative trading. These stocks may have above-average price appreciation in connection with the IPO. In addition, IPOs share similar illiquidity risks of private equity and venture capital. The free float shares held by the public in an IPO are typically a small percentage of the market capitalization. The ownership of many IPOs often include large holdings by venture capital and private equity investors who seek to sell their shares in the public market in the months following an IPO when shares restricted by lock-up are released, causing greater volatility and possible downward pressure during the time that locked-up shares are released. Furthermore, holders of IPO shares may be affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares.

- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and uses proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that the Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular investments and strategies for the Fund will be correct or produce the desired results, and no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective or outperform other investment strategies over the short- or long-term market cycles. If the Adviser fails to accurately evaluate market risk or appropriately react to current and developing market conditions, the Fund's share price may be adversely affected. Securities selected by the Adviser may not perform as expected. This could result in the Fund's underperformance compared to other funds with similar investment objectives.

- **Market Capitalization Risk.**

  - *Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and, therefore, subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies also may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

  - *Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some mid-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to large-capitalization companies.

  - *Small-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of larger-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, and financial and managerial resources and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to larger capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies. Small-capitalization companies also may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, government regulation, borrowing costs and earnings.

- **Market Risk.** Market risks, including political, regulatory, market, and economic or other developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market, can affect the value of the Fund's Shares. The Fund is subject to the risk that the prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by the Fund may decline significantly and/or

rapidly in response to adverse conditions or other developments affecting (or that are perceived to affect) individual companies or issuers, particular industries, or the market generally. Such developments may include real or perceived changes in prevailing interest rates, changes in inflation rates or expectations about inflation rates, deflation, adverse investor confidence or sentiment, general outlook for corporate earnings, changing economic, political (including geopolitical), social or financial market conditions, bank failures, actual or threatened imposition of tariffs (which may be imposed by U.S. and foreign governments) and trade disruptions, recession, changes in currency and inflation rates, increased instability or general uncertainty, environmental or natural disasters, extreme weather or geological events, governmental actions, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics and epidemics), debt crises, terrorism, actual or threatened wars or other armed conflicts (such as the armed conflicts across the Middle East and ongoing Russia-Ukraine war in Europe, and the risk of expansion or collateral economic and other effects thereof) or ratings downgrades, technological developments (including those related to artificial intelligence) or failures (for example, widespread system outages or disruptions or faulty updates to software applications) and other similar events, each of which may be temporary or last for extended periods. For example, the threat or actual imposition of tariffs, trade restrictions, currency restrictions or similar actions (or retaliatory measures taken in response to such actions) could adversely affect the Fund's investments, including by leading to price volatility, overall declines in the U.S. and global investment markets, reduced liquidity and investment losses. These events have caused, and may in the future cause, significant disruptions to business operations, strained healthcare systems, disruptions to supply chains, large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of such events, and widespread uncertainty regarding the long-term effects of such events. Such events may cause the value of securities owned by the Fund to go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. There also is a risk that policy and legislative changes by the U.S. Government and/or Federal Reserve, or certain foreign governments and central banks, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. These events may lead to periods of volatility and increased redemptions, which could cause the Fund to experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests by shareholders. The risk of loss increases if the redemption requests are unusually large or frequent. Markets also tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. If there is a general decline in the securities and other markets, your investment in the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests.

These or similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments, impair the Fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the Fund's performance. Furthermore, economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not the Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected.

- **Non-Diversification Risk.** The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

- **Portfolio Turnover Risk.** Because the Fund may "turn over" some or all of its portfolio frequently, the Fund may incur high levels of transaction costs from commissions or mark-ups in the bid/offer spread. Higher portfolio turnover (*e.g.*, in excess of 100% per year) may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than you expect.

- **Robotics and Automation Companies Risk.** The Fund invests in the equity securities of robotics and automation companies and, as such, is particularly sensitive to risks affecting robotics and automation companies. These risks include, but are not limited to, small or limited markets for such securities, changes in business cycles, world economic growth, technological progress, rapid obsolescence of products and services, and government regulation. Securities of robotics and automation companies, especially smaller, start-up companies, tend to be more volatile than securities of companies that do not rely heavily on technology. Rapid change to technologies that affect a company's products could have a material adverse effect on such company's operating results. Robotics and automation companies may rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by these companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent the misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology.

- **Sector Risk.** The Fund's investing approach may result in an emphasis on certain sectors or sub-sectors of the market at any given time. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in one sector or sub-sector of the market, it thereby presents a more concentrated risk and its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors or sub-sectors. In addition, the value of Shares may change at different rates compared to the value of shares of a fund with investments in a more diversified mix of sectors and industries. An individual sector or sub-sector of the market may have above-average performance during particular periods, but may also move up and down more than the broader market. The several industries that

constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. The Fund's performance could also be affected if the sectors or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or sub-sectors may adversely affect performance.

