



PROSPECTUS

March 31, 2026

Pzena International Value ETF

(Ticker: PZIV)

listed on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange")

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") has not approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY SECTION	1
Pzena International Value ETF	1
PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS	8
PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION	16
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND	16
HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES	20
DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES	22
DISTRIBUTION	24
PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION	25
ADDITIONAL NOTICES	25
INDEX DESCRIPTIONS	25
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	26

SUMMARY SECTION

Pzena International Value ETF

Investment Objective

The Pzena International Value ETF (the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Shares.**

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees ⁽¹⁾	0.70%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.70%

⁽¹⁾ Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, Pzena Investment Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) has agreed to pay all expenses of the Fund except for the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes (including, without limitation, foreign taxes, withholding taxes, capital gain taxes, and stamp duty taxes) brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, American Depositary Receipt fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”).

⁽²⁾ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. 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
\$72	\$224

Portfolio Turnover

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

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

Under normal market conditions, the Pzena International Value ETF invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in common stocks of non-U.S. companies. The Fund defines “non-U.S. companies” primarily as those classified as non-U.S. by Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI). The Adviser determines a company’s country by referring to one or more of the following: its stock exchange

listing; where it is registered, organized or incorporated; where its headquarters are located; its MSCI country classification; where it derives at least 50% of its revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed; or where at least 50% of its assets are located. As part of its investments in non-U.S. companies, the Fund may invest in emerging markets and frontier markets. The Adviser defines emerging market countries as to be those defined by the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The Adviser defines frontier markets as countries with investable stock markets that are less established than those in the emerging markets. The Fund may invest in companies of any size market capitalization. The Fund defines “value” companies as those that are in the three lowest quintiles of valuation of the investment universe based on estimated future earnings. The Adviser will also include companies classified as “value” securities by MSCI, Russell/FTSE, and Bloomberg indexes.

In managing the Fund’s assets, the Adviser will follow a classic value strategy. The Fund’s portfolio will generally consist of 50 to 100 stocks identified through a research-driven, bottom-up security selection process based on thorough fundamental research. The Fund seeks to invest in stocks that, in the opinion of the Adviser, sell at a substantial discount to their intrinsic value but have solid long-term prospects. The Fund may gain exposure to non-U.S. companies by purchasing equity securities directly or in the form of depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), European Depositary Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs). The Fund may invest up to 35% of its net assets in emerging market and frontier market securities. The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (REITs), foreign real estate companies, and up to 10% of its net assets in limited partnerships and master limited partnerships (MLPs), which are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. The Fund may also invest in restricted securities, such as Rule 144A securities, as well as when-issued securities and repurchase agreements. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. The Fund may also invest in securities issued pursuant to initial public offerings (IPOs). The Fund may invest in a wide range of industries; however, from time to time, the Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of companies in the same economic sector, specifically the financial services sector. The Fund may invest in a wide range of countries; however from time to time, the Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of companies in located in the same country, specifically Japan.

In evaluating an investment for purchase by the Fund, the Adviser conducts a thorough fundamental assessment of the business, with a focus on those challenges that have created the value opportunity. The Adviser examines material issues that can influence the company’s long-term performance and risk profile. As a part of this process, the Adviser speaks with competitors, customers, and suppliers; conducts field research such as site visits to plants, stores, or other facilities; and analyzes the financials and public filings of the company and its competitors. The Adviser focuses on the company’s underlying financial condition and business prospects considering estimated earnings, economic conditions, the degree of competitive or pricing pressures, and the experience and competence of management. Additionally, the Adviser integrates environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations where material to earnings.

The evaluation of all key investment considerations is company-specific. Each is analyzed internally, discussed with company management and industry experts, and monitored. The Adviser carefully evaluates all issues, forming an opinion as to whether the company can remediate them, and will actively engage management, as necessary. The Adviser believes that investing in times of controversy can result in significant future upside, assuming the risks and turnaround potential are appropriately analyzed and, where possible, priced in at the point of investment. Consequently, no single issue necessarily disqualifies a company from investment, and no individual characteristic must be present prior to investment.

Each step of this process contributes to the Adviser’s determination of whether to invest and at what position size. After an investment has been made, the Adviser continues to engage with the company on an ongoing basis to exert a constructive influence on the trajectory of the company, oriented toward the long term.

The Adviser's sell discipline is guided by the same process with which the Adviser originally screens the investment universe. The Adviser will typically sell a security when it reaches what the Adviser judges to be fair value, when other opportunities are more attractive, or when company fundamentals have changed.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

By itself, the Fund is not a complete, balanced investment plan. The Fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objectives. Losing all or a portion of your investment is a risk of investing in the Fund. The following risks are considered principal and could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (APs). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to the Fund's net asset value (NAV) and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities, and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* 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 the NAV.* 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 and discounts greater than those of domestic ETFs.
 - *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on 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 Shares.
 - *Cash Transaction Risk.* The Fund may effect a portion of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV.
- **Economic and Market Risk.** Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or

region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including the following: inflation (or expectations for inflation); deflation (or expectations for deflation); interest rates; global demand for particular products or resources; natural disasters or events; pandemic diseases; terrorism; regulatory events; other governmental trade or market control programs; and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

