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Prospectus

Polen Capital Global Growth ETF (PCGG)

Polen Capital China Growth ETF (PCCE)

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

Polen Capital International Growth ETF (PCIG)

Listed on the NYSE Arca under the symbol PCGG

April 29, 2025

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 Global Growth ETF

Summary Section

Investment Objective

The Polen Capital Global 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	0.85%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees ¹	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.85%

¹ The Fund’s Rule 12b-1 Plan is authorized but inactive, such that no related fees accrue to the Fund.

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	Five Years	Ten Years
\$87	\$271	\$471	\$1,049

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 17.61% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Strategies

The Fund is a non-diversified, actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a focused portfolio of approximately 25 to 40 common stocks of large capitalization companies (meaning companies with market

capitalizations greater than \$10 billion at the time of purchase) that are located anywhere in the world, including companies in both developed and emerging markets, and, in the opinion of Polen Capital Management, LLC, the sub-advisor to the Fund (the “Sub-Advisor”), have a sustainable competitive advantage. In addition, the Fund may from time to time purchase common stocks, including the common stock of medium capitalization companies (meaning companies with market capitalizations greater than \$2 billion but less than \$10 billion at the time of purchase), if, in the Sub-Advisor’s opinion, the stock represents a particularly attractive investment opportunity.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest in at least three different countries and will typically invest at least 40% of its net assets in non-U.S. equity securities, or, if conditions are not favorable, invest at least 30% of its assets in non-U.S. equity securities. While under normal market conditions the Fund will invest in at least three different countries, the Sub-Advisor anticipates that the Fund will ordinarily invest in approximately six or more countries. The specific allocation to U.S. and non-U.S. securities will vary from time to time based on the Sub-Advisor’s assessment of domestic and international market conditions. 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). There is no minimum portion of the Fund’s assets required to be invested in any single country. Consistent with its investment criteria, the Fund may invest in equity securities of companies in emerging markets. 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.

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 an intensive fundamental research process 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 typically with low or no net debt to total capital 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 large capitalization growth companies that it believes has 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, including, but not limited to, the technology sector. 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 the Sub-Advisor believes it is 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.

- **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.
- **Europe Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in issuers based in Western Europe and the United Kingdom ("UK"). The economies of countries in Europe are often closely connected and interdependent, and events in one country in Europe can have an adverse impact on other European countries. Efforts by the member countries of the European Union ("EU") to continue to unify their economic and monetary policies may increase the potential for similarities in the movements of European markets and reduce the potential investment benefits of diversification within the region. However, the substance of these policies may not address the needs of all European economies. European financial markets have in recent years experienced increased volatility due to concerns with some countries' high levels of sovereign debt, budget deficits and unemployment. Markets have also been affected by the decision by the UK to withdraw from the EU (an event commonly known as "Brexit"). There continues to be uncertainty surrounding the ultimate impact of Brexit on the UK, the EU and the broader global economy. An exit by any member countries from the EU or the Economic and Monetary Union of the EU, or even the prospect of such an exit, could lead to increased volatility in European markets and negatively affect investments both in issuers in the exiting country and throughout Europe.
- **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.
- **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.

Polen Capital Global Growth ETF — (Continued)

- **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.
- **Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of these companies underperform securities of smaller capitalization companies or the market as a whole. Large-capitalization companies may adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and be subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.
- **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 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.
- **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, although sector focus is not a principal strategy of the Fund. 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.
 - **Technology Sector Risk.** The Fund may from time to time invest a portion of its assets in the technology sector as a result of the implementation of its principal investment strategies. Technology companies face competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. They are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by the loss or impairment of those rights. Companies in the technology sector are facing increased government and regulatory scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or regulatory action. Companies in the software industry may be adversely affected by, among other things, the decline or fluctuation of subscription renewal rates for their products and services and actual or perceived vulnerabilities in their products or services. To the extent that the Fund emphasizes investments in the technology sector, the Fund has the potential to be subject to a greater degree to the risks particular to this sector.
- **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, trade disputes, supply chain disruptions, natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, international conflicts, cybersecurity events, 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.
- **U.S. Trade Policy Risk:** The Trump administration recently enacted and proposed to enact significant new tariffs on imports from certain countries. Additionally, President Trump has directed various federal agencies to further evaluate key aspects of U.S. trade policy and there has been ongoing discussion and commentary regarding potential significant

changes to U.S. trade policies, treaties and tariffs. There continues to exist significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the U.S. and other countries with respect to such trade policies, treaties and tariffs. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, may have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions and the stability of global financial markets, and may significantly reduce global trade and, in particular, trade between the impacted nations and the U.S. Any of these factors could depress economic activity and restrict a portfolio company's access to suppliers or customers and have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or operations, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund.

- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers 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.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund has limited 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.
- **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.
- **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

Polen Capital Global Growth ETF — (Continued)

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.
- **Securities Lending Risk:** Securities lending involves possible delay in recovery of the securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. As a result, the value of the Fund's shares may fall. The value of the Fund's shares could also fall if a loan is called and the Fund is required to liquidate reinvested collateral at a loss or if the Fund is unable to reinvest cash collateral at rates which exceed the costs involved.
- **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 following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Polen Capital Global Growth ETF. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the Fund from year to year. The table below shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for the 1 and since inception periods compare to those of a broad-based market index and an index of peer group mutual funds. Past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.imgpfunds.com.

Management

SUB-ADVISOR	PORTFOLIO MANAGER	MANAGED THE FUND SINCE:
Polen Capital Management LLC	Damon Ficklin, Head of Team, Portfolio Manager and Analyst	Since inception (August 2023)
	Bryan Power, Portfolio Manager & Analyst	Since inception (August 2023)

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 Funds" section on page 22 of this Prospectus.

Polen Capital Global Growth ETF Calendar Year Total Returns as of December 31, 2024

2024 12.12%

During the period shown above, the highest and lowest quarterly returns earned by the Fund were:

Highest:	7.70%	Quarter ended March 31, 2024
Lowest:	-1.92%	Quarter ended June 30, 2024

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2024)

	1 Year	Since Inception (8/29/2023)
Polen Capital Global Growth ETF		
Return Before Taxes	12.12%	12.98%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	12.12%	12.98%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	7.17%	9.94%
MSCI ACWI Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.49%	18.38%
Morningstar Global Large-Stock Growth Category (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	15.00%	16.57%

The Fund's after-tax returns as shown in the above table are calculated using the historical highest applicable individual federal marginal income tax rates for the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. If you own shares of the Fund in a tax-deferred account, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, after-tax returns shown are not relevant to your investment. The after-tax returns on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than returns before taxes due to the effect of a tax benefit an investor may receive from the realization of capital losses that would have been incurred on the sale of Fund shares.

Polen Capital China Growth ETF

Summary Section

Investment Objective

The Polen Capital 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	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.00%

1 The Fund’s Rule 12b-1 Plan is authorized but inactive, such that no related fees accrue to the Fund.

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	Five Years	Ten Years
\$102	\$318	\$552	\$1,225

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 41.06% of the average value of its portfolio.

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 equity securities of Chinese companies 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 China. Equity and equity-related securities include common and preferred stocks and warrants on common stock. An issuer is considered to be “located” in China based on 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 the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”) or Hong Kong. The Fund’s investments in equity securities may include common stocks, certain eligible China A Shares and China B Shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange via the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect (together, the “Stock Connects”) and China H Shares issued by companies that are incorporated in the PRC and trade on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The Fund may also gain exposure to such issuers by investing in depositary receipts including Global Depositary Receipts, American Depositary Receipts and International Depositary Receipts or through variable interest entities. The Fund invests across the market capitalization spectrum in small, mid- and large-capitalization companies.

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

Polen Capital China Growth ETF — (Continued)

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, including, but not limited to, the consumer discretionary, communications 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.

- **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.