- *Industrials Sector Risk*. The industrial sector includes companies engaged in the manufacture and distribution of capital goods, such as those used in defense, construction and engineering, companies that manufacture and distribute electrical equipment and industrial machinery and those that provide commercial and transportation services and supplies. Companies in the industrial sector may be adversely affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions. In addition, companies in the industrial sector may be adversely affected by environmental damages, product liability claims and exchange rates. The success of these companies is affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrial sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. In addition, the industrial sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be unpredictable.
- *Technology Sector Risk.* Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

  Many Internet-related companies have incurred large losses since their inception and may continue to incur large losses in the hope of capturing market share and generating future revenues. Accordingly, many such companies expect to incur significant operating losses for the foreseeable future, and may never be profitable. The markets in which many Internet companies compete face rapidly evolving industry standards, frequent new service and product announcements, introductions and enhancements, and changing customer demands. The failure of an Internet company to adapt to such changes could have a material adverse effect on the company's business. Additionally, the widespread adoption of new Internet, networking, telecommunications technologies, or other technological changes could require substantial expenditures by an Internet company to modify or adapt its services or infrastructure, which could have a material adverse effect on an Internet company's business.

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

  Software companies can be significantly affected by intense competition, aggressive pricing, technological innovations, and product obsolescence. Companies in the application software industry, in particular, also may be negatively affected by the decline or fluctuation of subscription renewal rates for their products and services, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Companies in the systems software industry may be adversely affected by, among other things, actual or perceived security vulnerabilities in their products and services, which may result in individual or class action lawsuits, state or federal enforcement actions and other remediation costs.

- **Space Exploration Companies Risk.** The exploration of space by private industry and the harvesting of space assets is a business based on anticipation of future developments and is witnessing new entrants into the market. Technological and engineering advances may not be sufficient, or occur quickly enough, to fulfill current expectations regarding progress in space exploration and development. Therefore, the Fund's investments will be riskier than traditional investments in established industry sectors and the growth of these companies may be slower and subject to setbacks as new technological advancements are made to expand into space.
- **Temporary Defensive Positions Risk.** If the Fund takes a temporary defensive position, it may invest all or a large portion of its assets in cash and/or cash equivalents. If the Fund takes a temporary defensive position, it may not achieve its investment objective.

- **Value Investing Risk.** Because the Fund may utilize a value style of investing, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor results relative to other funds, even in a rising market, if the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is incorrect.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Fund's daily portfolio holdings is available at https://spear-funds.com. A complete description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI").

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Spear Advisors LLC, a New York limited liability company located at 64 Three Mile Harbor HC Road, East Hampton, New York 11937, serves as the investment adviser for the Fund. The Adviser, subject to the general supervision and oversight of the Board, provides an investment program for the Fund and manages the day-to-day investment of the Fund's assets. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, distribution and all other services necessary for the Fund to operate. The Adviser is an SEC-registered investment adviser. As of the date of this Prospectus, the assets managed by the Adviser are only those of the Fund.

For the services it provides to the Fund, the Adviser is entitled to a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.75% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

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

A discussion of the basis for the Board's approval of the continuation of the Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund's Form N-CSR filing with the SEC for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026.

Portfolio Manager

Ivana Delevska is the Fund's Portfolio Manager and is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio.

Ms. Delevska founded the Adviser in March 2021 after spending 14 years evaluating industrial and industrial technology investments. She spent four years covering Multi-Industry companies at Deutsche Bank as a Vice President (2017-2018) and Gordon Haskett as a Director (2018-2021). Prior to that time, Ms. Delevska spent 10 years as a Senior Analyst on the buy-side at several long/short hedge fund platforms (Tiger Management, Millennium Management, Citadel Asset Management, and Davidson Kempner). She started her career at JP Morgan in the Mergers and Acquisitions Group. Ms. Delevska graduated from the University of Chicago in 2006 with a BA in Economics.

The SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Manager's compensation structure, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager, and the Portfolio Manager's ownership of Shares.

Other Service Providers

Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (doing business as ACA Group) (the "Distributor"), serves as the principal underwriter and distributor of the Fund's Shares. The Distributor's principal address is 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, Maine 04101. The Distributor will not distribute Shares in less than whole Creation Units, and it does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund and is not affiliated with the Adviser or any of its affiliates.