- **Management Risk.** The Fund is an actively managed investment portfolio and relies on the Adviser's ability to pursue the Fund's goal. The Adviser will apply its investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that its decisions will produce the desired results.
- **Equity Securities Risk.** The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes or changes in a company's financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries selected for the Fund's portfolio, or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions.
- **Value Style Investing Risk.** The Fund emphasizes a "value" style of investing, which targets undervalued companies with characteristics for improved valuations. This style of investing is subject to the risk that the valuations never improve or that the returns on "value" securities may not move in tandem with the returns on other styles of investing or the stock market in general.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, and includes risks associated with the following: (i) internal and external political and economic developments – e.g., the political, economic, and social policies and structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the U.S., or some foreign countries may be subject to trading restrictions or economic sanctions; (ii) trading practices – e.g., government supervision and regulation of foreign securities and currency markets, trading systems, and brokers may be less rigorous than in the U.S.; (iii) availability of information – e.g., foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers; (iv) limited markets – e.g., the securities of certain foreign issuers may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile; and (v) currency exchange rate fluctuations and policies.
 - *Risks Associated with Japan.* The Japanese economy has only recently emerged from a prolonged economic downturn. Since the year 2000, Japan's economic growth rate has remained relatively low. The Japanese economy is characterized by an aging demographic, declining population, large government debt and highly regulated labor market. Economic growth in Japan is dependent on domestic consumption, deregulation and consistent government policy. International trade, particularly with the U.S., also impacts growth of the Japanese economy, and adverse economic conditions in the U.S. or other trade partners may affect Japan.
- **Depository Receipt Risk.** Depository receipts are subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities, including, among other things, political, social, and economic developments abroad, currency movements and different legal, regulatory, and tax environments. In addition, holders of depository receipts may have limited voting rights, may not have the same rights afforded to stockholders of a typical company in the event of a corporate action, such as an acquisition, merger, or rights offering, and may experience difficulty in receiving company stockholder communications. There is no guarantee that a financial institution will continue to sponsor a depository receipt, or that the depository receipts will

continue to trade on an exchange, either of which could adversely affect the liquidity, availability, and pricing of the depositary receipt. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of depositary receipts and, therefore, may affect the value of your investment in the Fund.

- **Emerging Markets Risk.** In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, investments in emerging markets may be riskier than investments in or exposure to investments in the U.S. and other developed markets for many reasons, including smaller market capitalizations, greater price volatility, less liquidity, and a higher degree of political and economic instability, which can freeze, restrict or suspend transactions in those investments, including cash. The impact of economic sanctions, less governmental regulation and supervision of the financial industry and markets, and less stringent financial reporting and accounting standards and controls may also expose emerging-markets investments to additional risk. Foreign company securities also may be subject to thin trading volumes and reduced liquidity, which may lead to greater price fluctuation. Risks associated with investing in emerging markets include limited information about companies in these countries.
- **Frontier Markets Risk.** There is an additional increased risk of price volatility associated with frontier market countries (pre-emerging markets), which may be further magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar. Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets than more advanced emerging markets, and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging market countries may be magnified in frontier market countries.
- **Currency Risk.** Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of what the Fund owns and the Fund's share price. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, an investment in that country loses value because that currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority will also have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets, and the risk is especially high in emerging markets.
- **Sector Emphasis Risk.** The securities of companies in the same or related businesses, if comprising a significant portion of the Fund's portfolio, could react negatively to market conditions, interest rates and economic, regulatory, or financial developments and adversely affect the value of the portfolio to a greater extent than if such businesses comprised a lesser portion of the Fund's portfolio.
 - *Financial Services Sector Risk.* Risks of investing in the financial services sector include the following: (i) systemic risk: factors outside the control of a particular financial institution may adversely affect the ability of the financial institution to operate normally or may impair its financial condition; (ii) regulatory actions: financial services companies may suffer setbacks if regulators change the rules under which they operate; (iii) changes in interest rates: unstable and/or rising interest rates may have a disproportionate effect on companies in the financial services sector; (iv) non-diversified loan portfolios: financial services companies may have concentrated portfolios that make them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect an industry; (v) credit: financial services companies may have exposure to investments or agreements that may lead to losses; and (vi) competition: the financial services sector has become increasingly competitive.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Low or lack of trading volume may make it difficult to sell securities held by the Fund at quoted market prices.
- **Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Foreign Real Estate Company Risk.** Investments in REITs and foreign real estate companies are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate and mortgages which include, but are not limited to, sensitivity to changes in real estate values and property taxes; interest rate risk; tax and regulatory risk; fluctuations in rent schedules and operating expenses; adverse changes in local, regional, or general economic conditions; deterioration of the real estate market and the financial circumstances of tenants and sellers; unfavorable changes in zoning, building,

environmental and other laws; the need for unanticipated renovations; unexpected increases in the cost of energy; and environmental factors. In addition, the underlying mortgage loans may be subject to the risks of default or of prepayments that occur earlier or later than expected, and such loans may also include so-called “sub-prime” mortgages. The value of REITs and foreign real estate companies will also rise and fall in response to the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. In particular, the value of these securities may decline when interest rates rise and will also be affected by the real estate market and by the management of the underlying properties. REITs and foreign real estate companies may be more volatile and/or more illiquid than other types of equity securities. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses, including management fees, paid by each REIT or foreign real estate company in which it invests in addition to the expenses of the Fund.

- **Limited Partnership and MLP Risk.** Investments in securities (units) of partnerships, including MLPs, involve risks that differ from an investment in common stock. Holders of the units of limited partnerships have more limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the partnership. Certain tax risks are associated with an investment in units of limited partnerships. In addition, conflicts of interest may exist between common unit holders, subordinated unit holders, and the general partner of a limited partnership, including conflict arising as a result of incentive distribution payments. In addition, investments in certain investment vehicles, such as limited partnerships and MLPs, may be illiquid. Such partnership investments may also not provide daily pricing information to their investors, which will require the Fund to employ fair value procedures to value its holdings in such investments.

Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not commence operations prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.pzena.com/etfs.

Management

Adviser: Pzena Investments Management, LLC

Sub-Adviser: Tidal Investments LLC

Portfolio Managers: The following individuals serve as portfolios managers to the Fund:

- Rakesh Bordia, Principal and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has been portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2026
- Caroline Cai, CFA, Managing Principal, Chief Executive Officer, and Portfolio Manager, has been portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2026
- Allison Fisch, Managing Principal, President, and Portfolio Manager, has been portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2026
- John P. Goetz, Managing Principal, Co-Chief Investment Officer, and Portfolio Manager, has been portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2026

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers 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).

