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Prospectus

Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth ETF (PCEM)

Listed on the NYSE Arca

May 16, 2024

As with all exchange traded funds, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) has not approved or disapproved these securities, nor has the SEC judged whether the information in this Prospectus is accurate or adequate. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth ETF

Summary Section

Investment Objective

The Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

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

Management Fees	1.00%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees ¹	0.00%
Other Expenses ²	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.00%

- The Fund’s Rule 12b-1 Plan is authorized but inactive, such that no related fees accrue to the Fund.
- “Other Expenses” have been estimated based on the expenses the Fund expects to incur for the current fiscal year. Actual expenses may be different. Other Expenses include taxes, brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability and extraordinary expenses.

Example

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

	One Year	Three Years
	\$102	\$318

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when shares of the Fund are held in a taxable account as compared to shares of investment companies that hold investments for a longer period. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund has not yet commenced operations, no portfolio turnover figures are available as of the date of the Prospectus.

Principal Strategies

The Fund is a non-diversified, actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a

portfolio of common stocks of companies in emerging markets that in the opinion of Polen Capital Management, LLC, the sub-advisor to the Fund (“Polen Capital” or the “Sub-Advisor”), have a sustainable competitive advantage. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes), at the time of initial purchase, in equity or equity-related securities of issuers that are located in an emerging market country. Equity and equity-related securities include common and preferred stocks and warrants on common stock. An issuer is considered to be “located” in a particular country on the basis of its domicile, its principal place of business or headquarters, its primary stock exchange listing, and/or the primary source of its revenues (i.e., at least 50% of its revenues are generated in that country). An emerging market country is any country that is included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Typically, emerging markets are in countries that are in the process of industrialization, with lower gross national products (GNP) than more developed countries. There is no minimum portion of the Fund’s assets required to be invested in any single country.

The Fund invests in companies that the Sub-Advisor believes have a sustainable competitive advantage within an industry with high barriers to entry. Industries with high barriers to entry include those that are dependent on large amounts of capital investment, government approval of products or services, large-scale distribution systems, and/or patents and other intellectual property. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Sub-Advisor uses intensive fundamental research processes to identify companies that it believes have certain attractive characteristics, which typically reflect an underlying sustainable competitive advantage. Those characteristics include: (i) consistent and sustainable high return on capital; (ii) strong earnings growth and free cash flow generation; (iii) strong balance sheets and; (iv) competent and shareholder-oriented management teams. The Sub-Advisor believes that consistent earnings growth is the primary driver of intrinsic value growth and long-term stock price appreciation. Accordingly, the Sub-Advisor focuses on identifying and investing in a concentrated portfolio of high quality growth companies that it believes have a competitive advantage and can deliver sustainable, above-average earnings growth.

In connection with its investment process, the Sub-Advisor integrates issues it believes should be classified as material environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into research analysis as part of a comprehensive evaluation of a company’s long-term financial sustainability. The Sub-Advisor utilizes an ESG framework that assesses how a company serves its key stakeholders, including employees, customers, shareholders, suppliers and other business partners, and the environment. All business issues studied as part of its investment process, including those classified by the Sub-Advisor as material ESG issues, are considered as part of the Sub-Advisor’s holistic assessment of the investment case for each company in the portfolio and its ability to meet the Sub-Advisor’s return expectations. The Sub-Advisor believes that such companies not only have the potential to contribute greater returns to the Fund, but also may hold less risk of loss of capital. The Sub-Advisor may still make an investment even if it fails to satisfy the Sub-Advisor’s ESG factors.

Because the Fund is non-diversified, it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular investment or issuer than a diversified fund. Although the Fund may not “concentrate” (invest 25% or more of its net assets) in any industry, the Fund may focus its investments from time to time in one or more sectors of the economy or stock market. The Sub-Advisor expects that the Fund may focus its investments from time to time in the consumer discretionary and financial sectors. The extent of the Fund’s focus on certain sectors will change over time and may shift to other sectors, based on the Sub-Advisor’s ongoing evaluation of the Fund’s holdings and of potential investments that meet the Fund’s investment mandate. The Fund will usually sell a security if, in the view of the Sub-Advisor, there is a potential threat to the company’s competitive advantage or a degradation in its prospects for strong, long-term earnings growth. The Sub-Advisor may also sell a security if it is believed by the Sub-Advisor to be overvalued or if a more attractive investment opportunity exists. Securities may also be sold if they underperform or to implement a revised allocation based on a modified view of market conditions or to invest in cash and cash equivalents. Although the Sub-Advisor may purchase and then sell a security in a shorter period of time, the Sub-Advisor typically invests in securities with the expectation of holding those investments on a long-term basis.

Principal Risks

As with all exchange-traded funds, it is possible to lose money on an investment in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not guaranteed, endorsed or insured by any financial institution, government authority or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The following risks could affect the value of your investment. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), total return and/or ability to meet its objective.

- **Emerging Markets Risk.** This is the risk that the value of the Fund’s emerging markets investments will decline due to the greater degree of economic, political and social instability of emerging or developing countries as compared to developed countries. Investments in emerging market countries are subject to substantial risks due to, among other factors, different accounting standards and thinner trading markets as compared to those in developed countries; less publicly available and reliable information about issuers as compared to developed markets; the possibility of currency transfer restrictions; and the risk of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political, economic or social developments.
- **Currency Risk.** This is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and affect the Fund’s investments in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, or in derivatives that provide exposure to, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies.
- **Equity Securities Risk.** This is the risk that the value of equity securities may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, due to factors affecting the general market, an entire industry or

sector, or particular companies. These factors include, without limitation, adverse changes in economic conditions, the general outlook for corporate earnings, interest rates or investor sentiment; increases in production costs; and significant management decisions.