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

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

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

Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1835 Market Street, Suite 310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

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

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

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

Book Entry

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

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

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

Determination of Net Asset Value

The Fund's NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV is calculated by dividing the Fund's net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. For example, the Fund generally values equity securities at their readily available market quotations. If such information is not available for an investment held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the investment will be valued by the Adviser at fair value pursuant to procedures established by the Adviser and approved by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Fund pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. In its capacity as valuation designee, the Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) an investment has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) an investment's primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) an investment's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) an investment's value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the investment's primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing an investment held by the Fund, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer's business, recent trades or offers of the investment, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the

need to fair value the investment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies established by the Adviser. Due to the subjective and variable nature of determining the fair value of a security or other investment, there can be no assurance that the Adviser's determined fair value will match or closely correlate to any market quotation that subsequently becomes available or the price quoted or published by other sources. In addition, the Fund may not be able to obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if the Fund were to sell such investment at or near the time its fair value is determined.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

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

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

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

Taxes

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

The Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, if the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements, and if certain relief provisions are unavailable, the Fund would be subject to Fund-level taxation, thereby reducing the income available for distribution to shareholders.

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

Taxes on Distributions

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

Distributions reported by the Fund as "qualified dividend income" are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that 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. 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. 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.

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

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

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 taxable portion 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 should generally be avoided by taxable investors.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by the Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. Gains from the sale or other disposition of your Shares generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year and certain other conditions are satisfied. 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. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if a tax treaty applies.

The Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold at the 24% backup withholding rate (as "backup withholding") on certain reportable payments to a shareholder if (1) the shareholder fails to furnish a taxpayer identification number in the required manner, (2) the Fund is notified that the taxpayer identification number furnished by the shareholder is incorrect or, with respect to reportable interest or dividend payments, (3) the Fund is notified that the shareholder is subject to backup withholding because of underreporting of interest or dividends, or (4) the shareholder fails to certify, when required, that the shareholder is not subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding generally will not apply to a shareholder that properly establishes its foreign status under applicable Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") documentation requirements.

Taxes When Shares Are Sold on the Exchange

Provided that a shareholder holds Shares as capital assets, any gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares 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 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.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

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

The Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Fund may sell portfolio securities 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 in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals generally are subject to a 3.8% tax on the lesser 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) and the amount by which their modified adjusted gross income exceeds $250,000 for married individuals filing jointly and qualifying surviving spouses, $125,000 for married individuals filing separately, and $200,000 for other individuals. 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.

Foreign Investments by the Fund

The Fund invests in foreign securities. Dividend, interest and other income received by the Fund with respect to foreign securities may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If as of the close of a taxable year more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets consists of certain foreign stock or securities, the Fund will be eligible to elect to "pass through" to investors the amount of foreign income and similar taxes (including withholding taxes) paid by the Fund during that taxable year. This means that investors would be considered to have received as additional income their respective shares of such foreign taxes, but may be entitled to either a corresponding tax deduction in calculating taxable income, or, subject to certain limitations, a credit in calculating federal income tax. If the Fund does not so elect, it will be entitled to claim a deduction for certain foreign taxes incurred by the Fund. The Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) 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.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal 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 Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

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

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of Fund assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below *(i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV per share is available on the Fund's website at https://spear-funds.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

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

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following financial highlights table shows the financial performance information for the life of the Fund. Certain information reflects financial results for a single share of the Fund. The total returns in the table represent the rate that you would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming you reinvested all distributions). This information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the independent registered public accounting firm of the Fund, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's most recent Form N-CSR, which is available upon request and can be found on the SEC's website.

	Year ended June 30,				Period ended June 30,
	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022[a]
PER SHARE DATA:					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 29.63	$ 23.55	$ 18.40	$ 13.86	$ 20.00
INVESTMENTS OPERATIONS:					
Net investment loss[b]	(0.26)	(0.14)	(0.11)	(0.05)	(0.10)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments[c]	28.66	6.22	5.26	4.59	(5.99)
Total from investment operations	28.40	6.08	5.15	4.54	(6.09)
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:					
Net realized gains	—	—	—	—	(0.05)
Total distributions	—	—	—	—	(0.05)
Net asset value, end of period	$ 58.03	$ 29.63	$ 23.55	$ 18.40	$ 13.86
Total Return[d]	95.82%	25.84%	27.97%	32.76%	-30.53%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$ 268,370	$ 60,745	$ 68,875	$ 8,740	$ 3,118
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[e]	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets[e]	(0.63%)	(0.56%)	(0.51%)	(0.34%)	(0.56%)
Portfolio turnover rate[d][f]	223%	148%	107%	209%	262%

(a) The Fund commenced operations on August 3, 2021.

(b) Net investment loss per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the periods.

(c) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the periods and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the periods.

(d) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(e) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(f) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

Spear Alpha ETF

Adviser	**Spear Advisors LLC** 64 Three Mile Harbor HC Road East Hampton, New York 11937	**Transfer Agent and Administrator**	**U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC** 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Custodian	**U.S. Bank National Association** 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	**Distributor**	**Foreside Fund Services, LLC** 190 Middle Street, Suite 301 Portland, Maine 04101
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	**Cohen & Company, Ltd.** 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103	**Legal Counsel**	**Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP** 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004-2541

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

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

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports and Form N-CSR: Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by calling 1-800-617-0004.

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

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

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