- **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.
- **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.
- **China Risk.** Investing in Chinese securities is riskier than investing in U.S. securities. Investing in China involves risk of loss due to nationalization, expropriation, and confiscation of assets and property. Losses may also occur due to new or expanded restrictions on foreign investments or repatriation of capital. Participants in the Chinese market are subject to less regulation and oversight than participants in the U.S. market. This may lead to trading volatility, difficulty in the settlement and recording of transactions, and uncertainty in interpreting and applying laws and regulations. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, or a downturn in the economies of any of China's key trading partners may adversely affect the securities of Chinese issuers. The current political climate has intensified concerns about trade tariffs and a potential trade war between the United States and certain foreign countries, including China. These consequences may trigger a significant reduction in international trade, shortages or oversupply of certain manufactured goods, substantial price increases or decreases of goods, inflationary pressures, and possible failure of individual companies and/or large segments of the foreign export industry with a potentially negative impact to the Funds and their investments. Regional conflict could also have an adverse effect on the Chinese economy. The U.S. government may occasionally place restrictions on investments in Chinese companies. The Fund may incur losses if more investors attempt to sell such securities or if the Fund is unable to participate in an otherwise attractive investment. Securities that are or become prohibited may become less liquid and their market prices may decline. The market for securities of other Chinese-based issuers may also be negatively impacted, resulting in reduced liquidity and price declines.

- **Variable Interest Entity Risk.** The Fund may invest in certain operating companies in China through legal structures known as variable interest entities (“VIEs”). In China, ownership of companies in certain sectors by foreign individuals and entities (including U.S. persons and entities such as the Funds) is prohibited. In order to facilitate foreign investment in these businesses, many Chinese companies have created VIEs, through which foreign investors hold stock in a shell company that has entered into service and other contracts with the China-based operating company, allowing U.S. investors to obtain economic exposure to the China-based company through contractual means rather than through formal equity ownership. VIEs are a longstanding industry practice and well known to officials and regulators in China; however, VIEs are not formally recognized under Chinese law. Recently, the government of China placed restrictions on China-based companies raising capital offshore, including through VIE structures. Investors face uncertainty about future actions by the government of China that could significantly affect an operating company’s financial performance and the enforceability of the shell company’s contractual arrangements. Under extreme circumstances, China might prohibit the existence of VIEs, or sever their ability to transmit economic and governance rights to foreign investors; if so, the market value of the Fund’s associated portfolio holdings would likely decline significantly, which could result in substantial investment losses.
- **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.
- **Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund’s performance may be adversely affected if securities of these companies underperform securities of smaller capitalization companies or the market as a whole. Large-capitalization companies may adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and be subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Non-Diversified Fund Risk.** Because the Fund is “non-diversified,” it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in

Polen Capital China Growth ETF — (Continued)

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.** 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, trade disputes, supply chain disruptions, natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, international conflicts, cybersecurity events, 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.
- **U.S. Trade Policy Risk:** The Trump administration recently enacted and proposed to enact significant new tariffs on imports from certain countries. Additionally, President Trump has directed various federal agencies to further evaluate key aspects of U.S. trade policy and there has been ongoing discussion and commentary regarding potential significant changes to U.S. trade policies, treaties and tariffs. There continues to exist significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the U.S. and other countries with respect to such trade policies, treaties and tariffs. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, may have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions and the stability of global financial markets, and may significantly reduce global trade and, in particular, trade between the impacted nations and the U.S. Any of these factors could depress economic activity and restrict a portfolio company's access to suppliers or customers and have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or operations, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund.
- **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.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund has limited 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Securities Lending Risk:** Securities lending involves possible delay in recovery of the securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. As a result, the value of the Fund's shares may fall. The value of the Fund's shares could also fall if a loan is called and the Fund is required to liquidate reinvested collateral at a loss or if the Fund is unable to reinvest cash collateral at rates which exceed the costs involved.
- **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.
- **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, although sector focus is not a principal investment strategy of the Fund. 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.
 - *Communications Sector Risk.* Companies in the communications sector may be affected by competitive pressures (including innovation by competitors and pricing competition), substantial capital requirements, government regulation, revenues and earnings, obsolescence of communications products and services due to technological advancement, a potential decrease in the discretionary income of targeted individuals and fluctuating demand due to changing consumer tastes and interests.
 - *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.

Performance

Because the Fund commenced operations on March 14, 2024, no performance information is presented at this time. 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.

Management

SUB-ADVISOR	PORTFOLIO MANAGER	MANAGED THE FUND SINCE:
Polen Capital Management LLC	June Lui, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Analyst	Since inception (March 2024)
	Yingying Dong, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Analyst	Since inception (March 2024)
	Kevin Chee, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Analyst	Since inception (March 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 Funds" section on page 22 of this Prospectus.

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	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.00%

¹ The Fund’s Rule 12b-1 Plan is authorized but inactive, such that no related fees accrue to the Fund.

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	Five Years	Ten Years
\$102	\$318	\$552	\$1,225

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 7.03% of the average value of its portfolio.

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, excluding China. 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, excluding China. 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, including, but not limited to, the technology, 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.
- **Japan Investing Risk.** The Japanese economy has only recently emerged from a prolonged economic downturn. Since the year 2000, Japan’s economic growth rate has remained relatively low. The Japanese economy is characterized by an aging demographic, declining population, large government debt and highly regulated labor market. Economic growth in Japan is dependent on domestic consumption, deregulation and consistent government policy. International trade, particularly with the U.S., also impacts growth of the Japanese economy and adverse economic conditions in the U.S. or other trade partners may affect Japan. Japan also has a growing economic relationship with China and other Southeast Asian countries, and thus Japan’s economy may also be affected by economic, political or social instability in those countries (whether resulting from local or global events). Other factors, such as the occurrence of natural disasters and relations with neighboring countries (including China, South Korea, North Korea and Russia), may also negatively impact the Japanese economy.
- **Latin America Investing Risk.** The economies of Latin American countries have in the past experienced considerable difficulties, including high inflation rates, high interest rates, high unemployment, government overspending and political instability. Similar conditions in the present or future could impact the Fund’s performance. Many Latin American countries are highly reliant on the exportation of commodities and their economies may be significantly impacted by fluctuations in commodity prices and the global demand for certain commodities. Investments in Latin American countries may be subject to currency risks, such as restrictions on the flow of money in and out of a country, extreme volatility relative to the

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

U.S. dollar, and devaluation, all of which could decrease the value of the Fund's investments. Other Latin American investment risks may include inadequate investor protection, less developed regulatory, accounting, auditing and financial standards, unfavorable changes in laws or regulations, natural disasters, corruption and military activity. The governments of many Latin American countries may also exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector, and any such exercise could have a significant effect on companies in which the Fund invests. Securities of companies in Latin American countries may be subject to significant price volatility, which could impact Fund performance.

- **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 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, trade disputes, supply chain disruptions, natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, international conflicts, cybersecurity events, 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.
- **U.S. Trade Policy Risk:** The Trump administration recently enacted and proposed to enact significant new tariffs on imports from certain countries. Additionally, President Trump has directed various federal agencies to further evaluate key aspects of U.S. trade policy and there has been ongoing discussion and commentary regarding potential significant changes to U.S. trade policies, treaties and tariffs. There continues to exist significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the U.S. and other countries with respect to such trade policies, treaties and tariffs. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, may have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions and the stability of global financial markets, and may significantly reduce global trade and, in particular, trade between the impacted nations and the U.S. Any of these factors could depress economic activity and restrict a portfolio company's access to suppliers or customers and have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or operations, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers 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.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund has limited 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Securities Lending Risk:** Securities lending involves possible delay in recovery of the securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. As a result, the value of the Fund's shares may fall. The value of the Fund's

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

shares could also fall if a loan is called and the Fund is required to liquidate reinvested collateral at a loss or if the Fund is unable to reinvest cash collateral at rates which exceed the costs involved.

- **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.
- **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.
 - *Technology Sector Risk.* The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the technology sector. Technology companies face competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. They are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by the loss or impairment of those rights. Companies in the technology sector are facing increased government and regulatory scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or

regulatory action. Companies in the software industry may be adversely affected by, among other things, the decline or fluctuation of subscription renewal rates for their products and services and actual or perceived vulnerabilities in their products or services.

- *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.* The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the consumer discretionary sector. 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 significant 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.

Performance

Because the Fund commenced operations on September 11, 2024, no performance information is presented at this time. 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.

Management

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

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 Funds” section on page 22 of this Prospectus.

Polen Capital International Growth ETF

Summary Section

Investment Objective

The Polen Capital International 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	0.85%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees ¹	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.85%

¹ The Fund’s Rule 12b-1 Plan is authorized but inactive, such that no related fees accrue to the Fund.