- **Foreign Investment Risk.** This is the risk that an investment in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may cause the Fund to experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies, due to, among other factors, less publicly available information, less stringent and less uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, less liquid and more volatile markets, higher transaction and custody costs, additional taxes, less investor protection, delayed or less frequent settlement, political or social instability, civil unrest, acts of terrorism, regional economic volatility, and the imposition of sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and/or other governments.
- **Country/Regional Risk.** This is the risk that world events – such as political upheaval, financial troubles, or natural disasters will adversely affect the value of securities issued by companies in foreign countries or regions. Because the Fund may invest a large portion of its assets in securities of companies located in any one country or region, including emerging markets, the Fund’s performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of its investments in that area. Country/regional risk is heightened in emerging markets.
- **Growth Investing Risk.** Growth stocks, as a group, may be out of favor with the market and underperform value stocks or the overall equity market. Growth stocks are generally more sensitive to market movements than other types of stocks primarily because their prices are based heavily on the future expectations of the economy and the stock’s issuing company.
- **Mid-Sized Companies Risk.** The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in the securities of mid-sized companies. Securities of these companies are generally more volatile and less liquid than the securities of large-cap companies. This is because mid-cap companies may be more reliant on a few products, services or key personnel than large-cap companies, which can make it riskier than investing in larger companies with more diverse product lines and structured management.
- **Market Risk.** The value of the Fund’s shares will fluctuate based on the performance of the Fund’s investments and other factors affecting the securities markets generally. Certain investments selected for the Fund’s portfolio may be worth less than the price originally paid for them, or less than they were worth at an earlier time. The value of the Fund’s investments may go up or down, sometimes dramatically and unpredictably, based on current market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse political or economic conditions, inflation, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the fixed income markets or adverse investor sentiment.
- **Non-Diversified Fund Risk.** Because the Fund is “non-diversified,” it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer could cause the

Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth ETF – (Continued)

Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

- **ESG Investing Risk:** Because the Fund may take into consideration the environmental, social and governance characteristics of portfolio companies in which it may invest, the Fund may select or exclude securities of certain issuers for reasons other than potential performance. The Fund's consideration of ESG characteristics in making its investment decisions may reduce or increase the Fund's exposure to certain issuers, industries, sectors, regions or countries or cause the Fund to forego certain investment opportunities which may lower the performance of the Fund as compared to funds that do not utilize these considerations. Consideration of ESG characteristics is qualitative and subjective by nature, and there is no guarantee that the criteria used by the Sub-Advisor or any judgment exercised by the Sub-Advisor will reflect the opinions of any particular investor. Although an investment by the Fund in a company may satisfy one or more ESG and sustainability factors in the view of the portfolio managers, there is no guarantee that such company actually promotes positive environmental, social or economic developments, and that same company may also fail to satisfy other ESG factors. In addition, the Sub-Advisor may utilize third party data to evaluate ESG factors which may be incomplete or inaccurate and cause the Sub-Advisor to incorrectly assess the ESG characteristics a security or issuer. Funds with ESG investment strategies are generally suited for long-term rather than short-term investors.
- **Geopolitical Events Risk.** The interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, international conflicts, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets.
- **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 Limitation 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 of the Fund ("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.
 - *Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.
 - *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 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 and volatility in the Fund's portfolio holdings, 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. If an investor purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV of the Shares or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV of the Shares, then the investor may sustain losses that are in addition to any losses caused by a decrease in NAV.
 - *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, and may be traded on other U.S. exchanges, 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.
- **Investment Selection Risk.** The Sub-Advisor's portfolio managers may select investments that underperform and investors' Fund shares may decline in value. This risk may be more significant when the Sub-advisor invests the Fund's holdings in a limited number of securities, as may be the case with the Fund, because an individual holding can magnify the potential for gains and losses securities due to its proportional impact on the value of the Fund's shares.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the portfolio managers' success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is newly formed and has no operating history for investors to evaluate. Its performance may not represent how the Fund is expected to or may perform in the long term. In addition, new funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies.

- **Large Shareholder Risk.** Certain shareholders may from time to time own a substantial amount of the shares of the Fund. In addition, a third party investor, the advisor or an affiliate of the advisor, an authorized participant, a market maker, or another entity may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a limited period of time solely to facilitate commencement of the Fund or to facilitate the Fund’s achieving a specified size or scale. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder would not redeem its investment, that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels or that the Fund would continue to meet applicable listing requirements. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on the NYSE Arca and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Fund’s shares.
- **Cybersecurity Risk.** With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund is susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks. Cyber incidents affecting the Fund or its service providers may cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the Fund’s ability to calculate its net asset value, impediments to trading, the inability of shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs.
- **Operational Risk.** Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes. Various operational events or circumstances are outside the Advisor’s or The Sub-Advisor’s control, including instances at third parties. The Fund, the Advisor and the Sub-Advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.
- **Regulatory Risk.** Governments, agencies or other regulatory bodies may adopt or change laws or regulations that could adversely affect the issuer, or market value, of an instrument held by the Fund or that could adversely impact the Fund’s performance.
- **Smaller Companies Risk.** The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in the securities of small-sized companies. Securities of small-cap companies are generally more volatile and less liquid than the securities of large-cap companies. This is because small companies may be more reliant on a few products, services or key personnel, which can make it riskier than investing in larger companies with more diverse product lines and structured management.
- **Sector Weightings Risk.** The Fund may from time to time emphasize investments in a particular sector as a result of the

implementation of its principal investment strategies. To the extent that the Fund emphasizes investments in a particular sector, the Fund has the potential to be subject to a greater degree to the risks particular to that sector. Market conditions, interest rates, and economic, regulatory, or financial developments could significantly affect a single sector. By focusing its investments in a particular sector, Fund may potentially face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous sectors.

- *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.* The consumer discretionary sector may be affected by changes in domestic and international economies, exchange and interest rates, supply chains, competition, consumers’ disposable income, consumer preferences, social trends and marketing campaigns.
- *Financial Sector Risk.* The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in the financial services sector and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector, including changes in interest rates, government regulation, the rate of defaults on corporate, consumer and government debt and the availability and cost of capital.
- **Settlement Risk.** Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets differ significantly from those in the United States. Foreign settlement procedures and trade regulations also may involve certain risks (such as delays in payment for or delivery of securities) not typically generated by the settlement of U.S. investments. If the Fund cannot settle or is delayed in settling a sale of securities, it may lose money if the value of the security then declines or, if it has contracted to sell the security to another party, the Fund could be liable to that party for any losses incurred. Dividends or interest on, or proceeds from the sale of, foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes on income from sources in such countries.

Performance

The Fund has not commenced investment operations. Once the Fund has a performance record of at least one calendar year, a bar chart and performance table will be included in this Prospectus. This information will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns for 1, 5, and 10 years compares with those of a broad measure of market performance. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.imgpfunds.com. The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth ETF – (Continued)

Management

SUB-ADVISOR	PORTFOLIO MANAGER	MANAGED THE FUND SINCE:
Polen Capital Management LLC	Damian Bird, CFA, Head of Team, Portfolio Manager and Analyst	Since inception (May 2024)
	Dafydd Lewis, CFA, Portfolio Manager & Analyst	Since inception (May 2024)

For important information about the purchase and sale of fund shares, tax information and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to the “Summary of Other Important Information Regarding the Fund” section below.

Summary of Other Important Information Regarding the Fund

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares of the Fund (“Shares”) are listed and trade on the NYSE Arca (the “Exchange”). Individual Shares may only be bought and sold on the Exchange through a broker or dealer at market prices, rather than at NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than at NAV (premium) or less than at NAV (discount). Investors may also 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”).