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. Creation Units generally consist of 25,000 Shares, though this may change from time to time. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a

portfolio of securities closely approximating the holdings of the Fund (the “Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund’s website at www.pzena.com/etfs.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed 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.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS

Investment Objective

The Pzena International Value ETF seeks long-term capital appreciation. The Fund's investment objective is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Pzena International Value ETF invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in common stocks of non-U.S. companies. The Fund defines "non-U.S. companies" primarily as those classified as non-U.S. by Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI). The Adviser determines a company's country by referring to one or more of the following: its stock exchange listing; where it is registered, organized or incorporated; where its headquarters are located; its MSCI country classification; where it derives at least 50% of its revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed; or where at least 50% of its assets are located. As part of its investments in non-U.S. companies, the Fund may invest in emerging markets and frontier markets. The Adviser defines emerging market countries as to be those defined by the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The Adviser defines frontier markets as countries with investable stock markets that are less established than those in the emerging markets. The Fund may invest in companies of any size market capitalization. The Fund defines "value" companies as those that are in the three lowest quintiles of valuation of the investment universe based on estimated future earnings. In choosing individual securities, the Adviser screens a dynamic universe of the 1,500 largest non-U.S. companies by market capitalization and uses fundamental research and proprietary modeling to rank these companies from cheapest to most expensive based on current share price relative to the proprietary estimated long-term earnings power of each company. Focusing on the cheapest-ranked companies, the Adviser constructs a portfolio of stocks it believes generally have current earnings below historical levels, a sound plan to restore earnings to normal, and a sustainable business advantage. In addition to companies determined to be "value" securities based on the above criteria, the Adviser will also include companies classified as "value" securities by MSCI, Russell/FTSE, and Bloomberg indexes.

In managing the Fund's assets, the Adviser will follow a classic value strategy. The Fund's portfolio will generally consist of 50 to 100 stocks identified through a research-driven, bottom-up security selection process based on thorough fundamental research. The Fund seeks to invest in stocks that, in the opinion of the Adviser, sell at a substantial discount to their intrinsic value but have solid long-term prospects. The Fund may gain exposure to non-U.S. companies by purchasing equity securities directly or in the form of depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), European Depositary Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs). The Fund may invest up to 35% of its net assets in emerging market and frontier market securities. The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (REITs), foreign real estate companies, and up to 10% of its net assets in limited partnerships and master limited partnerships (MLPs), which are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. The Fund may also invest in restricted securities, such as Rule 144A securities, as well as when-issued securities and repurchase agreements. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. The Fund may also invest in securities issued pursuant to initial public offerings (IPOs). The Fund may invest in a wide range of industries; however, from time to time, the Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of companies in the same economic sector, specifically the financial services sector. The Fund may invest in a wide range of countries; however from time to time, the Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of companies located in the same country, specifically Japan.

In evaluating an investment by the Fund, the Adviser focuses on the company's underlying financial condition and business prospects, considering estimated earnings, economic conditions, the degree of competitive or pricing pressures, the potential impacts of material ESG factors, and the experience and competence of management, among other factors. No one issue necessarily disqualifies a company from

investment, and no individual characteristic must be present prior to investment. The Adviser's sell discipline is guided by the same process with which the Adviser originally screens the investment universe. The Adviser typically sells a security when it reaches fair value, when other opportunities are more attractive, or when there is a change in company fundamentals.

In the Adviser's opinion, normal earnings provide the most accurate measure for evaluating a company's prospects by smoothing out extreme high and low periods of earnings, and thus this is the measure on which the Adviser focuses. The Adviser considers normal earnings to be a five-year estimate of what the company should earn in a normal environment, based on research of the company's history and the history of its industry. Securities considered for investment will typically include companies undergoing temporary stress in the present business environment but where the Adviser judges there is a management plan or other mechanism by which earnings can be restored to the normal level. The decision to add, sell, or hold a security is determined by the stock's relative rank in the investment universe based on the price-to-normalized earnings ratio relative to other companies in the universe and in the portfolio. The weighting of the security in the portfolio is dependent on the security's valuation ranking, its volatility and liquidity, and the diversification it adds to the current portfolio.

The Fund will provide at least 60 days' written notice to shareholders of a change in the Fund's non-fundamental policy of investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in the type of investments suggested by the Fund's name.

The Fund primarily invests in common stocks and may also invest in preferred stocks, rights, warrants and convertible securities. From time to time, the Fund may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies in the same economic sector.

Foreign Securities. The Fund may make significant investments in foreign securities. The Fund may invest in emerging markets. The Adviser considers a company to be a non-U.S. issuer if it maintains its principal place of business outside of the United States; has at least 50% of its assets, revenues or earnings outside of the United States; or is listed on a non-U.S. exchange or included in a non-U.S. index.

Value Style Investing. The Adviser employs a classic value investment approach for the Fund. The Adviser's investment philosophy is to buy good businesses at low prices, focusing exclusively on companies that are underperforming their historically demonstrated earnings power. The Adviser generally seeks to invest in companies with the following characteristics:

- The current valuation is low relative to the company's normal earnings power
- Current earnings are below historic norms
- The Adviser judges the problems to be temporary
- Management has a viable strategy to generate earnings recovery
- The Adviser believes much of the downside risk is already factored into the stock's price

The Adviser follows the same research and investment process for the Fund. The Adviser begins by using a proprietary screening tool to identify the deepest value portion of the investment universe, which becomes the focus of the Adviser's research efforts. The Adviser conducts intensive fundamental research to understand the earnings power of the business, the obstacles that it faces, and its plans for recovery. The Adviser's portfolio managers and in-house research analysts gather large amounts of information and data to build detailed company-specific models. As a part of this research, they often speak with competitors, customers, and suppliers; conduct field work to visit plants, stores, or other facilities; analyze the financials and the public filings of the company and its competitors; and occasionally purchase independent research reports. Toward the end of the research process, they also hold discussions and/or onsite visits with company

management. Following the research process, a portfolio management team makes the final investment decisions for the Fund building the portfolio on a company-by-company basis without regard to benchmarks. After an investment is made, there is ongoing evaluation, as the Adviser continuously monitors and evaluates each investment to assess new information.