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	Five Years	Ten Years
\$87	\$271	\$471	\$1,049

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 24.21% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Strategies

The Fund is a non-diversified, actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its objective by investing a focused portfolio of approximately 25 to 35 common stocks of large capitalization companies (meaning companies with market

capitalizations greater than \$10 billion at the time of purchase), including companies in both developed and 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. In addition, the Fund may from time to time purchase common stocks, including the common stock of medium capitalization companies (meaning market capitalizations greater than \$2 billion but less than \$10 billion at the time of purchase), if, in the Sub-Advisor’s opinion, the stock represents a particularly attractive investment opportunity.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in non-U.S. equity securities. While under normal market conditions the Fund will invest in at least three different countries, the Sub-Advisor anticipates that the Fund will ordinarily invest in approximately six or more countries. The specific allocation to U.S. and non-U.S. securities will vary from time to time based on the Sub-Advisor’s assessment of domestic and international market conditions. 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). There is no minimum portion of the Fund’s assets required to be invested in any single country. Consistent with its investment criteria, the Fund may invest in equity securities of companies in emerging markets. 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.

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 an intensive fundamental research process 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 large capitalization growth companies that it believes has a competitive advantage and can deliver sustainable, above-average earnings growth. The Sub-Advisor integrates 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

Polen Capital International Growth ETF — (Continued)

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.

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, including, but not limited to, the technology sector. 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 the Sub-Advisor believes it 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.

- **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.
- **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.
- **Europe Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in issuers based in Western Europe and the United Kingdom ("UK"). The economies of countries in Europe are often closely connected and interdependent, and events in one country in Europe can have an adverse impact on other European countries. Efforts by the member countries of the European Union ("EU") to continue to unify their economic and monetary policies may increase the potential for similarities in the movements of European markets and reduce the potential investment benefits of diversification within the region. However, the substance of these policies may not address the needs of all European economies. European financial markets have in recent years experienced increased volatility due to concerns with some countries' high levels of sovereign debt, budget deficits and unemployment. Markets have also been affected by the decision by the UK to withdraw from the EU (an event commonly known as "Brexit"). There continues to be uncertainty surrounding the ultimate impact of Brexit on the UK, the EU and the broader global economy. An exit by any member countries from the EU or the Economic and Monetary Union of the EU, or even the prospect of such an exit, could lead to increased volatility in European markets and negatively affect investments both in issuers in the exiting country and throughout Europe.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The Fund may invest in the securities of large-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected if securities of these companies underperform securities of smaller capitalization companies or the market as a whole. Large-capitalization companies may adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges and be subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion.
- **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 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, trade disputes, supply chain disruptions, natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, international conflicts, cybersecurity events, 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.
- **U.S. Trade Policy Risk:** The Trump administration recently enacted and proposed to enact significant new tariffs on imports from certain countries. Additionally, President Trump has directed various federal agencies to further evaluate key aspects of U.S. trade policy and there has been ongoing discussion and commentary regarding potential significant changes to U.S. trade policies, treaties and tariffs. There continues to exist significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the U.S. and other countries with respect to such trade policies, treaties and tariffs. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, may have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions and the stability of global financial markets, and may significantly reduce global trade and, in particular, trade between the impacted nations and the U.S. Any of these factors could depress economic activity and restrict a portfolio company's access to suppliers or customers and have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or operations, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers 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

Polen Capital International Growth ETF — (Continued)

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.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund has limited 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

- **Securities Lending Risk:** Securities lending involves possible delay in recovery of the securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. As a result, the value of the Fund’s shares may fall. The value of the Fund’s shares could also fall if a loan is called and the Fund is required to liquidate reinvested collateral at a loss or if the Fund is unable to reinvest cash collateral at rates which exceed the costs involved.
- **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.
 - *Technology Sector Risk.* The Fund may from time to time invest a portion of its assets in the technology sector as a result of the implementation of its principal investment strategies. Technology companies face competition and

potentially rapid product obsolescence. They are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by the loss or impairment of those rights. Companies in the technology sector are facing increased government and regulatory scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or regulatory action. Companies in the software industry may be adversely affected by, among other things, the decline or fluctuation of subscription renewal rates for their products and services and actual or perceived vulnerabilities in their products or services. To the extent that the Fund emphasizes investments in the technology sector, the Fund has the potential to be subject to a greater degree to the risks particular to this sector.

Performance

Because the Fund commenced operations on March 14, 2024, no performance information is presented at this time. 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.

Management

SUB-ADVISOR	PORTFOLIO MANAGER	MANAGED THE FUND SINCE:
Polen Capital Management LLC	Todd Morris, Portfolio Manager and Analyst	Since inception (March 2024)
	Daniel Fields, CFA, Director of Research, Portfolio Manager & Analyst	Since inception (March 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 Funds” section on page 22 of this Prospectus.

Summary of Other Important Information Regarding the Funds

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares of each 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”).

Each 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 each 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 Objectives and Principal Investment Strategies

Polen Capital Global Growth ETF

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.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest in at least three different countries and will typically invest at least 40% of its net assets in non-U.S. equity securities, or, if conditions are not favorable, invest at least 30% of its assets in non-U.S. equity securities. While under normal market conditions the Fund will invest in at least three different countries, the Sub-Advisor anticipates that the Fund will ordinarily invest in approximately six or more countries. The specific allocation to U.S. and non-U.S. securities will vary from time to time based on the Sub-Advisor's assessment of domestic and international market conditions. 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). There is no minimum portion of the Fund's assets required to be invested in any single country. Consistent with its investment criteria, the Fund may invest in equity securities of companies in emerging markets. An emerging market country is one 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.

The Fund invests in companies that the Sub-Advisor believes have a sustainable competitive advantage within an industry with high barriers to entry. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Sub-Advisor uses intensive qualitative and quantitative fundamental research processes to identify companies within the Fund's investment universe that the Sub-Advisor 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 typically with low or no net debt to total capital 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 large capitalization 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

Investment Objectives and Principal Investment Strategies — (Continued)

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.

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, including, but not limited to, the technology sector. The technology sector consists of companies that are involved in the design, development and support of computer operating systems, applications, and artificial intelligence and companies that make computer equipment, data storage products, networking products, semiconductors, and components. 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 the Sub-Advisor believes it is 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.

Polen Capital China Growth ETF

The Fund is a non-diversified, actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a portfolio of equity securities of Chinese companies 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 China. Equity and equity-related securities include common and preferred stocks and warrants on common stock. An issuer is considered to be "located" in China based on 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 the People's Republic of China ("PRC") or Hong Kong. The Fund's investments in equity securities may include common stocks, certain eligible China A Shares and China B Shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange via the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect and China H Shares issued by companies that are incorporated in the PRC and trade on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The Fund may also gain exposure to such issuers by investing in depositary receipts including Global Depositary Receipts, American Depositary Receipts and International Depositary Receipts or through variable interest entities. The Fund invests across the market capitalization spectrum in small, mid- and large-capitalization companies.

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, including, but not limited to, the consumer discretionary, communications and financial sectors. The consumer discretionary sector consists of companies that sell non-essential goods or services. The communications sector consists of companies providing infrastructure and services for the transmission of voice, data, and video, including telecommunications, broadcasting, cable, satellite, and wireless 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.

Investment Objectives and Principal Investment Strategies — (Continued)

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.

Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth ETF

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, including, but not limited to, the technology, consumer discretionary and financial sectors. The technology sector consists of companies that are involved in the design, development and support of computer operating systems, applications, and artificial intelligence and companies that make computer

equipment, data storage products, networking products, semiconductors, and components. 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

Polen Capital International Growth ETF

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.

Investment Objectives and Principal Investment Strategies — (Continued)

The Fund is a non-diversified, actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its objective by investing a focused portfolio of approximately 25 to 35 common stocks of large capitalization companies (meaning companies with market capitalizations greater than \$10 billion at the time of purchase), including companies in both developed and 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. In addition, the Fund may from time to time purchase common stocks, including the common stock of medium capitalization companies (meaning market capitalizations greater than \$2 billion but less than \$10 billion at the time of purchase), if, in the Sub-Advisor’s opinion, the stock represents a particularly attractive investment opportunity.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in non-U.S. equity securities. While under normal market conditions the Fund will invest in at least three different countries, the Sub-Advisor anticipates that the Fund will ordinarily invest in approximately six or more countries. The specific allocation to U.S. and non-U.S. securities will vary from time to time based on the Sub-Advisor’s assessment of domestic and international market conditions. 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). There is no minimum portion of the Fund’s assets required to be invested in any single country. Consistent with its investment criteria, the Fund may invest in equity securities of companies in emerging markets. 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.