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

Information on the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts to NAV, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund’s website www.imgpfunds.com.

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 later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), iM Global Partner Fund Management, LLC, the Fund’s investment 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.

Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund's investment objective is to achieve long-term growth of capital. The Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed by the Fund's Board of Trustees without shareholder approval upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

The Fund is a non-diversified, actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a portfolio of common stocks of companies in emerging markets that in the opinion of Polen Capital Management, LLC, the sub-advisor to the Fund (the "Sub-Advisor"), have a sustainable competitive advantage. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes), at the time of initial purchase, in equity or equity-related securities of issuers that are located in an emerging market country. Equity and equity-related securities include common and preferred stocks and warrants on common stock. An issuer is considered to be "located" in a particular country on the basis of its domicile, its principal place of business or headquarters, its primary stock exchange listing, and/or the primary source of its revenues (i.e., at least 50% of its revenues are generated in that country). An emerging market country is any country that is included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Typically, emerging markets are in countries that are in the process of industrialization, with lower gross national products (GNP) than more developed countries. There is no minimum portion of the Fund's assets required to be invested in any single country.

The Fund invests in companies that the Sub-Advisor believes have a sustainable competitive advantage within an industry with high barriers to entry. Industries with high barriers to entry include those that are dependent on large amounts of capital investment, government approval of products or services, large-scale distribution systems, and/or patents and other intellectual property. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Sub-Advisor uses intensive quantitative and qualitative fundamental research processes to identify companies within its investment universe that it believes have certain attractive characteristics, which typically reflect an underlying sustainable competitive advantage. Those characteristics include: (i) consistent and sustainable high return on capital; (ii) strong earnings growth and free cash flow generation; (iii) strong balance sheets; and (iv) competent and shareholder-oriented management teams. The Sub-Advisor believes that consistent earnings growth is the primary driver of intrinsic value growth and long-term stock price appreciation. Through its analyses of these characteristics, the Sub-Advisor focuses on identifying and investing in a concentrated portfolio of high quality growth companies that it believes have a competitive advantage and can deliver sustainable, above-average earnings growth.

In conducting these analyses, the Sub-Advisor looks for companies that demonstrate organic revenue growth, which relates to a company's ability to sustain attractive revenue growth by, for example, engaging in internal activities such as increasing output that increases revenue growth without relying on non-organic financial activities such as acquisitions or divestitures. In order to assess a company's organic revenue growth, the Sub-

Advisor may review, for example, materials available on a company's website, earnings releases and earnings calls, information considered and approved at annual shareholder meetings and information in investor presentations, regulatory filings, industry data and information derived from a company's competitors.

In constructing the Fund's portfolio, the Sub-Advisor begins with a universe of all companies within the Fund's eligible geographic region or regions, and then screens for quality and growth along the parameters outlined above. The Sub-Advisor will further refine potential investments through initial research such as testing the sustainability of those companies' financials, which entails assessing a company's ability to sustain financial metrics in a stable or improving trajectory. The Sub-Advisor's assessment in this regard can include, for example, reviewing a company's debt ratios, margins, returns on capital and free cash flow levels, as well as determining any cyclical influences on the financials. This assessment is followed by fundamental "deep dive" research, which includes assessing the dynamics of and growth in the relevant industry in which a company operates, identifying any company-specific competitive advantages, assessing valuations of companies based on their cash flow, and engagement with management. The Sub-Advisor also generally seeks businesses with management teams that have a clear vision for their company and properly aligned incentives, demonstrate good corporate governance, effectively deploy free cash flow, conservatively manage the balance sheet and have a consistent track record of delivering upon stated goals.

In connection with its investment process, the Sub-Advisor integrates issues it believes should be classified as material environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into research analysis as part of a comprehensive evaluation of a company's long-term financial sustainability. The Sub-Advisor utilizes an ESG framework that assesses how a company serves its key stakeholders, including employees, customers, shareholders, suppliers and other business partners, and the environment. All business issues studied as part of its investment process, including those classified by the Sub-Advisor as material ESG issues, are considered as part of the Sub-Advisor's holistic assessment of the investment case for each company in the portfolio and its ability to meet the Sub-Advisor's return expectations. The Sub-Advisor believes that such companies not only have the potential to contribute greater returns to the Fund, but also may hold less risk of loss of capital. The Sub-Advisor may still make an investment even if it fails to satisfy the Sub-Advisor's ESG factors.

Within its ESG framework, the Sub-Advisor assesses how effectively a company balances stakeholder interests and analyzes multiple ESG factors for all Fund investments, including, but not limited to, management structure and experience; executive compensation; the ability to attract, develop, and retain employees; and carbon intensity. The Sub-Advisor uses both quantitative and qualitative processes to analyze ESG factors and identify, monitor and manage sustainability risk.

Prior to acquiring Fund investments, the Sub-Advisor conducts fundamental analysis to assess ESG matters to inform its views on

the adequacy of ESG practices of an issuer and the ability of an issuer to manage the sustainability risk it faces. The Sub-Advisor also reviews research and ESG ratings from a third-party provider as an additional risk management measure but does not use these ratings to include or exclude a potential investment. The Sub-Advisor uses the information gathered from its fundamental analysis to determine whether the investment meets the Sub-Advisor's expectation for long-term sustainability, including financial sustainability. During the life of the investment, sustainability risk is monitored through ongoing fundamental analysis and a review of third-party ESG ratings to determine whether the level of sustainability risk has meaningfully changed since the initial assessment was conducted. The Sub-Advisor will evaluate how an issuer is responding to any increased risk it perceives and will assess the potential impact of the increased risk on the investment's ability to perform in line with the Sub-Advisor's expectations.

The Fund is non-diversified, which means that a significant portion of the Fund's assets may be invested in the securities of a single or small number of companies and/or in a more limited number of sectors than a diversified mutual fund. Although the Fund may not "concentrate" (invest 25% or more of its net assets) in any industry, the Fund may focus its investments from time to time in one or more sectors of the economy or stock market. The Sub-Advisor expects that the Fund may focus its investments from time to time in the consumer discretionary and financial sectors. The consumer discretionary sector consists of companies that sell non-essential goods or services. The financial sector consists of firms and institutions that provide financial services to retail and commercial customers. The extent of the Fund's focus on certain sectors will change over time and may shift to other sectors, based on the Sub-Advisor's ongoing evaluation of the Fund's holdings

and of potential investments that meet the Fund's investment mandate. The Fund will usually sell a security if, in the view of the Sub-Advisor, there is a potential threat to the company's competitive advantage or a degradation in its prospects for strong, long-term earnings growth. The Sub-Advisor may also sell a security if it is believed by the Sub-Advisor to be overvalued or if a more attractive investment opportunity exists. Securities may also be sold if they underperform or to implement a revised allocation based on a modified view of market conditions or to invest in cash and cash equivalents. Although the Sub-Advisor may purchase and then sell a security in a shorter period of time, the Sub-Advisor typically invests in securities with the expectation of holding those investments on a long-term basis.

