



PROSPECTUS

February 28, 2025

WESTWOOD SALIENT ENHANCED MIDSTREAM INCOME ETF

TICKER SYMBOL: MDST

EXCHANGE: NYSE

WESTWOOD SALIENT ENHANCED ENERGY INCOME ETF

TICKER SYMBOL: WEEI

EXCHANGE: THE NASDAQ STOCK MARKET

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

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WESTWOOD SALIENT ENHANCED MIDSTREAM INCOME ETF

Investment Objectives

The Westwood Salient Enhanced Midstream Income ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide current income and capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾ (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.80%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.80%

(1) The Fund’s adviser will pay all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for advisory fees) excluding interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, and litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

Expense Example

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$82	\$255	\$444	\$990

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal period ended October 31, 2024, the portfolio turnover rate of the Fund was 47% of the average value of its portfolio. The portfolio turnover of the Fund may vary considerably from year to year.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings, if any, for investment purposes) in securities of Midstream (as defined below) North American corporations and Midstream U.S. master limited partnerships (“MLPs”) (collectively, “Midstream Investments”). MLPs are limited partnerships and limited liability companies that are publicly traded and are treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. The units for these entities are listed and traded on a U.S. securities exchange. The Fund invests in equity securities, such as common units and common shares, in Midstream Investments.

“Midstream” companies own and operate the logistical assets used in the energy sector and are engaged in (a) the treating, gathering, compression, processing, transmission and storage of natural gas and the transportation, fractionation and storage of natural gas liquids (primarily propane, ethane, butane and natural gasoline); (b) the gathering, transportation (including marine) and storage of crude oil; and (c) the transportation and storage of refined products (primarily gasoline, diesel fuel and jet fuel) and other hydrocarbon by-products. Midstream companies may also operate ancillary businesses, including the marketing of commodities and logistical services.

The Fund will invest 75% or more of its assets in Midstream Investments that are engaged in the Midstream Energy Infrastructure. Midstream Energy Infrastructure refers to energy infrastructure companies engaged in midstream activities involving energy commodities, including gathering and processing, liquefaction, pipeline transportation, rail terminaling, and storage. The Fund also may invest up to 20% of its net assets in non-Midstream Investments, including MLPs that operate (i) other assets that are used in the energy sector, including assets used in exploring developing, producing, generating, transporting, transmitting, storing, gathering, processing, refining, distributing, mining or marketing of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined products, coal or electricity, or (ii) that provide energy related services.

The Fund may directly invest up to but not more than 25% (or such higher amount as permitted by any applicable tax diversification rules) of total assets, at the time of investment, in equity securities of MLPs. This limit does not apply to securities issued by MLP affiliates, which are not treated as publicly traded partnerships for federal income tax purposes. The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest in a limited number of issuers.

The Fund may invest up to but not more than 15% of total assets in any single issuer. The Fund will invest primarily in companies located in North America, but the Fund may invest in companies located anywhere in the world.

The Fund will engage in covered call writing. The Fund currently expects to write call options for the purpose of generating realized gains and distributable cash flow to investors. The Fund will only write call options on securities that the Fund holds in its portfolio (i.e., covered calls). Each long security will likely have a corresponding call option written on it. A call option on a security is a contract that gives the holder of such call option the right to buy the security underlying the call option from the writer of such call option at a specified price at any time during the term of the option. At the time the call option is sold, the writer of a call option receives a premium (or call premium) from the buyer of such call option. If the Fund writes a call option on a security, the Fund has the obligation upon exercise of such call option to deliver the underlying security upon payment of the exercise price. When the Fund writes a call option, an amount equal to the premium received by the Fund will be recorded as a liability and will be subsequently adjusted to the current fair value of the option written. Premiums received from writing options that expire unexercised are treated by the Fund as realized gains from investments on the expiration date. If the Fund repurchases a written call option prior to its exercise, the difference between

the premium received and the amount paid to repurchase the option is treated as a realized gain or realized loss. If a call option is exercised, the premium is added to the proceeds from the sale of the underlying security in determining whether the Fund has realized a gain or loss. The Fund, as the writer of the option, bears the market risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the security underlying the written option. In other words, the Fund can lose money if: (1) the Fund's equity positions go down in value or (2) the price of an underlying equity exceeds the call option strike price at expiration or an open option position is closed for more than the premium the Fund received at the initial sale. Under normal market conditions, the Fund expects that it will sell call options in an amount that is 80% or more of the value of the equity investments in the Fund's portfolio.