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.

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 large capitalization growth companies that it believes has a competitive advantage and can deliver sustainable, above-average earnings growth. The Sub-Advisor integrates 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, including, but not limited to, the technology sector. The technology sector consists of companies that are involved in the design, development and support of computer operating systems, applications, and artificial intelligence and companies that make computer equipment, data storage products, networking products, semiconductors, and components. 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 the Sub-Advisor believes it 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 Funds’ 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 a 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 ETFs 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.

The following table summarizes the principal risks of investing in each Fund. Your investment may be subject (in varying degrees) to these risks as well as other risks. Each Fund may be more susceptible to some of these risks than others. Risks not marked for a particular Fund may, however, still apply to some extent to that Fund at various times.

	Polen Capital Global Growth ETF	Polen Capital China Growth ETF	Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex- China Growth ETF	Polen Capital International Growth ETF
China Investing Risk		✓		
Communications Sector Risk		✓		
Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk		✓	✓	
Country/Regional Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Currency Risk			✓	✓
Cybersecurity Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emerging Markets Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Equity Securities Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
ESG Investing Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
ETF Risks	✓	✓	✓	✓
Europe Investing Risk	✓			✓
Financial Sector Risk		✓	✓	
Foreign Investing Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Geopolitical Events Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Growth Investing Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Investing Through Stock Connects Risk		✓		
Investment Selection Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Japan Investing Risk			✓	
Large Capitalization Investing Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Large Shareholder Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Latin America Investing Risk			✓	
Management Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Market Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mid-Sized Companies Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Fund Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Non-Diversified Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Operational Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Regulatory Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sector Weightings Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Securities Lending Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Settlement Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smaller Companies Risk		✓	✓	
Technology Sector Risk	✓		✓	✓
U.S. Trade Policy Risk	✓	✓	✓	✓
Variable Interest Entity Risk		✓		

Description of Principal Investment Risks — (Continued)

China Investing Risk

Investing in Chinese securities is riskier than investing in U.S. securities. Investing in China involves risk of loss due to nationalization, expropriation, and confiscation of assets and property. Losses may also occur due to new or expanded restrictions on foreign investments or repatriation of capital. Participants in the Chinese market are subject to less regulation and oversight than participants in the U.S. market. This may lead to trading volatility, difficulty in the settlement and recording of transactions, and uncertainty in interpreting and applying laws and regulations. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers, or a downturn in the economies of any of China's key trading partners may adversely affect the securities of Chinese issuers. The current political climate has intensified concerns about trade tariffs and a potential trade war between the United States and certain foreign countries, including China. These consequences may trigger a significant reduction in international trade, shortages or oversupply of certain manufactured goods, substantial price increases or decreases of goods, inflationary pressures, and possible failure of individual companies and/or large segments of the foreign export industry with a potentially negative impact to the Funds and their investments. Regional conflict could also have an adverse effect on the Chinese economy. The U.S. government may occasionally place restrictions on investments in Chinese companies. For example, in November 2020, an Executive Order was issued that prohibits U.S. persons from purchasing or investing in certain publicly-traded securities of companies identified as "Communist Chinese military companies" or in instruments that are designed to provide investment exposure to those companies. The companies identified may change from time to time. The Fund may incur losses if more investors attempt to sell such securities or if the Fund is unable to participate in an otherwise attractive investment. Securities that are or become prohibited may become less liquid and their market prices may decline. The market for securities of other Chinese-based issuers may also be negatively impacted, resulting in reduced liquidity and price declines.

In addition, the political reunification of China and Taiwan, over which China continues to claim sovereignty, is a highly complex issue that has included threats of invasion by China. Political or economic disturbances (including an attempted unification of Taiwan by force), as well as any economic sanctions implemented in response, may have an adverse impact on the values of investments in either China or Taiwan, or make investments in China and Taiwan impractical or impossible. Any escalation of hostility between China and/or Taiwan would likely have a significant adverse impact on the value of investments in both countries and on economies, markets and individual securities globally, which could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments.

After many years of steady growth, the growth rate of China's economy slowed prior to 2020, including the once rapidly growing Chinese real estate market, and left local governments with high debts with few viable means to raise revenue, especially with the fall in demand for housing. Although these trends reversed and demand grew within the real estate market during China's initial recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, it remains unclear whether these trends will continue given global economic uncertainties caused by the pandemic and trade relations and fears that the Chinese real estate market may be overheating. The Chinese government has adopted an array of policies designed to stabilize the real estate market. There is no guarantee that the Chinese government will continue to take action to support the real estate market, or that any action taken by the government will be effective. Such events, including government intervention, could have a significant adverse impact on the Chinese, regional and global markets and on a Fund's holdings. Any further stresses in the Chinese real estate sector could adversely affect the value of a Fund's holdings.

Accounting, auditing, financial, and other reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements in China are different, sometimes in fundamental ways, from those in the U.S. and certain Western European countries. Although the Chinese government adopted a new set of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises effective January 1, 2007, which are similar to the International Financial Reporting Standards, the accounting practices in China continue to be frequently criticized and challenged. In addition, China does not allow the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board to inspect the work that auditors perform in China for Chinese companies in which the Funds may invest. That inspection organization conducts on-going reviews of audits by U.S. accounting firms. As a result, financial reporting by Chinese companies do not

	have the same degree of transparency and regulatory oversight as reporting by companies in the U.S. Because of Chinese governmental disagreements with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board concerning the inspection of audits of U.S.-listed Chinese companies, it is possible those companies could be delisted from trading in the U.S. if those disagreements are not resolved. Delisting would likely adversely affect the liquidity and values of those shares.
Communications Sector Risk	Companies in the communications sector may be affected by competitive pressures (including innovation by competitors and pricing competition), substantial capital requirements, government regulation, revenues and earnings, obsolescence of communications products and services due to technological advancement, a potential decrease in the discretionary income of targeted individuals and fluctuating demand due to changing consumer tastes and interests.
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.
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.
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.
Cybersecurity Risk	As the use of technology, including cloud-based technology, and the frequency of cyber attacks in the market have become more prevalent, the Funds have become potentially more susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cyber security that may lead to financial losses. 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. Recently, geopolitical tensions have increased the scale and sophistication of deliberate cybersecurity attacks, particularly those from nation-states or from entities with nation-state backing. 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

Description of Principal Investment Risks — (Continued)

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.

The emerging market countries in which the Funds invest may become subject to economic and trade sanctions or embargoes imposed by the United States, foreign governments or the United Nations. These sanctions or other actions could result in the devaluation of a country’s currency or a decline in the value and liquidity of securities of issuers in that country. In addition, sanctions could result in a freeze on an issuer’s securities, which would prevent the Funds from selling securities they hold or alternatively could force the Funds to sell securities they hold at a time the Sub-Advisor otherwise believes to be unattractive. The value of the securities issued by companies that operate in, or have dealings with, these countries may be negatively impacted by any such sanction or embargo and may reduce Fund returns. There may also be restrictions on imports from certain countries, such as Russia, and dealings and transactions with certain Russian companies, officials, individuals, and state-sponsored entities. Further, there may be restrictions on investments in companies domiciled in certain countries, such as China and Russia. Such restrictions can change from time to time, and as a result of forced selling or an inability to participate in an investment the Sub-Advisor otherwise believes is attractive, a Fund may incur losses. Any of these factors may adversely affect a Fund’s performance or its ability to pursue its investment objectives.

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.

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.

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.