The investments and strategies discussed above are those that the Sub-Advisor will use under normal market conditions. The Fund also may use other strategies and engage in other investment practices, which are described in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

In anticipation of or in response to adverse market or other conditions or atypical circumstances such as unusually large cash inflows or redemptions, the Fund may temporarily hold all or a portion of its assets in U.S. Government securities, money market funds, cash or cash equivalents, which the Sub-Advisor views as defensive assets because they are expected to lose less value under adverse market conditions. The Sub-Advisor, in consultation with the Advisor, will determine when market conditions warrant temporary defensive measures. Under such conditions, the Fund temporarily may not invest in accordance with its investment objective or principal investment strategy and may not achieve its investment objective.

Evaluation and Selection of Sub-Advisor by the Advisor

iM Global Partner Fund Management, LLC (“iM Global” or the “Advisor”), as the Fund’s investment adviser, is responsible for hiring and removing sub-advisors. Before hiring a sub-advisor, iM Global performs extensive due diligence. This includes quantitative and qualitative analysis, including (but not limited to) an evaluation of: the investment process, the consistency of its execution and discipline; individual holdings; strategies employed, past mistakes, risk controls, team depth and quality; operations and compliance; and business focus and vision. iM Global’s evaluation process includes review of literature and documents, quantitative historical performance evaluation, extensive discussions with members of the investment team and firm management and background checks through industry contacts. It is iM Global’s objective to hire sub-advisors who it believes are skilled and can deliver strong market cycle returns

when taking risk into account. iM Global generally assesses the long-term growth of an investment by considering the increase in the value of the investment over a period greater than five years. iM Global is responsible for the general overall supervision of the Sub-Advisor. An affiliate of iM Global owns a minority, non-controlling stake of the Sub-Advisor.

In the event the Sub-Advisor ceases to manage the Fund’s portfolio, iM Global will select a replacement sub-advisor. The securities that were held in the departing sub-advisor’s portfolio may be retained by the replacement sub-advisor of the Fund or will be liquidated in an orderly manner, taking into account various factors, which may include but are not limited to the market for the security and the potential tax consequences.

Description of Principal Investment Risks

All exchange-traded funds carry a certain amount of risk. The Fund's returns will vary, and you could lose money on your investment in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured, endorsed or guaranteed by any financial institution, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. The principal risks for the Fund are identified in the Fund's Summary Section and are described in further detail below. Additional information about the principal risks is included in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI").

Investors should be aware that in light of the current uncertainty, volatility and distress in economies and financial markets around the world, the risks described below are heightened significantly compared to normal conditions and therefore subject the Fund's investments and a shareholder's investment in the Fund to sudden and substantial losses.

Emerging Markets Risk

Emerging market countries are those with immature economic and political structures, and investing in emerging markets entails greater risk than in developed markets. Emerging markets may be under-capitalized, have less developed legal and financial systems or have less stable currencies than markets in the developed world. Emerging market securities are securities that are issued by companies with their principal place of business or principal office in an emerging market country; or securities issued by companies for which the principal securities trading market is an emerging market country. Emerging market securities typically present even greater exposure to the risks described under "Foreign Investment Risk" and may be particularly sensitive to certain economic changes. For example, emerging market countries are more often dependent on international trade and are therefore often vulnerable to recessions in other countries. Emerging markets may have obsolete financial systems and volatile currencies, and may be more sensitive than more mature markets to a variety of economic factors. Emerging market securities also may be less liquid than securities of more developed countries and could be difficult to sell, particularly during a market downturn.

Economies in emerging market countries may also be more susceptible to natural and man-made disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, terrorist attacks, or adverse changes in climate or weather. In addition, many developing countries with less established health care systems have experienced outbreaks of pandemic or contagious diseases from time to time, including, but not limited to, COVID-19, Ebola, Zika, avian flu, severe acute respiratory syndrome, and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome. The risks of such phenomena and resulting social, political, economic and environmental damage cannot be quantified. These events can exacerbate market volatility as well as impair economic activity, which can have both short- and immediate-term effects on the valuations of the companies and issuers in which the Fund invests.

Among other risks of investing in emerging market countries are the variable quality and reliability of financial information and related audits of companies. In some cases, financial information and related audits can be unreliable and not subject to verification. Auditing firms in some of these markets are not subject to independent inspection or oversight of audit quality. This can result in investment decisions being made based on flawed or misleading information. Additionally, investors may have substantial difficulties in bringing legal actions to enforce or protect investors' rights, which can increase the risks of loss. The Fund defines an emerging market country as any country that is included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

Currency Risk

Securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests may be denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. For this reason, changes in foreign currency exchange rates can affect the value of the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund's exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. Dollar, or, in the case of short positions, that the U.S. Dollar will decline in value relative to the currency that the Fund is short. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for any number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

Description of Principal Investment Risks — (Continued)

Equity Securities Risk

The value of equity securities may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unexpectedly, due to various factors, including factors affecting the general market, such as adverse changes in 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, and factors directly related to a specific company, such as significant decisions made by its management. Certain equity securities may decline in value even during periods when the prices of equity securities in general are rising, or may not perform as well as the market in general. The prices of equity securities may also experience greater volatility during periods of challenging market conditions such as the one that the market recently experienced. This risk is greater for small- and medium-sized companies, which tend to be more vulnerable to adverse developments than larger companies.

Foreign Investment Risk

Investing in foreign (non-U.S) securities may expose the Fund to risks not typically associated with U.S. investments. These risks include, among others, adverse fluctuations in currency conversion rate, currency blockages, and adverse political, social and economic developments affecting a foreign country. In addition, foreign securities may have less publicly available information and may be more volatile and/or less liquid. Investments in foreign securities could also be affected by factors such as differences in financial reporting, accounting and auditing standards, nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, smaller and less-strict regulation of securities markets, restrictions on receiving investment proceeds from a foreign country, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. Economies in foreign countries may also be more susceptible to natural and man-made disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, terrorist attacks, or adverse changes in climate or weather. In addition, many foreign countries with less established health care systems have experienced outbreaks of pandemic or contagious diseases from time to time, including, but not limited to, COVID-19, Ebola, Zika, avian flu, severe acute respiratory syndrome and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome. The risks of such phenomena and resulting social, political, economic and environmental damage cannot be quantified. These events can exacerbate market volatility as well as impair economic activity, which can have both short- and immediate-term effects on the valuations of the companies and issuers in which the Fund invests.