The term "Enhanced" in the Fund's name refers to the income generated from the Fund's investment in Midstream Investments coupled with the income generated from the Fund's covered call strategy.

The Fund may also utilize standardized exchange-traded and FLEXible EXchange® ("FLEX") options issued and guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC"). FLEX Options are customized options contracts that trade on an exchange but provide investors with the ability to customize key contract terms like strike price, style and expiration date while achieving price discovery in competitive, transparent auctions markets and avoiding the counterparty exposure of "over-the-counter" ("OTC") options positions. Like traditional exchange-traded options, FLEX Options are guaranteed for settlement by the OCC, a market clearinghouse that guarantees performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts.

The investment process of the Fund's investment adviser, Westwood Management Corp. (the "Adviser") is designed to generate returns by investing in a portfolio of Midstream Investments. Returns are typically driven by the distribution yield, covered call premiums generated, growth in the underlying investments' cash distributions and potential stock price appreciation, if any. The Adviser maintains proprietary business valuation models and analyses key variables such as cash flow stability, growth profile, commodity price sensitivity, balance sheet strength, hedging profile, management strength, competitive landscape and other factors. The Adviser employs a "bottom up" research-driven stock selection process with an emphasis on the opportunity set and growth prospects for each target investment. Changes in the laws of the United States, including tax laws and regulations, could result in the inability of the Fund to operate as described in this prospectus and the SAI and could adversely affect the Fund (see "Tax Law Change Risk" below).

As a result of the Fund's investment strategy, the Fund may engage in frequent and active trading.

The percentage limitations applicable to the portfolio described above apply at the time of investment, and the Fund will review its holdings at least quarterly to confirm it is in compliance with its policy of investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of Midstream Investments. If during such review it is determined that the Fund has invested less than 80% of assets in securities of Midstream Investments, the Fund will be required to make future purchases of securities in a manner so as to come into compliance with this investment policy.

Principal Investment Risks

As with any mutual fund or ETF, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Many factors influence a mutual fund's performance. An investment in the Fund is not intended to constitute a complete investment program and should not be viewed as such. All securities investing and trading activities risk the loss of capital. The principal risks of investing in the Fund, which could adversely affect its net asset value and total return, are:

Equity Securities Risk: The risks associated with investing in equity securities of companies include the financial and operational risks faced by individual companies, the risk that the stock markets, sectors and industries in which the Fund invests may experience periods of turbulence and instability, and the general risk that domestic and global economies may go through periods of decline and cyclical change.

Industry Specific Risk: Midstream Investments in which the Fund invests, are subject to risks specific to the industry they serve, including the following:

- Fluctuations in commodity prices may impact the volume of commodities transported, processed, stored or distributed.
- Reduced volumes of natural gas or other energy commodities available for transporting, processing, storing or distributing may affect the profitability of a company or MLP.
- Slowdowns in new construction and acquisitions can limit growth potential.
- A sustained reduced demand for crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products that could adversely affect revenues and cash flows.
- Depletion of the natural gas reserves or other commodities if not replaced, which could impact the ability of the Midstream company or MLP to make distributions.
- Changes in the regulatory environment could adversely affect the profitability of companies.
- Extreme weather or other natural disasters could impact the value of Midstream securities.
- Rising interest rates which could result in a higher cost of capital and divert investors into other investment opportunities.
- Threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets could impact the market for Midstream securities.
- Global events, including particularly in Russia, Ukraine, Western Europe and the Middle East and including government stability specifically, could have positive or negative effects on the U.S. economy, and financial and commodities markets.