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
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Description of Principal Investment Risks — (Continued)

Europe Investing Risk

The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in European issuers. The economies of countries in Europe are in different stages of economic development and are often closely connected and interdependent, and events in one country in Europe can have an adverse impact on other European countries. Efforts by the member countries of the European Union (“EU”) to continue to unify their economic and monetary policies may increase the potential for similarities in the movements of European markets and reduce the potential investment benefits of diversification within the region. However, the substance of these policies may not address the needs of all European economies. European financial markets have in recent years experienced increased volatility due to concerns with some countries’ high levels of sovereign debt, budget deficits and unemployment. The United Kingdom (“UK”) formally withdrew from the EU on January 31, 2020 (a process commonly referred to as “Brexit”). While the long-term consequences of Brexit remain unclear, Brexit has already resulted in periods of volatility in European and global financial markets. There remains significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit’s ramifications, and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic and market outcomes are difficult to predict and could potentially have an adverse effect on the value of a Fund’s investments. The consequences of the UK’s or another country’s exit from the EU and/or Eurozone could also threaten the stability of the Euro for remaining countries and could negatively affect the financial markets of other countries in the European region and beyond. In addition, the ongoing war in Ukraine and the resulting sanctions against Russia could adversely affect global energy and financial markets and thus could affect the value of the Fund’s investments, even beyond any direct exposure the Fund may have to Russian issuers or the adjoining geographic regions. While many countries in western Europe are considered to have developed markets, many eastern European countries are less developed, and investments in eastern European countries, even if denominated in Euros, may involve special risks associated with investments in emerging markets.

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.

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. Recently, the wars between Russia and Ukraine and among Israel, Hamas and other militant groups in the Middle East has increased tensions in the Middle East and has caused and could continue to cause market disruptions in the region and globally. 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

	<p>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.</p>
Geopolitical Events Risks	<p>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 a Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, trade disputes, supply chain disruptions, natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, cybersecurity events, 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 a Fund's portfolio. The current political climate has intensified concerns about trade tariffs and a potential trade war between the United States and certain foreign countries, including China, Mexico and Canada, among others. These consequences may trigger a significant reduction in international trade, shortages or oversupply of certain manufactured goods, substantial price increases or decreases of goods, inflationary pressures, and possible failure of individual companies and/or large segments of the foreign export industry with a potentially negative impact to the Funds. The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic and the aggressive responses taken by many governments, had severe negative impacts on markets worldwide, and any pandemics that could occur in the future could have similar impacts and result in a prolonged period of global economic slowdown, which may impact your investment in the Funds. Therefore, the Funds 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.</p>
Growth Investing Risk	<p>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.</p>
Investing Through Stock Connects Risk	<p>This is the risk that the Fund's investments in China A Shares and/or China B Shares through the Stock Connects may be subject to trading, clearance, settlement, and other procedures, which could pose risks to the Fund and which may restrict the Fund's ability to invest in or sell China A and/or China B Shares in a timely manner. Specifically, trading can be affected by market or bank closures, quota limits, and certain pre-delivery and pre-validation requirements, such that the Fund may not be able to purchase or dispose of its shares in a timely manner. In addition, the Fund's purchase of China A and/or China B Shares through the Stock Connects may only be subsequently sold through the Stock Connects and is not otherwise transferable. The Fund's shares will be registered in its custodian's name on the Hong Kong Central Clearing and Settlement System, which may limit the Sub-Advisor's ability to effectively manage the Fund's holdings, including the potential enforcement of equity owner rights. Additionally, due to the differences in trading days, the Fund may be subject to a risk of price fluctuations in China A Shares and/or China B Shares days that the Chinese market is open for trading but the Hong Kong market is closed</p>

Description of Principal Investment Risks — (Continued)

Investment Selection Risk	<p>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.</p>
Japan Investing Risk	<p>The Japanese yen has shown volatility over the past two decades and such volatility could affect returns in the future. The yen may also be affected by currency volatility elsewhere in Asia, especially Southeast Asia. Depreciation of the yen, and any other currencies in which the Funds' securities are denominated, will decrease the value of the Funds' holdings. Japan's economy could be negatively impacted by many factors, including rising interest rates, tax increases and budget deficits.</p> <p>In the longer term, Japan will have to address the effects of an aging population, such as a shrinking workforce and higher welfare costs. To date, Japan has had restrictive immigration policies that, combined with other demographic concerns, appear to be having a negative impact on the economy. Japan's growth prospects appear to be dependent on its export capabilities. Japan's neighbors, in particular China, have become increasingly important export markets. Despite a deepening in the economic relationship between Japan and China, the countries' political relationship has at times been strained in recent years. Should political tension increase, it could adversely affect the economy, especially the export sector, and destabilize the region as a whole. Japan also remains heavily dependent on oil imports, and higher commodity prices could therefore have a negative impact on the economy. Japan is located in a region that is susceptible to natural disasters, which could also negatively impact the Japanese economy.</p>
Large Capitalization Investing Risk	<p>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.</p>
Large Shareholder Risk	<p>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.</p>
Latin America Investing Risk	<p>Latin American economies are generally considered emerging markets and have in the past experienced considerable difficulties, including high inflation rates, high interest rates, high unemployment, government overspending and political instability. Similar conditions in the present or future could impact a Fund's performance. Because Latin American countries are highly reliant on the exportation of commodities such as oil and gas, minerals, and metals, their economies may be significantly impacted by fluctuations in commodity prices and the global demand for certain commodities. Investments in Latin American countries may be subject to currency risks, such as restrictions on the flow of money in and out of a country, extreme volatility relative to the U.S. dollar, and devaluation, all of which could decrease the value of a Fund's investments. Other Latin American investment risks may include inadequate investor protection, less developed regulatory, accounting, auditing and financial standards, unfavorable changes in laws or regulations, natural disasters, corruption and military activity. The governments of many Latin American countries may also exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector, and any such exercise could have a significant effect on companies in which a Fund invests. A relatively small number of Latin American companies represents a large portion of Latin America's total market and thus may be more sensitive to adverse political or economic circumstances and market movements. Securities of companies in Latin American countries may</p>

	<p>be subject to significant price volatility, which could impact a Fund's performance. During periods of instability or upheaval, a country's government may act in a detrimental or hostile manner toward private enterprise or foreign investment. In addition, at certain times, a Fund may have to "fair value" certain securities by assigning a value on the basis of factors other than market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation than if market quotations had been used, and there is no assurance that a Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time.</p>
Management Risk	<p>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.</p>
Market Risk	<p>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.</p>
Mid-Sized Companies Risk	<p>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</p>
New Fund Risk	<p>The Funds have limited operating histories 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.</p>
Non-Diversification Risk	<p>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.</p>
Operational Risk	<p>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.</p>

Description of Principal Investment Risks — (Continued)

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.
Sector Weightings Risk	Each 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.
Securities Lending Risk	Each Fund may engage in securities lending. Securities lending involves possible delay in recovery of the securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. The Fund could also lose money if the value of the collateral decreases. As a result, the value of the Fund's shares may fall. The value of the Fund's shares could also fall if a loan is called and the Fund is required to liquidate reinvested collateral at a loss or if the Fund is unable to reinvest cash collateral at rates which exceed the costs involved.
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.
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.
Technology Sector Risk	A Fund, through the implementation of its investment strategies, may from time to time invest a significant portion of its assets in the technology sector. Technology companies face competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. They are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by the loss or impairment of those rights. Companies in the technology sector are facing increased government and regulatory scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or regulatory action. Companies in the software industry may be adversely affected by, among other things, the decline or fluctuation of subscription renewal rates for their products and services and actual or perceived vulnerabilities in their products or services. To the extent that the Fund emphasizes investments in the technology sector, the Fund has the potential to be subject to a greater degree to the risks particular to that sector.
U.S. Trade Policy Risk	In the U.S., the Trump administration recently enacted and proposed to enact significant new tariffs on imports from certain countries. Additionally, President Trump has directed various federal agencies to further evaluate key aspects of U.S. trade policy and there has been ongoing discussion and commentary regarding potential significant changes to U.S. trade policies, treaties and tariffs. There continues to exist significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the U.S. and other countries with respect to such trade policies, treaties and tariffs. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, may have a material adverse effect

on global economic conditions and the stability of global financial markets, and may significantly reduce global trade and, in particular, trade between the impacted nations and the U.S. Any of these factors could depress economic activity and restrict a portfolio company's access to suppliers or customers and have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or operations, which in turn could negatively impact a Fund.