The Adviser's sell discipline is guided by the same ranking system with which the Adviser originally screens the investment universe. The Adviser typically sells a security when it reaches the midpoint of its proprietary screening model which the Adviser judges to be "fair value," when other opportunities are more attractive, or when there is a change in company fundamentals.

Temporary or Cash Investments. Under normal market conditions, the Fund stays fully invested according to its principal investment strategies as noted above. The Fund, however, may temporarily depart from their principal investment strategies by making short-term investments in cash, cash equivalents, and high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments for temporary defensive purposes in response to adverse market, economic, political, or other limited circumstances, such as in the case of unusually large cash inflows or redemptions. This may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objective during that period.

There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives. In addition, for longer periods of time, the Fund may hold a substantial cash position. If the market advances during periods when the Fund is holding a large cash position, the Fund may not participate to the extent it would have if the Fund had been more fully invested. To the extent that the Fund uses a money market fund for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market fund's advisory fees and operational expenses.

From time to time, the Fund may experience significant inflows; if this occurs, the Fund may, on a temporary or interim basis, invest these new assets in other investment companies, including ETFs, until such time as the Adviser can identify and invest in appropriate securities in accordance with the Fund's principal strategy.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The principal risks of investing in the Fund that may adversely affect the Fund's NAV or total return were previously summarized and are discussed in more detail below. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Currency Risk. When the Fund buys or sells securities on a foreign stock exchange, the transaction is undertaken in the local currency rather than in U.S. dollars. If the Fund purchases or sells local currency to execute transactions on foreign exchanges, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the value of the foreign currency will increase or decrease, which may impact the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. Some countries have, and may continue to adopt, internal economic policies that affect their currency valuations in a manner that may be disadvantageous for U.S. investors or U.S. companies seeking to do business in those countries. In addition, a country may impose formal or informal currency exchange controls. These controls may restrict or prohibit the Fund's ability to repatriate both investment capital and income, which could undermine the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings and potentially place the Fund's assets at risk of total loss. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of what the Fund owns and the Fund's share price. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, an investment in that country loses value because that currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority will also have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency. Currency markets generally are not regulated as securities markets, and the risk may be higher in emerging markets. Currency risks may be greater in emerging and frontier market countries than in developed market countries.

Depository Receipt Risk. Depository receipts involve substantially identical risks to those associated with direct investment in securities of foreign issuers. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depository receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depository receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. In addition, holders of depository receipts may have limited voting rights, may not have the same rights afforded to stockholders of a typical company in the event of a corporate action, such as an acquisition, merger, or rights offering, and may experience difficulty in receiving company stockholder communications. There is no guarantee that a financial institution will continue to sponsor a depository receipt, or that the depository receipts will continue to trade on an exchange, either of which could adversely affect the liquidity, availability, and pricing of the depository receipt. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of depository receipts and, therefore, may affect the value of your investment in the Fund.

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

- *APs, 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. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities, and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* 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 will also 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. The spread is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have lower trading volume and less 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 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 the NAV.* 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 and the NAV vary significantly, including due to supply and demand of the Fund's Shares and/or during periods of market volatility. Thus, you may pay more (or less) than NAV intra-day when you buy Shares in the secondary market, and you may receive more (or less) than NAV when you sell those Shares in the secondary market. 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 and discounts greater than those of domestic ETFs.

- *Trading.* 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, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- *Cash Transaction Risk.* The Fund may effect a portion of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Such Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund’s shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund’s NAV

Economic and Market Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions and other factors, which may negatively affect the Fund’s performance. Factors that affect markets in general, including geopolitical, regulatory, market and economic developments, and other developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries, companies, and segments of the market, could adversely impact the Fund’s investments and lead to a decline in the value of your investment in the Fund. Geopolitical and other events, including tensions, war, and open conflict between nations could affect the economies of many countries including the United States. Trade disputes, pandemics, public health crises, natural disasters, cybersecurity incidents, and related events have led, and in the future may continue to lead, to instability in world economies and markets generally and reduced liquidity in equity, credit, and fixed income markets, which may disrupt economies and markets and adversely affect the value of your investment. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets. In addition, policy changes by the U.S. government, the U.S. Federal Reserve, and/or foreign governments, and political and economic changes within the U.S. and abroad, such as inflation, changes in interest rates, recessions, changes in the U.S. presidential administration and Congress, the U.S. government’s inability at times to agree on a long-term budget and deficit reduction plan, the threat of a federal government shutdown, threats not to increase the federal government’s debt limit which could result in a default on the government’s obligations, and the shutdown of certain financial institutions, may cause increased volatility in financial markets, affect investor and consumer confidence and adversely impact the broader financial markets and economy, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree. Slowing global economic growth, the rise in protectionist trade policies, inflationary pressures, changes to some major international trade agreements, the imposition of tariffs, risks associated with trade agreements between countries and regions, including the U.S. and other foreign nations, political or economic dysfunction within some countries or regions, including the U.S., and dramatic changes in consumer sentiment and commodity and currency prices could affect the economies and markets of many nations, including the U.S., in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time and may create significant market volatility. In 2022, the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks began to increase interest rates to address rising inflation. The Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks subsequently started to lower interest rates in September 2024, though economic or other factors, such as inflation, could

lead to the Federal Reserve stopping or reversing these changes. It is difficult to accurately predict the pace at which interest rates might change, the timing, frequency, or magnitude of any such changes in interest rates, or when such changes might stop or again reverse course. Unexpected changes in interest rates could lead to significant market volatility or reduce liquidity in certain sectors of the market. Market disruptions have caused, and may continue to cause, broad changes in market value, negative public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods. Regulators in the U.S. have adopted a number of changes to regulations affecting markets and issuers, some of which apply to the Fund. Due to the broad scope of the regulations being adopted, certain of these changes, which may be revised or rescinded, could limit the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies or make certain investments, may make it more costly for it to operate, or may adversely impact performance.

Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund's investments in emerging-market countries are generally subject to all of the risks of foreign investing, with additional heightened risks. These risks include less social, political, and economic stability; smaller securities markets with low or nonexistent trading volume, and greater illiquidity and price volatility; more restrictive national policies on foreign investment, including restrictions on investment in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests; less transparent and established taxation policies; less developed regulatory or legal structures governing private and foreign investment; less financial sophistication, creditworthiness, and/or resources possessed by, and less government regulation of, the financial institutions and issuers with which the Fund transacts; less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices, stock exchanges, brokers, and listed companies than in the United States; greater concentration in a few industries resulting in greater vulnerability to regional and global trade conditions; higher rates of inflation and more rapid and extreme fluctuations in inflation rates; greater sensitivity to interest rate changes; increased volatility in currency exchange rates and potential for currency devaluations and/or currency controls; greater debt burdens relative to the size of the economy; more delays in settling portfolio transactions and heightened risk of loss from share registration and custody practices; and less assurance that recent favorable economic developments will not be slowed or reversed by unanticipated economic, political, or social events in such countries. Because of these risk factors, the Fund's investments in developing market countries are subject to greater price volatility and illiquidity than investments in developed markets.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund is designed for long-term investors who can accept the risks of investing in a portfolio with significant common stock holdings. Common stocks tend to be more volatile than other investment options, such as bonds and money market instruments. 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, and you could lose money. The Fund's shares and the total return on your investment may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect the securities market generally, such as adverse changes in the following: economic conditions, the general outlook for corporate earnings, interest rates, or investor sentiment. Equity securities may also lose value because of factors affecting an entire industry or sector, such as increases in production costs, or factors directly related to a specific company, such as decisions made by its management.

Financial Services Sector Risk. The financial services industry can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaults, the availability and cost of borrowing and raising capital, reduced credit market liquidity, regulatory changes, price competition, bank failures and other financial crises, and general economic and market conditions. Changing interest rates could reduce the profitability of certain types of companies in the financial services industry. Financial services companies may have concentrated portfolios, such as a high level of loans to one or more industries or sectors, which make them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect such industries or sectors. Significant events may have a significant negative impact on economies and financial markets worldwide, resulting in higher debt

defaults, loan write-offs, and government intervention, historically low interest rates, and potentially the failure of some financial institutions, each of which would reduce investment performance of financial services companies held by the Fund. Future outbreaks of infectious disease or other natural disasters or crises could have similar, or even more severe, impacts on the financial services industry.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in foreign securities (including depositary receipts), are subject to special risks in addition to those of U.S. investments. These risks include political and economic risks, civil conflicts and war, greater volatility, expropriation and nationalization risks, sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments, currency fluctuations, higher transaction costs, delayed settlement, possible foreign controls on investment, and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of foreign markets. The securities markets of many foreign countries are relatively small, with a limited number of companies representing a small number of industries. If foreign securities are denominated and traded in a foreign currency, the value of the Fund's foreign holdings can be affected by currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations. In certain markets where securities and other instruments are not traded "delivery versus payment," the Fund may not receive timely payment for securities or other instruments it has delivered or receive delivery of securities paid for and may be subject to increased risk that the counterparty will fail to make payments or delivery when due or default completely. Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments tied to countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable, becoming riskier and more volatile.

Frontier Markets Risk. There is an additional increased risk of price volatility associated with frontier market countries (pre-emerging markets), which may be further magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar. Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets than in more advanced emerging markets, and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging market countries may be magnified in frontier market countries.

Risks Associated with Japan. The Japanese yen has shown volatility over the past two decades and such volatility could affect returns in the future. The yen may also be affected by currency volatility elsewhere in Asia, especially Southeast Asia. Depreciation of the yen, and any other currencies in which the Funds' securities are denominated, will decrease the value of the Funds' holdings. Japan's economy could be negatively impacted by many factors, including rising interest rates, tax increases and budget deficits. In the longer term, Japan will have to address the effects of an aging population, such as a shrinking workforce and higher welfare costs. To date, Japan has had restrictive immigration policies that, combined with other demographic concerns, appear to be having a negative impact on the economy. Japan's growth prospects appear to be dependent on its export capabilities. Japan's neighbors, in particular China, have become increasingly important export markets. Despite a deepening in the economic relationship between Japan and China, the countries' political relationship has at times been strained in recent years. Should political tension increase, it could adversely affect the economy, especially the export sector, and destabilize the region as a whole. Japan also remains heavily dependent on oil imports, and higher commodity prices could therefore have a negative impact on the economy. Japan is located in a region that is susceptible to natural disasters, which could also negatively impact the Japanese economy.