MLPs Risk: Investments in the debt and equity securities of MLPs involve risks that differ from investments in the debt and equity securities of corporate issuers, including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the partnership, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the partnership and its general partner, cash flow risks, dilution risks and risks related to the general partner's right to require unitholders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price. The Fund and its shareholders are not eligible for a tax deduction based on income received from MLPs that is available to individuals who invest directly in MLPs.

Covered Call Strategy Risk: When the Fund writes call options on securities in its portfolio, it receives cash but limits its opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of the underlying instrument to the exercise price (plus the premium received). The maximum potential gain on the underlying security will be equal to the difference between the exercise price and the purchase price of the underlying instrument at the time the option is written, plus the premium received. In a rising market, the option

may require an underlying instrument to be sold at an exercise price that is lower than would be received if the instrument was sold at the market price. If a call expires, the Fund realizes a gain in the amount of the premium received, but because there may have been a decline (unrealized loss) in the market value of the underlying instrument during the option period, the loss realized may exceed such gain. If the underlying instrument declines by more than the option premium the Fund receives, there will be a loss on the overall transaction.

Concentration Risk: The Fund concentrates its investments in issuers of one or more particular industries to the extent permitted by applicable regulatory guidance. There is a risk that those issuers (or industry sector) will perform poorly and negatively impact the Fund. Concentration risk results from maintaining exposure (long or short) to issuers conducting business in a specific industry. The risk of concentrating investments in a limited number of issuers in a particular industry is that the Fund will be more susceptible to market, economic, political, regulatory, and other conditions and risks associated with that industry than a fund that does not concentrate its investments and invests more broadly across industries and sectors.

ETF Risks: Because the Fund's shares are traded on an exchange, they are subject to additional risks:

- **Authorized Participant Concentration Risk:** Only an Authorized Participant (as defined in the "How to Buy and Sell Shares" section of this prospectus) may engage in creation and redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as Authorized Participants. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may trade at a discount to net asset value ("NAV") and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.
- **Costs of Buying or Selling Fund Shares:** Investors buying or selling Fund shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by those brokers. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for Fund shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Fund shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread". The bid/ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if the Fund's shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- **Fluctuation of Net Asset Value Risk:** While the Fund's shares are listed on the Exchange and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market price, NAV of the Fund's shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the shares on the Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether the shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for the shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund's holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time.

- Marketing Trading Risk:** The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including disruptions to the creation and redemption processes of the Fund, losses from trading in secondary markets, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for shares. The NAV of shares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's securities holdings. The market prices of shares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV and supply and demand on the Exchange. The Fund cannot predict whether shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. Any of these factors, discussed above and further below, may lead to shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's NAV. However, because shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units at NAV, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of the Fund are not likely to be sustained over the long term. While the creation-redemption feature is designed to make it more likely that the Fund's shares normally will trade on the Exchange at prices close to the Fund's next calculated NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with the Fund's NAV due to timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, Authorized Participants, or other market participants, and during periods of significant market volatility, may result in trading prices for shares of the Fund that differ significantly from its NAV. Authorized Participants may be less willing to create or redeem Fund shares if there is a lack of an active market for such shares or its underlying investments, which may contribute to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

Absence of Prior Active Market. While the Fund's shares are listed on an exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares.

Trading Issues. Trading in shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in shares on an exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of an exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Shares of the Fund, similar to shares of other issuers listed on a stock exchange, may be sold short and are therefore subject to the risk of increased volatility and price decreases associated with being sold short.

The remaining risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Liquidity Risk: Although common units of MLPs trade on the exchanges, certain securities may trade less frequently than those of larger companies due to their smaller capitalizations. In the event certain securities experience limited trading volumes, the prices may display abrupt or erratic movements at times. Additionally, it may be more difficult for the Fund to buy and sell significant amounts of such securities without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices. As a result, these securities may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Adviser believes it is desirable to do so. The Fund's investment in securities that are less actively traded or over time experience decreased trading volume may restrict its ability to take advantage of other market opportunities or to dispose of securities. This also may affect adversely the Fund's ability to make dividend distributions.