The European financial markets have continued to experience volatility because of concerns about economic downturns and about high and rising government debt levels of several countries in the European Union (the “EU”) and Europe generally. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the Euro and the European securities markets, and may spread to other countries in Europe, including countries that do not use the Euro. These events may affect the value and liquidity of certain of the Funds’ investments. Responses to the financial problems by EU governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and others of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world.

On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom (“U.K.”) officially withdrew from the EU (a process now commonly referred to as “Brexit”). Certain aspects of the relationship between the U.K. and EU remain unresolved and subject to further negotiation and agreement. As such, there remains uncertainty as to the scope, nature and terms of the relationship between the U.K. and the EU and the long-term effects and implications of Brexit. The actual and potential consequences of Brexit, and the associated uncertainty, have adversely affected, and for the foreseeable future may continue to adversely affect, economic and market conditions in the U.K., in the EU and its member states and elsewhere, and may also contribute to uncertainty and instability in global financial markets. This uncertainty may, at any stage, adversely affect the Fund and its investments. There may be detrimental implications for the value of the Fund’s investments and/or its ability to implement its investment program. This may be due to, among other things: (i) increased uncertainty and volatility in U.K., EU and other financial markets; (ii) fluctuations in asset values; (iii) fluctuations in exchange rates; (iv) increased illiquidity of investments located, listed or traded within the U.K., the EU or elsewhere; (v) changes in the willingness or ability of financial and other counterparties to enter into transactions, or the price at which and terms on which they are prepared to transact; and/or (vi) changes in legal and regulatory regimes to which the Fund or

certain of its assets and/or service providers are or become subject. The withdrawal of the U.K. from the EU could have a material impact on the U.K.'s economy and its future growth, impacting adversely the Fund's investments in the U.K. It could also result in prolonged uncertainty regarding aspects of the U.K.'s economy and damage customers' and investors' confidence. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on the Fund.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the resulting responses by the U.S. and other countries, and the potential for wider conflict, have increased and may continue to increase volatility and uncertainty in financial markets worldwide. The U.S. and other countries have imposed broad-ranging economic sanctions on Russia and Russian entities and individuals, and may impose additional sanctions, including on other countries that provide military or economic support to Russia. These sanctions, among other things, restrict companies from doing business with Russia and Russian issuers, and may adversely affect companies with economic or financial exposure to Russia and Russian issuers. The extent and duration of Russia's military actions and the repercussions of such actions are not known. The invasion may widen beyond Ukraine and may escalate, including through retaliatory actions and cyberattacks by Russia and even other countries. These events may result in further and significant market disruptions and may adversely affect regional and global economies including those of Europe and the U.S. Certain industries and markets, such as those involving oil, natural gas and other commodities, as well as global supply chains, may be particularly adversely affected. Whether or not the Fund invests in securities of issuers located in Russia, Ukraine and adjacent countries or with significant exposure to issuers in these countries, these events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments.

Country/Regional Risk

World events – such as political upheaval, financial troubles, or natural disasters – may adversely affect the value of securities issued by companies in foreign countries or regions. Because the Fund may invest a large portion of its assets in securities of companies located in any one country or region, including emerging markets, the performance of those Fund may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of their investments in that area. This risk is heightened in emerging markets – see “Emerging Markets Risk” below.

Growth Investing Risk

Growth stocks, as a group, may be out of favor with the market and underperform value stocks or the overall equity market. Growth stocks generally are priced higher than non-growth stocks, in relation to the issuer's earnings and other measures, because investors believe they have greater growth potential, but there is no guarantee that their growth potential will be realized. Growth stocks are generally more sensitive to market movements than other types of stocks primarily because their prices are based heavily on future expectations. If investors believe an issuing company's future earnings expectations will not be met, growth stock prices can decline rapidly and significantly. An investment in growth stocks may also be susceptible to rapid price swings during periods of economic uncertainty.

Large-Capitalization Investing Risk

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

Mid-Sized Companies Risk

Securities of companies with mid-sized market capitalizations are generally more volatile and less liquid than the securities of large-capitalization companies. Mid-sized companies may be more reliant on a few products, services or key personnel, which can make it riskier than investing in larger companies with more diverse product lines and structured management. Mid-sized companies may have relatively short operating histories or may be newer public companies. Some of these companies have more aggressive capital structures, including higher debt levels, than large-cap companies, or are involved in rapidly growing or changing industries and/or new technologies, which pose additional risks.

Description of Principal Investment Risks — (Continued)

Market Risk

The market prices of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value or become illiquid due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries represented in the securities markets. The value or liquidity of a security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. Securities may also decline or become illiquid due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline or become illiquid in value simultaneously. Natural disasters, public health emergencies (including pandemics and epidemics), terrorism and other global unforeseeable events may lead to instability in world economies and markets, may lead to increased volatility, and may have adverse long-term effects. The Fund cannot predict the effects of such unforeseeable events in the future on the economy, the markets or the Fund's investments.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk

The Fund is "non-diversified," such that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

ESG Investing Risk

The Fund may take into consideration ESG factors in making its investment decisions. As a result, the Fund may choose to sell, or not purchase, investments that are otherwise consistent with its investment objective. Generally, the Fund's consideration of ESG standards or factors may reduce or increase its exposure to certain issuers, industries, sectors, regions or countries or cause the Fund to forego certain investment opportunities which may lower the performance of the Fund. The Fund's use of ESG standards or factors as part of its investment process will likely make it perform differently from a fund that relies solely or primarily on financial metrics. ESG investing is qualitative and subjective by nature, and there is no guarantee that the criteria used by the Sub-Advisor or any judgment exercised by the Sub-Advisor will reflect the opinions of any particular investor. Although an investment by the Fund in a company may satisfy one or more ESG standards or factors in the view of the portfolio managers, there is no guarantee that such company actually promotes positive environmental, social or economic developments, and that same company may also fail to satisfy other ESG standards or factors, in some cases even egregiously. In addition, the Sub-Advisor may utilize third-party data to evaluate ESG factors that may be incomplete or inaccurate and cause the Sub-Advisor to incorrectly assess the ESG characteristics a security or issuer. Funds with ESG investment strategies are generally suited for long-term rather than short-term investors.