Limited Partnership and MLP Risk. The Fund may invest in limited partnerships and MLPs as a non-principal strategy. To the extent that a limited partnership's or MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the limited partnership and/or MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a limited partnership or MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a limited partnership or MLP than investors in a corporation. For example, investors in limited partnerships and MLPs may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the

amount of their investment. In addition, limited partnerships and MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the limited partnership or MLP to its investors. In addition, conflicts of interest may exist between common unit holders, subordinated unit holders and the general partner of a limited partnership, including a conflict arising as a result of incentive distribution payments. Furthermore, investments in certain investment vehicles, such as limited partnerships and MLPs, may be illiquid. Such partnership investments may also not provide daily pricing information to their investors, which will require the Fund to employ fair value procedures to value its holdings in such investments.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when the market for particular securities or types of securities is or becomes relatively illiquid, so the Fund is unable, or it becomes more difficult for the Fund, to sell the security at the price at which the Fund has valued the security. Illiquidity may result from political, economic, or issuer-specific events, or overall market disruptions. Securities with reduced liquidity, or that become illiquid, involve greater risk than securities with more liquid markets. Market quotations for illiquid securities may be volatile and/or subject to large spreads between bid and ask prices. Reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on market price and the Fund's ability to sell particular securities when necessary to meet the Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event. To the extent that the Fund and its affiliates hold a significant portion of the issuer's outstanding securities, the Fund may be subject to greater liquidity risk than if the issuer's securities were more widely held. The market for Rule 144A securities typically is less active than the market for public securities. Rule 144A securities carry the risk that the trading market may not continue, and the Fund might be unable to dispose of these securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemption requirements.

Management Risk. The Fund is an actively managed investment portfolio and relies on the Adviser's ability to pursue the Fund's goals. The Adviser will apply its investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results. The Adviser does not seek to replicate the performance of any index. Notwithstanding its benchmark, the Fund may invest in securities not included in its benchmarks or hold securities in very different proportions than its benchmarks. To the extent the Fund invests in those securities, the Fund's performance depends on the ability of the Adviser to choose securities that perform better than securities that are included in the benchmark. Additionally, legislative, regulatory or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

REITs and Foreign Real Estate Company Risk. Foreign real estate companies are similar to entities organized and operated as REITs in the United States. Both REITs and foreign real estate companies pool investors' funds for investment, primarily in commercial real estate properties or real estate loans. REITs and foreign real estate companies generally derive their income from rents on the underlying properties or interest on the underlying loans, and their value is impacted by changes in the value of the underlying property or changes in interest rates affecting the underlying loans owned by the REITs and/or foreign real estate companies. REITs and foreign real estate companies are more susceptible to risks associated with the ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These risks can include fluctuations in the value of underlying properties; defaults by borrowers or tenants; market saturation; changes in general and local economic conditions; decreases in market rates for rents; increases in competition, property taxes, capital expenditures, or operating expenses; and other economic, political, or regulatory occurrences affecting the real estate industry. In addition, REITs and foreign real estate companies depend upon specialized management skills, may not be diversified (which may increase the volatility of the value of the REITs and/or foreign real estate companies), may have less trading volume, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than the overall securities market. REITs are not taxed on income distributed to shareholders, provided they comply with several requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as

amended (the “Code”). REITs are subject to the risk of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Code. Foreign real estate companies may be subject to laws, rules, and regulations governing those entities, and their failure to comply with those laws, rules and regulations could negatively impact the performance of those entities. In addition, investments in REITs and foreign real estate companies may involve duplication of management fees and certain other expenses, as the Fund indirectly bears its proportionate share of any expenses paid by REITs and foreign real estate companies in which it invests.

Sector Emphasis Risk. The Adviser’s value investment strategy of identifying investment opportunities through a bottom-up process emphasizing internally generated fundamental research, may from time to time result in the Fund investing significant amounts of their portfolios in securities of issuers principally engaged in the same or related businesses. Market conditions, interest rates, and economic, regulatory, or financial developments could significantly affect a single business or a group of related businesses. Sector emphasis risk is the risk that the securities of companies in such business or businesses, if comprising a significant portion of the Fund’s portfolio, could react in some circumstances negatively to these or other developments and adversely affect the value of the portfolio to a greater extent than if such business or businesses comprised a lesser portion of the Fund’s portfolio.

Value Style Investing Risk. Certain equity securities (generally referred to as value securities) are purchased primarily because they are selling at prices below what the Adviser believes to be their fundamental value and not necessarily because the issuing companies are expected to experience significant earnings growth. The Fund bears the risk that the companies that issued these securities may not overcome the adverse business developments or other factors causing their securities to be perceived by the Adviser to be underpriced or that the market may never come to recognize their fundamental value. A value stock may not increase in price, as anticipated by the Adviser investing in such securities, if other investors fail to recognize the company’s value and bid up the price or invest in markets favoring faster-growing companies. The Fund’s strategy of investing in value stocks also carries the risk that in certain markets value stocks will underperform growth stocks.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Fund’s daily portfolio holdings is available at www.pzena.com/etfs. A 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 (SAI).

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Investment Adviser

Pzena Investment Management, LLC is the Fund’s investment adviser and provides discretionary investment advisory services to the Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Trust (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Adviser’s address is 320 Park Avenue, 8th Floor, New York, New York 10022. The Adviser has provided investment advisory services to individual and institutional accounts since 1996.

The Adviser provides the Fund with advice on buying and selling securities. The Adviser also furnishes the Fund with office space and certain administrative services and provides most of the personnel needed by the Fund. For its services in relation to the Fund, the Adviser is entitled to receive an annual management fee, calculated daily and payable monthly, as shown in the table below.

The Adviser provides oversight of the Fund’s Sub-Adviser, monitoring of the Sub-Adviser’s buying and selling of securities for the Fund, and review of the Sub-Adviser’s performance. For the services it provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the Fund’s average daily net assets as set forth in the table below.

Fund Name	Management Fee
Pzena International Value ETF	0.70%

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Fund, except for the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes (including, without limitation, foreign taxes, withholding taxes, capital gain taxes, and stamp duty taxes) brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, American Depositary Receipt fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. The Adviser, in turn, compensates the Sub-Adviser from the management fee it receives.

Manager-of-Managers Arrangement

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

The Manager-of-Managers Structure will enable the Trust to operate with greater efficiency by not incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approvals for matters relating to sub-advisers or sub-advisory agreements. Operation of the Fund under the Manager-of-Managers Structure will not permit management fees paid by the Fund to the Adviser to be increased without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of any changes made to the sub-advisers or material changes to sub-advisory agreements within 90 days of the change. There is no assurance that the Order will be granted.