Market Risk: Market risk is the risk that the markets on which the Fund's investments trade will increase or decrease in value. Prices may fluctuate widely over short or extended periods in response to company, market or economic news. Markets also tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. If there is a general decline in the securities and other markets, your investment in the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests.

Counterparty Risk: In general, a derivative contract typically involves leverage, i.e., it provides exposure to potential gain or loss from a change in the level of the market price of a security, currency or commodity (or a basket or index) in a notional amount that exceeds the amount of cash or assets required to establish or maintain the derivative contract. Many of these derivative contracts will be privately negotiated in the OTC market. These contracts also involve exposure to credit risk, since contract performance depends in part on the financial condition of the counterparty. If a privately negotiated OTC contract calls for payments by the Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if a counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the Fund may not receive payments owed under the contract, or such payments may be delayed under such circumstances and the value of agreements with such counterparty can be expected to decline, potentially resulting in losses by the Fund.

FLEX Options Risk: The Fund bears the risk that the OCC will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the FLEX Options contracts. In the unlikely event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses. Additionally, FLEX Options may be less liquid than certain other securities, such as standardized options. In less liquid markets for the FLEX Options, the Fund may have difficulty closing out certain FLEX Options positions at desired times and prices. In connection with the creation and redemption of Shares, to the extent market participants are not willing or able to enter into FLEX Option transactions with the Fund at prices that reflect the market price of the Shares, the Fund's NAV and, in turn the share price of the Fund, could be negatively impacted.

Management Risk: Unlike many ETFs that have a passive investment strategy, the Fund is actively managed. The Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value, or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security, commodity or investment strategy may prove to be incorrect, and may cause the Fund to incur losses. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's investment techniques and decisions will produce the desired results.

Market Events Risk: Events in the U.S. and global financial markets, including actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times, and for varying periods of time, result in unusually high market volatility, which could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause the Fund to experience illiquidity, shareholder redemptions, or other potentially adverse effects. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets could negatively affect issuers worldwide. Banks and financial services companies could suffer losses if interest rates rise or economic conditions deteriorate.

Non-Diversification Risk: The Fund is a non-diversified fund. Because the Fund may invest in securities of a smaller number of issuers, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer than a fund that invests more widely, which may, therefore, have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Options Risk: Options give the holder of the option the right to buy (or to sell) a position in an underlying asset, at a set price and time. Options trading is a highly specialized activity that involves unique investment techniques and risks. The value of options can be highly volatile, and their use can result in loss if the Adviser is incorrect in its expectation of price fluctuations. Options are subject to correlation risk because there may be an imperfect correlation between the options and the underlying asset that cause a given transaction to fail to achieve its objectives. The successful use of options depends on the Adviser's ability to correctly predict future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and such assets. Options are also particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk.

Portfolio Turnover Risk: The Fund is generally expected to engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objectives. A higher turnover rate (100% or more) will involve correspondingly greater transaction costs, which will be borne directly by the Fund, may have an adverse impact on performance, and may increase the potential for more taxable distributions being paid to shareholders, including short-term capital gains that are taxed at ordinary income rates. To the extent the Fund engages in short sales (which are not included in calculating the portfolio turnover rate), the transaction costs incurred by the Fund are likely to be greater than the transaction costs incurred by a mutual fund that does not take short positions and has a similar portfolio turnover rate.

Tax Risk: The Fund's ability to meet its objective will depend, in part, on the level of taxable income and distributions received from the equity securities in which the Fund invests. If an MLP were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, such MLP would be obligated to pay federal income tax on its income at the corporate tax rate and the amount of cash available for distribution would be reduced and distributions received by the Fund would be taxed under federal income tax laws applicable to corporate dividends (as dividend income, return of capital, or capital gain).