Some foreign governments have instituted retaliatory tariffs on certain U.S. goods and have indicated a willingness to impose additional tariffs on U.S. products in the future. In recent years, the U.S. and China have each been implementing increased tariffs on imports from each other, and the U.S. has also adopted certain targeted measures such as export controls or sanctions implicating Chinese companies and officials. While certain trade agreements have been agreed between the two countries, the trade dispute is still developing, and the U.S. and China have yet to reach a compromise. There remains much uncertainty as to whether the trade negotiations between the U.S. and China will be successful and how the trade dispute between the U.S. and China will progress. If the trade dispute between the U.S. and China continues or escalates, or if additional tariffs or trade restrictions are implemented by the U.S., China or other countries in connection with a global trade dispute or "trade war," there could be material adverse effects on the global economy, and the Funds and their investments could be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, other countries have implemented or threatened retaliatory tariffs on certain U.S. products. Global trade disruption, significant introductions of trade barriers and bilateral trade frictions, together with any future downturns in the global economy resulting therefrom, could adversely affect the financial performance of a Fund and its investments. While certain countries may agree to trade deals to address disputes, continued trade disputes between countries may remain unresolved which would result in an ongoing source of instability, potentially resulting in significant currency fluctuations, and/or have other adverse effects on international markets, international trade agreements and/or other existing cross-border cooperation arrangements (whether economic, tax, fiscal, legal, regulatory or otherwise), which could present similar and/or additional potential risks and consequences for a Fund and its investments.

Variable Interest Entity Risk

The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in certain operating companies in China through legal structures known as variable interest entities ("VIEs"). In China, ownership of companies in certain sectors by foreign individuals and entities (including U.S. persons and entities such as the Funds) is prohibited. In order to facilitate foreign investment in these businesses, many Chinese companies have created VIEs. In such an arrangement, a China-based operating company typically establishes an offshore shell company in another jurisdiction, such as the Cayman Islands. That shell company enters into service and other contracts with the China-based operating company, then issues shares on a foreign exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Foreign investors hold stock in the shell company rather than directly in the China based operating company. This arrangement allows U.S. investors to obtain economic exposure to the China-based company through contractual means rather than through formal equity ownership. VIEs are a longstanding industry practice and well known to officials and regulators in China; however, VIEs are not formally recognized under Chinese law. Recently, the government of China provided new guidance to and placed restrictions on China-based companies raising capital offshore, including through VIE structures. Investors face uncertainty about future actions by the government of China that could significantly affect an operating company's financial performance and the enforceability of the shell company's contractual arrangements. It is uncertain whether Chinese officials or regulators will withdraw their implicit acceptance of the VIE structure, or whether any new laws, rules or regulations relating to VIE structures will be adopted or, if adopted, what impact they would have on the interests of foreign shareholders. Under extreme circumstances, China might prohibit the existence of VIEs, or sever their ability to transmit economic and governance rights to foreign individuals and entities; if so, the market value of the Fund's associated portfolio holdings would likely suffer significant, detrimental, and possibly permanent effects, which could result in substantial investment losses.

Description of Additional Investment Risks

The following are additional or non-principal risks that also apply to investments in the Funds.

Risks Associated with U.S. Presidential Election

The impact of past and future U.S. presidential and other elections could create significant uncertainty with respect to legal, tax and regulatory regimes in which the Funds, as well as iM Global, will operate. In particular, in January 2025, Donald J. Trump became President of the U.S. and the Republican Party came into control of the U.S. Congress. The full scope of the government's executive, legislative and regulatory agenda is not yet fully known, though changes in U.S. policy resulting from the new administration could result in a number of changes to U.S. and non-U.S. economic, national security, fiscal, tax and other policies, as well as the global financial markets generally. Any significant changes in, among other things, economic policy (including with respect to interest rates, foreign trade and regulatory changes leading to greater availability of bank debt), the regulation of the asset management industry, tax law, immigration policy and/or government entitlement programs could have a material adverse impact on the financial markets and therefore on a Fund and its investments.

Additional Risks Related to U.S. Equity Securities

Although U.S. stocks have enjoyed many years of favorable returns, they have more recently experienced volatility based on political and economic events such as trade disputes. In addition, interest rate increases in the U.S. may adversely affect stocks. In September 2024, the Federal Reserve lowered interest rates for the first time since 2020. Changing interest rate environments (whether downward or upward) impact various sectors of the economy and asset classes in different ways. For example, low interest rate environments tend to be positive for the equity markets, whereas high interest rate environments tend to apply downward pressure on earnings and equity prices. In addition, raising the ceiling on U.S. government debt has become increasingly politicized. Any failure to increase the total amount that the U.S. government is authorized to borrow could lead to a default on U.S. government obligations, with unpredictable consequences for economies and markets in the United States and elsewhere.

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 wholly-owned by iM Global Partner SAS (France), which is beneficially owned by iM Square SAS, a Paris-based asset management business. iM Global has overall responsibility for assets under management, recommends the selection of managers as sub-advisors of the various series of Litman Gregory Funds Trust (the “Trust” and the series thereof, the “iMGP Funds”) (each, a “manager” or “sub-advisor”) to the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of the Trust, evaluates the performance of the managers, monitors changes at the managers’ organizations that may impact their abilities to deliver superior future performance, determines when to rebalance the managers’ assets (for those iMGP Funds that have multiple managers), and the amount of cash equivalents (if any) that may be held in addition to cash in each of the managers’ portfolios or sub-portfolios, as applicable, coordinates with the managers with respect to diversification and tax issues and oversees the operational aspects of the iMGP Funds.

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. iM Global has ultimate responsibility for the performance of the Funds due to its responsibility to oversee the Funds’ managers and recommend their hiring, termination, and replacement. 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 Fund is managed by a single sub-advisor. For funds with multiple sub-advisors, 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 Funds, each Fund pays the Advisor a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.85% for the Polen Capital Global Growth ETF, 1.00% for the Polen Capital China Growth ETF, 1.00% for the Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth ETF, and 0.85% for the Polen Capital International Growth ETF, of the applicable Fund’s average daily net assets.

iM Global, not the Funds, is responsible for payment of the sub-advisory fee to the sub-advisor, which is compensated monthly on the basis of the applicable 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 Funds’ investment advisory agreements with the Advisor and the Sub-Advisor is included in the Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2023 with respect to the Polen Capital Global Growth ETF, in the Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders for the period ended June 30, 2024 with respect to the Polen Capital China Growth ETF and the Polen Capital International Growth ETF and in the Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2024 with respect to the Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth ETF.

The Sub-Advisor

The Sub-Advisor for the Polen Capital Global Growth ETF

Damon Ficklin

Bryan Power

Polen Capital Management, LLC
1825 NW Corporate Boulevard, Suite 300
Boca Raton, FL 33431

Damon Ficklin and Bryan Power are the co-portfolio managers of the Polen Capital Global Growth ETF. Ficklin, Head of the Large Company Growth Team, Portfolio Manager and Analyst, is lead portfolio manager for the Global Growth strategy, and a member of the investment team at Polen Capital. Ficklin joined Polen Capital in 2003. From 2012 through June 30, 2019, Ficklin was a co-portfolio manager on the Focus Growth strategy. Prior to joining Polen Capital, Ficklin spent one year as an equity analyst at Morningstar. Prior to that, he spent four years as a tax consultant at PricewaterhouseCoopers. Ficklin earned a B.S., magna cum laude, in Accounting from the University of South Florida, an M.S.A. from Appalachian State University, and an M.B.A. with high honors from The University of Chicago Booth

Fund Management and Investment Styles — (Continued)

School of Business. Power joined Polen Capital in 2016. Prior to joining the firm, Power spent two years as an Associate in equity research and institutional equities at Oppenheimer & Co. Prior to that, he spent almost three years working in various equity related analytical roles at Bloomberg LP. Power received a B.A. in Economics and Business (cum laude) from Johns Hopkins University, where he was a student athlete, and earned an M.B.A. from The University of Chicago Booth School of Business. Power is a CFA® charterholder and member of the CFA Society of South Florida.

Ficklin and Power focus on investments in large capitalization companies (market capitalizations greater than \$10 billion at the time of purchase) that are located anywhere in the world, including companies in both developed and emerging markets, and, in their opinion, have a sustainable competitive advantage. In addition, Ficklin and Power may from time to time purchase a common stock, including the common stock of medium capitalization or “mid-cap” companies (market capitalizations greater than \$2 billion but less than \$10 billion at the time of purchase), if, in their opinion, the stock represents a particularly attractive investment opportunity.