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

making recommendations to the Board to appoint or to change a sub-adviser, or to change the terms of a sub-advisory agreement.

Sub-Adviser

The Adviser has retained Tidal Investments LLC to serve as sub-adviser for the Fund. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day trading of the Fund. The Sub-Adviser is a registered investment adviser and Delaware limited liability company whose principal office is located at 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204. The Sub-Adviser provides investment management services to ETFs and other investment companies. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions or in connection with the rebalancing of the portfolio, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. For its services, the Adviser will pay the Sub-Adviser a management fee. The management fee paid to the Sub-Adviser is paid by the Adviser and not by the Fund.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Fund's Investment Advisory Agreement and Investment Sub-Advisory agreement will be available in the Fund's Core Financial Statements that will be filed as part of the Fund's first Form N-CSR.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund is jointly and primarily managed by Rakesh Bordia, Caroline Cai, Allison Fisch and John Goetz.

Rakesh Bordia, Principal and Portfolio Manager

Mr. Bordia joined the Adviser in 2007 and currently serves as a Portfolio Manager for the Adviser. Mr. Bordia has co-managed the Pzena EAFE Value strategy for the Adviser since January 2023. Mr. Bordia has a Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, India and an M.B.A. from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, India. Mr. Bordia has been managing the Fund since its inception in 2026.

Caroline Cai, CFA, Managing Principal, Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), and Portfolio Manager

Ms. Cai joined the Adviser in 2004 and currently serves as CEO and as a Portfolio Manager for the Adviser. Ms. Cai has co-managed the Pzena EAFE Value strategy for the Adviser since its inception in January 2013. Ms. Cai holds a B.A., summa cum laude, in Mathematics and Economics from Bryn Mawr College and is a Chartered Financial Analyst. Ms. Cai has been managing the Fund since its inception in 2026.

Allison Fisch, Managing Principal, President, and Portfolio Manager

Ms. Fisch joined the Adviser in 2001 and currently serves as President and as a Portfolio Manager for the Adviser. Ms. Fisch has co-managed the Pzena EAFE Value strategy for the Adviser since February 2016. Ms. Fisch holds a B.A., summa cum laude, in Psychology and a minor in Drama from Dartmouth College. Ms. Fisch has been managing the Fund since its inception in 2026.

John Goetz, Managing Principal, Co-Chief Investment Officer, and Portfolio Manager

Mr. Goetz joined the Adviser in 1996 and currently serves as Co-Chief Investment Officer for the Adviser. Mr. Goetz has co-managed the Pzena EAFE Value strategy for the Adviser since its inception in January 2013. Mr. Goetz holds a B.A., summa cum laude, in Mathematics and Economics from Wheaton College and an M.B.A. from the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University. Mr. Goetz has been managing the Fund since its inception in 2026.

The SAI provides additional information about the Adviser's portfolio managers for the Fund, including information about their compensation, other accounts managed by them, their ownership of securities in the Fund, and any conflicts of interest.

Similarly Managed Account Performance

Accounts in the EAFE Value Composite are managed in a manner that is substantially similar to certain other accounts managed by the Adviser. The “EAFE Value Composite” has investment objectives, policies, strategies, and risks substantially similar to those of the Pzena International Value ETF. Pzena is a registered investment adviser and the portfolio managers responsible for the management of the EAFE Value Composite are the same individuals responsible for the management of the Fund at the Adviser. **You should not consider the past performance of the EAFE Value Composite as indicative of the future performance of the Pzena International Value ETF.**

EAFE Value Composite

The following table sets forth performance data relating to the EAFE Value Composite which represents all of the accounts managed by the Adviser in a substantially similar manner to the Pzena International Value ETF. All of the accounts represented in the EAFE Value Composite have substantially similar investment objectives, policies and investment strategies to that of the Pzena International Value ETF. The data is provided to illustrate the past performance of the Adviser in managing substantially similar accounts as measured against an appropriate index and does not represent the performance of the Pzena International Value ETF and is not indicative of the Fund’s future performance. The EAFE Value Composite is not subject to the same types of expenses as the Pzena International Value ETF. The EAFE Value Composite is rebalanced differently and less frequently than the Pzena International Value ETF which will affect transaction costs among, other things, and may affect the comparability of performance. The EAFE Value Composite is not subject to the diversification requirements, specific tax restrictions, and investment limitations imposed on the Pzena International Value ETF by the 1940 Act or Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Consequently, the performance results for the EAFE Value Composite expressed below could have been adversely affected had it been regulated as an investment company under federal securities laws. The Gross rates of return are presented gross of investment management fees and net of the deduction of brokerage commissions and transaction costs. The Net returns are derived using a model fee applied monthly to Gross returns. The Adviser uses the highest tier fee schedule for the model fee to illustrate the impact of fees on performance returns.

Pzena Investment Management, LLC EAFE Value Composite

	As of 12/31/2025 (annualized)⁽¹⁾				
	<i>One Year</i>	<i>Three Years</i>	<i>Five Years</i>	<i>Ten Years</i>	<i>Since 11/1/2013</i>
EAFE Value Composite (Net)	35.50%	19.50%	11.43%	9.08%	6.98%
EAFE Value Composite (Gross)	36.23%	20.14%	12.05%	9.68%	7.57%
MSCI EAFE Index ⁽²⁾	31.22%	17.22%	8.92%	8.18%	6.36%
MSCI EAFE Value Index ⁽³⁾	42.25%	21.38%	13.36%	8.69%	6.26%

⁽¹⁾ The EAFE Value Composite is comprised of two accounts with approximately \$636.9 million in assets.

⁽²⁾ The MSCI EAFE Index is an equity index which captures large- and mid-cap representation across 21 Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the United States and Canada. With 844 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. The performance of the MSCI EAFE Index is net of foreign withholding taxes.