Geopolitical Events Risk

The interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, territorial invasions and global economic sanctions implemented in response, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. It is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund's portfolio. The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic and the aggressive responses taken by many governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines or similar restrictions, as well as the forced or voluntary closure of, or operational changes to, many retail and other businesses, had negative impacts, and in many cases severe negative impacts, on markets worldwide. It is not known how long such impacts, or any future impacts of other significant events described above, will or would last, but there could be a prolonged period of global economic slowdown, which may impact your investment in the Fund. Therefore, the Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements

and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Changes in market conditions and interest rates can have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments. In times of severe market disruptions, you could lose your entire investment.

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 Limitation 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 of the Fund ("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.
- *Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.
- *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 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 and volatility in the Fund's portfolio holdings, 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. If an investor purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV of the Shares or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV of the Shares, then the investor may sustain losses that are in addition to any losses caused by a decrease in NAV.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, and may be traded on other U.S. exchanges, 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.

Investment Selection Risk

The Sub-Advisor's portfolio managers may select investments that underperform, and investors' Fund shares may decline in value. This risk may be more significant when the Sub-Advisor invests its holdings in a limited number of securities as may be the case in the Fund because an individual holding can magnify the potential for gains and losses due to its proportional impact on the value of the Fund's shares. The specific investments held in the Fund's investment portfolio may underperform other funds in the same asset class or benchmarks that are representative of the general performance of the asset class because of a portfolio manager's choice of securities.

Management Risk

The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the portfolio managers' success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The Sub-Advisor's objective judgments about the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments may prove incorrect, and there is no guarantee that the Sub-Advisor's investment strategies will produce the desired results.

Description of Principal Investment Risks — (Continued)

New Fund Risk	The Fund is newly organized with no performance history for investors to evaluate. A new fund's performance may not represent how the fund is expected to or may perform in the long term. In addition, new funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies. If a new fund were to fail to successfully implement its investment strategies or achieve its investment objective, performance may be negatively impacted, and any resulting liquidation could create negative transaction costs for the fund and tax consequences for investors.
Large Shareholder Risk	Certain shareholders may from time to time own a substantial amount of the shares of the Fund. In addition, a third party investor, the Advisor or an affiliate of the Advisor, an authorized participant, a market maker, or another entity may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a limited period of time solely to facilitate commencement of the Fund or to facilitate the Fund's achieving a specified size or scale. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder would not redeem its investment, that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels or that the Fund would continue to meet applicable listing requirements. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on the NYSE Arca and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Fund's shares.
Cybersecurity Risk	Information and technology systems relied upon by the Fund, iM Global, the sub-advisor, the Fund's service providers (including, but not limited to, Fund accountants, custodians, transfer agents, administrators, distributors and other financial intermediaries) and/or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons, security breaches, usage errors, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Although iM Global has implemented measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, significant investment may be required to fix or replace them. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans could cause significant interruptions in the operations of the Fund, iM Global, the sub-advisor, the Fund's service providers and/or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests and may result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to investors (and the beneficial owners of investors). Such a failure could also harm the reputation of the Fund, iM Global, the sub-advisor, the Fund's service providers and/or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, subject such entities and their respective affiliates to legal claims or otherwise affect their business and financial performance.
Operational Risk	Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes. Various operational events or circumstances are outside the Advisor's or Sub-Advisor's control, including instances at third parties. The Fund, the Advisor and the Sub-Advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.
Regulatory Risk	Governments, agencies or other regulatory bodies may adopt or change laws or regulations that could adversely affect the issuer, or market value, of an instrument held by the Fund that could adversely impact the Fund's performance. Governmental and regulatory actions, including tax law changes, may also impair portfolio management and have unexpected or adverse consequences on particular markets, strategies, or investments. Policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries are affecting many aspects of financial regulation, and may in some instances contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.

Smaller Companies Risk	Securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations are generally more volatile and less liquid than the securities of large-capitalization companies. Small- and mid-sized companies may be more reliant on a few products, services or key personnel, which can make it riskier than investing in larger companies with more diverse product lines and structured management. Smaller companies may have no or relatively short operating histories or may be newer public companies. Some of these companies have aggressive capital structures, including high debt levels, or are involved in rapidly growing or changing industries and/or new technologies, which pose additional risks.
Sector Weightings Risk	The Fund may from time to time emphasize investments in a particular sector as a result of the implementation of its principal investment strategies. To the extent that the Fund emphasizes investments in a particular sector, the Fund has the potential to be subject to a greater degree to the risks particular to that sector, including the sectors described below. Market conditions, interest rates, and economic, regulatory, or financial developments could significantly affect a single sector. By focusing its investments in a particular sector, the Fund may potentially face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous sectors.
Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk	The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of domestic and international economies, interest rates, exchange rates, supply chains, competition, consumer confidence, changes in demographics and consumer preferences. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability.
Financial Sector Risk	The Fund may from time to time invest a significant portion of its assets in the financial sector. The financial sector can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, government regulation, the rate of defaults on corporate, consumer and government debt, the availability and cost of capital, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements. Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. The Fund may be adversely affected by events or developments negatively impacting the financial sector. For example, events in the financial sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies, including banks, to incur losses. If the Fund focuses its investments in banks or bank-related companies, the Fund will be sensitive to adverse developments in the banking industry (domestic or foreign). Banks can be particularly susceptible to, among other things, adverse legislative, regulatory and monetary policy changes, interest rate movements, the availability of capital and cost to borrow, the rate of debt defaults, and developments in the real estate market.
Settlement Risk	Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets differ significantly from those in the United States. Foreign settlement procedures and trade regulations also may involve certain risks (such as delays in payment for or delivery of securities) not typically generated by the settlement of U.S. investments. If the Fund cannot settle or is delayed in settling a sale of securities, it may lose money if the value of the security then declines or, if it has contracted to sell the security to another party, the Fund could be liable to that party for any losses incurred. Dividends or interest on, or proceeds from the sale of, foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes on income from sources in such countries.

Fund Management and Investment Styles

The Advisor, Multi-Manager Issues & Fees

The Advisor

The Fund is managed by iM Global Partner Fund Management, LLC (“iM Global”), 2301 Rosecrans Avenue, Suite 2150, El Segundo, California 90245. iM Global is an affiliate of iM Global Partner US LLC (“iMGPUS”). Pursuant to a shared services agreement, advisory personnel of iMGPUS provide certain services to the Fund. iM Global has overall responsibility for assets under management, recommends the selection of a manager as a sub-advisor of the Fund (a “manager” or “sub-advisor”) to the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of the Litman Gregory Funds Trust (the “Trust”), evaluates the performance of the manager, monitors changes at the manager’s organizations that may impact their abilities to deliver superior future performance, determines when to rebalance the manager’s assets and the amount of cash equivalents (if any) that may be held in addition to cash in the manager’s portfolio, coordinates with the manager with respect to diversification and tax issues and oversees the operational aspects of the Fund.

The Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) provides additional information about the compensation of each portfolio manager at the sub-advisor, other accounts managed by each portfolio manager, and each such portfolio manager’s ownership of securities of the Fund.

Temporary Defensive Positions: Under adverse market conditions or for temporary defensive purposes, a substantial part of the Fund’s total assets may be invested in cash or short-term, high-quality debt securities. To the extent that the Fund assumes a temporary defensive position, it may not achieve its investment objective during that time. Defensive positions may be initiated by the individual portfolio managers or by iM Global.

Multi-Manager Exemptive Order: The Trust and iM Global have obtained an exemptive order from the SEC that permits iM Global, subject to certain conditions, to hire, terminate and replace sub-advisors with the approval of the Board only and without shareholder approval. Within 60 days of the hiring of any new sub-advisor or the implementation of any proposed material change in a sub-advisory agreement with an existing sub-advisor, shareholders will be furnished information about the new sub-advisor or sub-advisory agreement that would be included in a proxy statement. The order also permits the Fund to disclose sub-advisory fees only in the aggregate in its registration statement. Pursuant to the order, shareholder approval is required before iM Global enters into any sub-advisory agreement with a sub-advisor that is affiliated with the Fund or iM Global.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures regarding disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings can be found in the SAI, which can be obtained free of charge by contacting the Fund’s transfer agent (the “Transfer Agent”) at 1-800-960-0188.

Advisory Fees

For the services it provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Advisor a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 1.00% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

iM Global, not the Fund, is responsible for payment of the sub-advisory fee to the sub-advisor, which is compensated monthly on the basis of the Fund’s net assets. The Advisor is also responsible for each Fund’s ordinary operating expenses other than taxes, brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses, accrued deferred tax liability and extraordinary expenses.

A discussion regarding the Board’s basis for approving the Fund’s investment advisory agreements with iM Global and the Sub-Advisor will be available in the Fund’s Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal period ending June 30, 2024.

The Sub-Advisor

Damian Bird

Dafydd Lewis

Polen Capital UK LLP
c/o Polen Capital Management, LLC
1825 NW Corporate Boulevard, Suite 300
Boca Raton, FL 33431

In rendering investment advisory services to the Fund, the Sub-Advisor may use the portfolio management, research and other resources of a foreign (non-U.S.) affiliate of Polen Capital, Polen Capital UK LLP (“Polen Capital UK”), which may provide services to the Fund through a “participating affiliate” arrangement, as that term is used in relief granted by the staff of the SEC. Under this relief, U.S. registered investment advisers are allowed to use portfolio management or research resources of advisory affiliates subject to the regulatory supervision of the U.S. registered investment adviser.

Bird and Lewis are the co-portfolio managers of the Fund and members of the investment team at Polen Capital UK. Bird is Head of the Team, Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Polen Capital UK. Prior to joining Polen Capital UK in 2019, Bird was an Emerging Market Portfolio Manager at LGM Investments (since 2015). Bird began his career at Arisaig Partners as an Investment Analyst, primarily focusing on consumer companies in the developing world. Bird is a CFA® charterholder. Lewis joined Polen Capital UK in 2021. Prior to joining the firm, Lewis was an Emerging Market Portfolio Manager at LGM Investments (since 2011), overseeing the firm’s Frontier Markets strategy and being a member of the Investment Leadership team. Lewis began his career at HSBC in 2003 and has been involved in Emerging Markets investing since 2005. He earned his BSc (Hons) in Economics from the University of Bath. Lewis is a CFA® charterholder.

An affiliate of the Advisor owns a minority, non-controlling stake in Polen Capital.

The SAI provides additional information about the Sub-Advisor’s method of compensation for its portfolio managers, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, and the portfolio managers’ ownership of securities in the Fund.

Prior Performance for Similar Accounts Managed by the Sub-Advisor

The following table sets forth performance data relating to the historical performance of all accounts managed by Polen Capital Management, LLC for the periods indicated that have investment objectives, policies, strategies and risks substantially similar to those of the Fund. The data is provided to illustrate the past performance of Polen Capital Management, LLC in managing substantially similar accounts as measured against a market index and does not represent the performance of the Fund. You should not consider this performance data as an indication of future performance of the Fund.

Some of the accounts that are included in the performance data set forth below are private accounts and are not subject to the same types of expenses to which the Fund is subject, or to the diversification requirements, specific tax restrictions and investment limitations imposed on the Fund by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Consequently, the performance results for these private accounts could have been adversely affected if the private accounts had been regulated as investment companies under the federal securities laws.

Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth Strategy Composite
Average Annual Total Returns
For the Periods Ended December 31, 2023

	One Year	Since Inception (January 1, 2022)
Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth Strategy Composite Returns		
Net of fees / expenses*	11.87%	(7.07)%
Gross of fees / expenses	12.84%	(6.17)%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index**	20.03%	(1.54)%

The performance does not represent the historical performance of the Fund and should not be interpreted as being indicative of the future performance of the Fund.

- (*) The net returns for the composite are shown net of all actual fees and expenses, including sales loads. The fees and expenses of accounts included in the composite are lower than the anticipated operating expenses of the Fund and, accordingly, the Fund would have lower performance results than those shown for the composite.
- (**) A description of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index is located under Index Description on page 24 of this Prospectus.

Polen Capital Management, LLC is an SEC-registered investment advisory firm founded in 1979. **Polen Capital has prepared and presented the foregoing reports in compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®), which differs from the SEC method of calculating performance. The GIPS are a set of standardized, industry wide principles that provide investment firms with guidance on how to calculate and report their investment results.** The GIPS total return is calculated by using a methodology that incorporates the time-weighted rate of return concept for all assets, which removes the effects of cash flows. The SEC standardized total return is calculated using a standard formula that uses the average annual total return assuming reinvestment of dividends and distributions and deduction of sales loads or charges.

The net of fees composite returns are net of management fees, trading commissions, transaction costs and any applicable sales loads and reflect the reinvestment of all income. Actual fees may vary depending on, among other things, the applicable management fee schedule and portfolio size. The Standard Institutional Investment Fee Schedules are as follows:

Management Fees

Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth Strategy:	1.00% on the first \$50 million and 0.85% on the amounts thereafter
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A complete list of Polen composites and performance results is available upon request.

Shareholder Services

How to Buy and Sell Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only Authorized Participants (“APs”) may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the 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 individual Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

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

Book-Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (“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.