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

The Sub-Advisor for the Polen Capital China Growth ETF

June Lui, CFA

Yingying Dong, CFA

Kevin Chee, CFA

Polen Capital HK Limited

c/o Polen Capital Management, LLC

1825 NW Corporate Boulevard, Suite 300

Boca Raton, FL 33431

In rendering investment advisory services, the Sub-Advisor uses the portfolio management, research and other resources of Polen Capital HK Limited, an affiliate of the Sub-Advisor. Polen Capital HK Limited is not registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Polen Capital HK Limited is considered a “participating affiliate” of the Sub-Advisor as that term is used in relief granted by the staff of the SEC allowing U.S. registered investment advisers to use portfolio management or research resources of advisory affiliates subject to the supervision of a registered adviser. Investment professionals from Polen Capital HK Limited may render portfolio management, research and other services to the Fund. June Lui, Yingying Dong and Kevin Chee are the co-portfolio managers of the Fund and members of the investment team at Polen Capital HK. Lui joined Polen Capital HK in 2023. She is a portfolio manager of the firm’s China Growth strategy. Lui has over nineteen years of industry experience. Prior to joining Polen Capital HK, Lui was the Portfolio Manager for the Greater China strategies at LGM Investment Ltd. (“LGM”). She also worked at BMO Global Asset Management, where she was co-portfolio manager for the Asia Pacific ex Japan strategies. She also served as the Greater China specialist for the emerging markets team based in London, adding in-depth local market expertise to the team’s research capabilities. June holds both an M.B.A. from the University of Hong Kong and a B.B.A. from

the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Lui is a CFA® charterholder and an EFFAS Certified ESG Analyst. Dong joined Polen Capital HK in 2023. She is a portfolio manager of the firm’s China Growth strategy. Dong has over thirteen years of industry experience. Prior to joining Polen Capital HK, she was a portfolio manager and analyst at LGM, covering the Greater China markets and bringing in-depth, local market expertise. She also worked as a research associate with Deutsche Bank, covering utilities, renewables, and environmental sectors. She holds a B.A. in Economics from Fudan University. Dong is a CFA® charterholder and holds a CFA certificate in ESG investing. Chee joined Polen Capital HK in 2023. He is a portfolio manager of the firm’s China Growth strategy. Chee has over fifteen years of industry experience. Prior to joining Polen Capital HK, he was part of the LGM Greater China research team. He worked as a research analyst at Jefferies, covering Greater China consumer companies, and at Credit Suisse. Chee holds a B.Sc. in Applied Mathematics from National University of Singapore and is a CFA® charterholder.

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

The Sub-Advisor for the Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth ETF

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 Sub-Advisor for the Polen Capital International Growth ETF

Todd Morris

Daniel Fields, CFA

Polen Capital Management, LLC
1825 NW Corporate Boulevard, Suite 300
Boca Raton, FL 33431

Todd Morris and Daniel Fields are the co-portfolio managers of the Fund. Morris is lead portfolio manager for the International Growth strategy. Morris joined Polen Capital in 2011. During his time at Polen Capital, he has served as a Research Analyst and the Director of Research. Prior to joining Polen Capital, Morris worked in research and marketing roles with Prudential Insurance and Millennium Global Asset Management, respectively, and served for seven years in the U.S. Navy. During his naval career, he navigated a warship on three deployments, taught at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and served with the U.S. Army in Iraq. Morris received a B.S. in History from the U.S. Naval Academy, where he was a student athlete, and an M.B.A. from Columbia Business School. Fields joined Polen Capital in 2017. He is co-portfolio manager of the International Growth strategy. Prior to joining Polen Capital, Fields spent eight years in Hong Kong where he worked for Gavekal Capital and Marshall Wace LLP as a research analyst evaluating Asian growth companies. He began his career at Fisher Investments as a junior analyst analyzing emerging markets companies. Fields received a B.S. in Finance from the University of Idaho and a M.S. in Global Finance from the NYU Stern School of Business and HKUST Business School. Fields 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 each 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 each Fund. You should not consider this performance data as an indication of future performance of each 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 each Fund is subject, or to the diversification requirements, specific tax restrictions and investment limitations imposed on each 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 Global Growth Strategy Composite

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Periods Ended December 31, 2024

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception January 1, 2015
Polen Capital Global Growth Strategy Composite Returns⁽¹⁾			
Net of fees / expenses	11.96%	7.85%	11.35%
Gross of fees / expenses	13.27%	8.95%	12.38%
MSCI All Country World[®] Index ("ACWI") (Net Dividend)⁽²⁾	17.49%	10.05%	9.22%

Polen Capital China Growth Strategy Composite

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Periods Ended December 31, 2024

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception August 1, 2021
Polen Capital China Growth Strategy Composite Returns⁽¹⁾			
Net of fees / expenses*	8.43%	n/a	-9.68%
Gross of fees / expenses	9.77%	n/a	-9.03%
MSCI China All Shares Index⁽²⁾	16.38%	-1.78%	-8.14%

Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth Strategy Composite

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Periods Ended December 31, 2024

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception January 1, 2022
Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth Strategy Composite Returns⁽¹⁾			
Net of fees / expenses	4.98%	n/a	-3.21%
Gross of fees / expenses	6.28%	n/a	-2.19%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index⁽²⁾	3.56%	4.44%	0.12%

Fund Management and Investment Styles — (Continued)

Polen Capital International Growth Strategy Composite Average Annual Total Returns For the Periods Ended December 31, 2024

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception January 1, 2017
Polen Capital International Growth Strategy Composite Returns⁽¹⁾			
Net of fees / expenses	-3.76%	0.56%	6.47%
Gross of fees / expenses	-2.62%	1.50%	7.43%
MSCI All Country World® Index (“ACWI”)⁽²⁾	5.53%	4.10%	6.22%

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

⁽¹⁾ 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 each Fund and, accordingly, each Fund would have lower performance results than those shown for the composite.

⁽²⁾ A description of each Index is located under Description on page 55 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 Global Growth Strategy:	0.85% on the first \$50 million 0.65% over \$50 million
Polen Capital China Growth Strategy	0.90% on the first \$50 million 0.75% over \$50 million
Polen Capital Emerging Market ex-China Growth Strategy	0.90% on the first \$50 million 0.75% over \$50 million
Polen Capital International Growth Strategy	0.85%

A complete list of Polen composites and performance results is available upon request.

Shareholder Services

How to Buy and Sell Shares

The Funds issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only Authorized Participants (“APs”) may acquire Shares directly from the Funds, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Funds, 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 a 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 Funds are 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 a Fund’s portfolio because the basket of Deposit Securities does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of a 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 such Fund. The IIV should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of each 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

Each 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 Funds, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by each Fund’s shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Funds, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Funds accommodate 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 Funds employ fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by each Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Funds and iM Global reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of NAV

Each 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 each Fund’s net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, each 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 a 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 Funds’ 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

Shareholder Services — (Continued)

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 Funds. 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 Funds 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

Each 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. Each 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

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Funds. Your investment in a Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

Each Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). As long as each Fund qualifies for treatment as a RIC and meets certain minimum distribution requirements, then it generally is not subject to federal income tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, a Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation as a regular corporation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

The tax legislation commonly referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act") made significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax rules for taxation of individuals and corporations, generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Many of the changes applicable to individuals are temporary and would apply only to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026. There were minor changes with respect to the specific rules only applicable to a RIC, such as the Funds. The Tax Act, however, made numerous other changes to the tax rules that may affect shareholders and the Funds. Subsequent legislation and administrative guidance has modified certain changes to the U.S. federal income tax rules made by the Tax Act which may, in addition, affect shareholders and the Funds. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor regarding how this legislation and the pending expiration of a number of its provisions affect your investment in the Funds.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or 401(k) plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when a Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (institutional investors only).

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

Distributions reported by a Fund as "qualified dividend income" are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that a Fund received in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the character of any distributions received from a Fund. In addition to the federal income tax, certain individuals, trusts and estates may be subject to a net investment income ("NII") tax of 3.8%. The NII tax is imposed on the lesser of: (i) the taxpayer's investment income, net of deductions properly allocable to such

income; or (ii) the amount by which the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds (\$250,000 for married individuals filing jointly, \$200,000 for unmarried individuals and \$125,000 for married individuals filing separately). Each Fund's distributions are includable in a shareholder's investment income for purposes of this NII tax. In addition, any capital gain realized by a shareholder upon a sale or redemption of Shares is includable in such shareholder's investment income for purposes of this NII tax. In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares' NAV when you purchased your Shares).