⁽³⁾ The MSCI EAFE Value Index captures large- and mid-cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the United States and Canada. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price, and dividend yield.

The EAFE Value Composite includes fully discretionary, non-wrap, asset-based, fee-paying equity accounts. Returns of the EAFE Value Composite are presented gross and net of management fees. Performance includes the reinvestment of dividends and other income, and the deduction of trading commissions and other costs. Because the equity mandate may be described as diversified, the benchmark shown is the MSCI EAFE Index. The MSCI EAFE Index is an equity index which captures large- and mid-cap representation across 21 Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the United States and Canada. With 844 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. The MSCI EAFE Value Index captures large- and mid-cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the United States and Canada. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price, and dividend yield.

The fees and expenses associated with an investment in the EAFE Value Composite are lower than the fees and expenses associated with an investment in the Pzena International Value ETF; therefore, if the EAFE Value Composite's expenses were adjusted for these Fund expenses, its performance would have been slightly lower during the periods shown.

Pzena claims compliance with Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). The GIPS® method of calculating performance differs from the SEC's standardized method of calculating performance and may produce different results. While GIPS® permits performance to be shown without any deduction for expenses other than management fees, the above performance is shown net of all actual fees and expenses. The U.S. dollar is the currency used to express performance of the EAFE Value Composite. Grant Thornton LLP has verified that the Adviser has been in compliance with GIPS® standards as of December 31, 2024.

To obtain a compliant presentation and/or the firm's list of composite descriptions, please contact Pzena Investment Management at info@pzena.com/etfs.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. 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 (defined below), 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. 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 bid-ask spread on your transactions. 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 (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 with 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, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of NAV

The Fund’s NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (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. If such information is not available for a security held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued at fair value estimates under guidelines established by the Adviser (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Fund employs fair value pricing selectively to ensure greater accuracy in its daily NAV and to prevent dilution by frequent traders or market timers who seek to take advantage of temporary market anomalies. The Adviser has developed procedures which utilize fair value pricing when reliable market quotations are not readily available or the Fund’s pricing service, if applicable, does not provide a valuation (or provides a valuation that in the judgment of the Adviser to the Fund does not represent the security’s fair value), or when, in the judgment of the Adviser, events have rendered the market value unreliable. Valuing securities at fair value involves reliance on judgment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith in accordance with procedures adopted by the Adviser. There can be no assurance that the Fund will obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it were to sell the security at approximately the time at which the Fund determines its NAV per share. The Board has designated the Adviser as its “valuation designee” under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, subject to its oversight.

Fair value pricing may be applied to non-U.S. securities. The trading hours for most non-U.S. securities end prior to the close of the NYSE, the time that the Fund’s NAV is calculated. The occurrence of certain events after the close of non-U.S. markets, but prior to the close of the NYSE (such as a significant surge or decline in the U.S. market) often will result in an adjustment to the trading prices of non-U.S. securities when non-U.S. markets open on the following business day. If such events occur, the Fund may value non-U.S. securities at fair value, considering such events, when calculating its NAV. Other types of securities that the Fund may hold for which fair value pricing might be required include, but are not limited to the following: (a) investments which are frequently traded and/or the market price of which the Adviser believes may be stale; (b) illiquid securities, including “restricted” securities and private placements for which there is no public market; (c) securities of an issuer that has entered into a restructuring; (d) securities whose trading has

been halted or suspended; and (e) fixed-income securities that have gone into default and for which there is not a current market value quotation.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

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

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. 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 set forth in Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Fund.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid at least annually by the Fund. Distributions of net realized securities gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year. 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 some 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.

The Fund intends to elect and qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (RIC) under 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, the Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA plan, 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 the 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 received 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. Dividends received by the Fund from an ETF or underlying fund taxable as a RIC may be treated as qualified dividend income generally only to the extent so reported by such ETF or underlying fund. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividend 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.

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

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

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

If the Fund's distributions exceed its earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made for a taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable but will reduce each shareholder's cost basis in Shares and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the Shares are sold. After a shareholder's basis in Shares has been reduced to zero, distributions in excess of earnings and profits in respect of those Shares will be treated as gain from the sale of the Shares.

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 physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met.

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.

Under legislation generally known as “FATCA” (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), the Fund is required to withhold 30% of certain ordinary dividends it pays to shareholders that are foreign entities and that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements.

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

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

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

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

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

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 with 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 titled “Federal Income Taxes” in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION

The Distributor, Quasar Distributors, LLC, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in

Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund. The Distributor's principal address is 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, Maine 04101.

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, free of charge, on the Fund's website at www.pzena.com/etfs.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of, the timing, prices, or quantities of 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, the Sub-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.

INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

Please note that you cannot invest directly in an index, although you may invest in the underlying securities represented in the index.

The **MSCI EAFE Index** is an equity index which captures large- and mid-cap representation across 21 Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the United States and Canada. With 844 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The **MSCI EAFE Value Index** captures large- and mid-cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the United States and Canada. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price, and dividend yield.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial highlights are not available at this time because the Fund had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

Pzena International Value ETF

Adviser	Pzena Investment Management, LLC 320 Park Avenue, 8 th Floor New York, New York 10022	Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212
Sub-Adviser	Tidal Investments LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204	Distributor	Quasar Distributors, LLC 190 Middle Street, Suite 301 Portland, Maine 04101
Transfer Agent, Administrator, and Fund Accountant	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202	Legal Counsel	Sullivan & Worcester LLP 1251 Avenue of the Americas, 19th Floor New York, New York 10020
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Deloitte & Touche LLP 777 East Wisconsin Avenue, 34th Floor Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202		

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 and techniques of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Fund’s investments will be available in the Fund’s annual and semi-annual reports (collectively, the “Shareholder Reports”) and in Form N-CSR. In the Fund’s annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that affected the Fund’s performance during the Fund’s last fiscal year. 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 are also available:

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

(SEC Investment Company Act file number is 811-07959.)