Share Trading Prices on the Exchange

Trading prices of Shares on the Exchange may differ from the Fund’s daily NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions, and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares. To provide additional information regarding the indicative value of Shares, the Exchange or a market data vendor disseminates information every 15 seconds through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association or other widely disseminated means an updated “intraday indicative value” (“IIV”) for Shares as calculated by an information provider or market data vendor. The Fund is not involved in or responsible for any aspect of the calculation or dissemination of the IIVs and make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the IIVs. If the calculation of the IIV is based on the basket of Deposit Securities

and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash, such IIV may not represent the best possible valuation of the Fund’s portfolio because the basket of Deposit Securities does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the Fund’s current portfolio at a particular point in time and does not include a reduction for the fees, operating expenses, or transaction costs incurred by the Fund. The IIV should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of the Fund’s NAV because the IIV may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed only once a day, typically at the end of the business day. The IIV is generally determined by using both current market quotations and/or price quotations obtained from broker-dealers that may trade in the Deposit Securities.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to adopt a policy restricting frequent trading in the Fund, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by the Fund’s 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, 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 iM Global 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 Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, the Board has designated the Advisor as the “valuation designee” for the purpose of determinations of fair value for the Fund’s securities whose market prices are not “readily available” or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) a security has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) a security’s primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) a security’s primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) a security’s

value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the security's primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing a security, the Advisor will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer's business, recent trades or offers of the security, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the security. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies included in the valuation procedures approved by the Board. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the Advisor will be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the security upon the sale of such security.

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, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

Dividends, Distributions, and Taxes

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund intends to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, annually and distribute net realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders at least annually. The Fund will declare and pay income and capital gain distributions 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

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in the Fund will be taxed. If your account is not a tax-deferred retirement account, you should be aware of these tax implications.

Taxes on Distributions. Distributions are subject to federal income tax and may also be subject to state and local taxes. If you live outside of the United States, your distributions could also be taxed by the country in which you reside, as well as potentially subject to U.S. withholding taxes. Your distributions are taxable when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them. Distributions declared in December and paid in January, however, are taxable as if they were paid on December 31.

For federal income tax purposes, the Fund's income and short-term capital gains distributions are taxed as regular or "qualified" dividends; long-term capital gains distributions are taxed as

long-term capital gains. Every January, the Fund will send you and the IRS a statement showing the taxable distributions.

Taxes on Transactions. Your redemptions, including transfers between funds, are subject to capital gains tax. A capital gain or loss is the difference between the cost of your shares and the price you receive when you sell them. Whenever you sell shares of the Fund, the Fund will send you a confirmation statement showing how many shares you sold and at what price. You will also receive a consolidated transaction statement every January. It is up to you or your tax preparer, however, to determine whether the sales resulted in a capital gain and, if so, the amount of the tax to be paid. Be sure to keep your regular account statements; the information they contain will be essential in calculating the amount of your capital gains.

"Buying a Dividend." If you buy shares just before the Fund deducts a distribution from its NAV, you will pay the full price for the shares and then receive a portion of the price back in the form of a taxable distribution.

There are tax requirements that all funds must follow in order to avoid federal income taxation. In its efforts to adhere to these requirements, the Fund may have to limit its investment activity in some types of instruments.

When you sign your account application, you will be asked to certify that your Social Security or Taxpayer Identification number is correct and that you are not subject to 24% withholding for failing to report income to the IRS. If you violate IRS regulations, the IRS can require the Fund to withhold 24% of your taxable distributions and redemptions.

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. 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 IRS may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an AP who does not mark-to-market their holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging

Shareholder Services — (Continued)

securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

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

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.

Taxation of Foreign Shareholders. If you are a nonresident alien individual or a foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, please see the Fund's SAI for information on how you will be taxed as a result of holding Shares.

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 the Fund's distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "Taxation" in the SAI.

Distribution

ALPS Distributors, Inc. is a broker-dealer registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. 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 1290 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203.

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

No fees are currently paid by the Fund pursuant to the Rule 12b-1 Plan, and such fees are not expected to be imposed. However, in the event fees are charged pursuant to the Rule 12b-1 Plan in the future, because the fees are ongoing, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

The Advisor, out of its own resources and legitimate profits and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may provide cash payments to certain intermediaries, sometimes referred to as revenue sharing. These payments are in addition to or in lieu of any amounts payable to financial intermediaries under the Rule 12b-1 Plan. The Advisor may make revenue sharing payments to intermediaries for shareholder services or distribution-related services, such as: marketing support services; access to third party platforms; access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary; and inclusion of the Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, and in other sales programs. The Advisor may also pay cash compensation in the form of finder's fees that vary depending on the dollar amount of the Shares sold. From time to time, and in accordance with applicable rules and regulations, the Advisor may also provide non-cash compensation to representatives of various intermediaries who sell Shares or provide services to the Fund's shareholders. In addition, the Sub-Advisor has engaged and pays variable compensation to an SEC-registered broker-dealer and investment adviser for consulting services on marketing strategies and for due diligence, education, training, and support services. The Sub-Advisor pays these consulting and support service fees from its own resources and not from the assets of the Fund.

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.imgpfunds.com.

Additional Notices

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of, the timing, prices, or quantities of 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 Advisor and the Fund make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly.

Financial Highlights

The Fund has not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. As a result, audited financial highlights are not available for the Fund and financial statements for the Fund are not included in the Trust's shareholder reports as of the date of this Prospectus.

Index Description

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index captures large and mid cap representation across 24 Emerging Markets countries. With 1,421 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

Direct investment in an index is not possible.

For More Information

Statement of Additional Information:

The SAI contains additional information about the Fund. A current SAI is on file with the SEC, is incorporated by reference, and is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports:

Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders, which are available on the Fund's website (<https://www.imgpfunds.com>). In the Fund's Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year.

The SAI is and the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders will be available, without charge, upon request. To request an SAI or the Fund's Annual or Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders, or to make shareholder inquiries or to obtain other information about the Fund, please call 1-800-960-0188. You may also obtain a copy of the SAI or Fund's Annual or Semi-Annual Reports, free of charge, by accessing the Fund's website (www.imgpfunds.com) or by writing to the Fund.

SEC Contact Information:

If you have access to the Internet, you can view the SAI, the Fund's Annual or Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders, when available, and other information about the Fund on the EDGAR Database at the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") internet site at www.sec.gov. You may request copies of information available on the EDGAR Database by an electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov. The SEC charges a duplicating fee for this service.

Fund Information:

Fund	Abbreviation	Symbol	CUSIP	Fund Number
Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth ETF	Emerging Markets ex-China Growth	PCEM	53700T710	Y7A8

Website:

www.imgpfunds.com

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