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

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by a Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% unless a lower treaty rate applies. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met.

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

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Your 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 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.

Each 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 a 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, a 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 Funds' 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 U.S. federal tax law of an investment in the Funds. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on the Funds' 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 Funds on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Funds. 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.

Shareholder Services — (Continued)

No fees are currently paid by the Funds 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 Funds or their 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 Funds 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 Funds' 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 Funds.

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 Funds' 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 Funds 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 a Fund particularly.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Funds' financial performance for the fiscal years or periods indicated. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The financial information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, is included in the Funds' Form N-CSR to Shareholders, which is available upon request.

Polen Capital Global Growth ETF Financial Highlights

For a capital share outstanding throughout each period

	Year Ended December 31, 2024	Period Ended December 31, 2023**
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.50	\$ 10.00
Income from investment operations:		
Net investment loss ¹	(0.02)	(0.01)
Net realized gain (loss) and net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investments and foreign currency	1.30	0.51
Total income from investment operations	1.28	0.50
Less distributions:		
From net investment income	—	—
From net realized gains	—	—
Total distributions	—	—
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 11.78	\$ 10.50
Market price, end of period	\$ 11.78	\$ 10.48
Net asset value total return	12.12% ²	5.03%+
Ratios/supplemental data:		
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$156,619	\$38,336
Ratios of total expenses to average net assets:		
Before fees waived	0.85%	0.85%*
After fees waived	0.85%	0.85%*
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets	(0.18)%	(0.41)%*
Portfolio turnover rate	17.61% ⁴	3.65%+, ³

+ Not annualized.

* Annualized.

** Commenced operations on August 29, 2023.

¹ Calculated based on the average shares outstanding methodology.

² The total return does not include the impact of financial statement rounding of the net asset value (NAV) per share and/or financial statement adjustments.

³ Portfolio turnover rate excludes securities received or delivered in-kind. The portfolio turnover rate including securities received or delivered in-kind was 3.65% for the period ended December 31, 2023.

⁴ Portfolio turnover rate excludes securities received or delivered in-kind. The portfolio turnover rate including securities received or delivered in-kind was 49.86% for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Financial Highlights — (Continued)

Polen Capital China Growth ETF Financial Highlights

For a capital share outstanding throughout the period

	Period Ended December 31, 2024**
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$10.00
Income from investment operations:	
Net investment income ¹	0.18
Net realized gain (loss) and net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investments and foreign currency	1.02
Total income from investment operations	1.20
Less distributions:	
From net investment income	(0.21)
From net realized gains	—
Total distributions	(0.21)
Net asset value, end of period	\$10.99
Market price, end of period	\$10.87
Net asset value total return	12.00%+
Ratios/supplemental data:	
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$1.374
Ratios of total expenses to average net assets:	
Including tax expense and before fees waived	5.65%*
Including tax expense and after fees waived	1.00%*, ²
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets including tax expense and fees waived	2.08%*, ²
Portfolio turnover rate	41.06%+

+ Not annualized.

* Annualized.

** Commenced operations on March 14, 2024.

¹ Calculated based on the average shares outstanding methodology.

² Ratio of total expenses to average net assets including tax expense after fees waived, and ratio of net investment income to average net assets including tax expense and fees waived includes a voluntary waiver of 4.65% and income tax expense of 4.65%.

Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth ETF Financial Highlights

For a capital share outstanding throughout the period

	Period Ended December 31, 2024**
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$10.00
Income from investment operations:	
Net investment income ¹	0.00 [^]
Net realized gain (loss) and net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investments and foreign currency	0.04 ²
Total income from investment operations	0.04
Less distributions:	
From net investment income	(0.01)
From net realized gains	—
Total distributions	(0.01)
Net asset value, end of period	\$10.03
Market price, end of period	\$10.04
Net asset value total return	0.39%+
Ratios/supplemental data:	
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$2,507
Ratios of total expenses to average net assets:	
Before fees waived	1.00%*
After fees waived	1.00%*
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.15%*
Portfolio turnover rate	7.03%+

+ Not annualized.

* Annualized.

** Commenced operations on September 11, 2024.

[^] Amount represents less than \$0.01 per share.

¹ Calculated based on the average shares outstanding methodology.

² The amount shown for a share outstanding does not correspond with the aggregate net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments due to the timing of purchases and redemptions of the Fund's shares in relation to fluctuating market values of the investments of the Fund.

Financial Highlights — (Continued)

Polen Capital International Growth ETF Financial Highlights

For a capital share outstanding throughout the period

	Period Ended December 31, 2024**
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.00
Income from investment operations:	
Net investment income ¹	0.04
Net realized gain (loss) and net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investments and foreign currency	(0.84)
Total income (loss) from investment operations	(0.80)
Less distributions:	
From net investment income	(0.03)
From net realized gains	—
Total distributions	(0.03)
Net asset value, end of period	<u>\$ 9.17</u>
Market price, end of period	<u>\$ 9.13</u>
Net asset value total return	(8.01)% ⁺
Ratios/supplemental data:	
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$26,583
Ratios of total expenses to average net assets:	
Before fees waived	0.85%*
After fees waived	0.85%*
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.46%*
Portfolio turnover rate	24.21% ⁺ ²

+ Not annualized.

* Annualized.

** Commenced operations on March 14, 2024.

¹ Calculated based on the average shares outstanding methodology.

² Portfolio turnover rate excludes securities received or delivered in-kind. The portfolio turnover rate including securities received or delivered in-kind was 24.21% for the period ended December 31, 2024.

Index Description

The MSCI All Country World® Index (“ACWI”) (Net Dividend) captures large and mid-cap representation across 23 Developed Markets and 24 Emerging Markets countries. With 2,933 constituents, the MSCI ACWI (Net Dividend) covers approximately 85% of the global investable equity opportunity.

The MSCI ACWI ex USA Index captures large and mid cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets countries (excluding the US) and 24 Emerging Markets countries. With 2,306 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the global equity opportunity set outside the US.

The MSCI China All Shares Index captures large and mid-cap representation across China A-shares, B-shares, H-shares, Red-chips, P-chips and foreign listings (e.g. ADRs). The index aims to reflect the opportunity set of China share classes listed in Hong Kong, Shanghai, Shenzhen and outside of China. It is based on the concept of the integrated MSCI China equity universe with China A-shares included.

The Morningstar Global Large-Stock Growth Category is a classification for mutual funds and ETFs that focus on large-cap stocks, both domestically and internationally, with a growth-oriented investment strategy. Funds in this category primarily invest in companies that are expected to experience faster-than-average growth in revenue, earnings, and/or market capitalization.

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.

Privacy Notice

The Funds may collect non-public personal information about you from the following sources:

- Information we receive about you on applications or other forms;
- Information you give us orally; and
- Information about your transactions with us.

We do not disclose any non-public personal information about our shareholders or former shareholders without the shareholder's authorization, except as required or permitted by applicable law or in response to inquiries from governmental authorities. We restrict access to your personal and account information to our employees who need to know that information to provide products and services to you and to the employees of our affiliates. We also may disclose that information to non-affiliated third parties (such as to brokers or custodians) only as permitted or required by applicable law and only as needed for us to provide agreed services to you.

We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to guard your non-public personal information.

If you hold shares of the Funds through a financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer, bank, or trust company, the privacy policy of your financial intermediary would govern how your non-public personal information would be shared with non-affiliated third parties.

For More Information

Statement of Additional Information:

The SAI contains additional information about the Funds. 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 Funds’ investments will be available in the Funds’ Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Funds’ Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Funds’ performance during the last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Funds’ annual and semi-annual financial statements.

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

SEC Contact Information:

If you have access to the Internet, you can view the SAI, the Funds’ Annual or Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders, when available, and other information about the Funds 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 Global Growth ETF	Global Growth	PCGG	53700T744	Y7A3
Polen Capital China Growth ETF	China Growth	PCCE	53700T728	Y7A5
Polen Capital Emerging Markets ex-China Growth ETF	Emerging Markets ex-China Growth	PCEM	53700T710	Y7A8
Polen Capital International Growth ETF	International Growth	PCIG	53700T736	Y7A6

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www.imgpfunds.com

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