MLPs restructuring their debts as a result of a decline in oil prices and a decline in value of energy-related properties could result in the receipt of cancellation of debt income by MLP partners, including the Fund. The receipt of this taxable income by the Fund will result in increased net income required to be distributed by the Fund, without corresponding cash distributions from the MLPs. The Fund might need to sell assets that it might not otherwise wish to sell in order to pay the required distributions.

In addition, the Fund faces the risk that it could fail to qualify as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and the risk of changes in tax laws or regulations, or interpretations thereof, which could adversely affect any or all of the Fund, the MLPs and other portfolio companies in which the Fund invests. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 generally allows individuals and certain other non-corporate entities, such as partnerships, a deduction for 20% of "qualified publicly traded partnership income" such as income from MLPs. However, the law does not include any provision for a RIC to pass the character of its qualified publicly traded partnership income through to its shareholders. As a result, an investor who invests directly in MLPs will be able to receive the benefit of that deduction, while a shareholder in the Fund will not. The federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of an investment in Fund shares will depend on the facts of each investor's situation. Investors are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the specific tax consequences that may affect such investors.

Tax Law Change Risk: Changes in tax laws or regulations, or interpretations thereof in the future, could adversely affect the Fund or the MLPs in which the Fund invests. Any such changes could negatively impact the Fund's common shareholders. Legislation could also negatively impact the amount and tax characterization of distributions received by the Fund's common shareholders.

Please see "Discussion of Principal and Non-Principal Risks" in the Fund's prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Fund.

Performance

Performance information will be available after the Fund completes a full calendar year of operations. Updated performance information, current through the most recent month end, is available by calling 1-800-994-0755 or by visiting www.westwoodetfs.com.

Investment Adviser/Portfolio Managers

Westwood Management Corp. serves as investment adviser to the Fund. The Fund is team managed and all investment decisions are made jointly and primarily by the team. The members of the Fund's team are Gregory A. Reid, President – Real Assets at the Adviser, Frank T. Gardner III, CFA® (Ted Gardner), Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager at the Adviser, and Parag Sanghani, CFA®, Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager at the Adviser. Mr. Gardner, Mr. Reid and Mr. Sanghani have managed the Fund since its inception in April, 2024.

Vident Asset Management (“Vident” or the “Sub-Adviser”) is the trading sub-adviser to the Fund. The Fund is managed by Rafael Zayas, CFA®, Senior Vice President and Head of Portfolio Management & Trading, Yin Bhuyan, Senior Portfolio Manager, and Austin Wen, CFA®, Senior Portfolio Manager. Mr. Zayas and Mr. Wen have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in April, 2024 and Ms. Bhuyan has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since February, 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

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

Information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund's website at www.westwoodetfs.com.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or some combination thereof), unless your investment is in an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

WESTWOOD SALIENT ENHANCED ENERGY INCOME ETF

Investment Objectives

The Westwood Salient Enhanced Energy Income ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide current income and capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾ (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.85%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.85%

(1) The Fund’s adviser will pay all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for advisory fees) excluding interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, and litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

Expense Example

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

1 Year	3 Years	3 Years	3 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 are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal period ended October 31, 2024, the portfolio turnover rate of the Fund was 14% of the average value of its portfolio. The portfolio turnover of the Fund may vary considerably from year to year.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings, if any, for investment purposes) in securities of Energy Companies (as defined below). The Fund invests primarily in equity securities of Energy Companies. The Fund may invest in Energy Companies of any size market capitalization.

The Fund considers Energy Companies to include companies in the Global Industry Classification Standard (“GICS”) energy sector and companies in any other GICS sectors that derive at least 50% of their revenues or profits from exploration, development, production, gathering, transportation, processing, storing, refining, distribution, mining or marketing, of natural gas, natural gas liquids (including propane), crude oil, refined petroleum products, petrochemicals, electricity, coal, uranium, hydrogen or other energy sources, renewable energy production, renewable energy equipment, energy storage, carbon, carbon dioxide, carbon dioxide and fugitive methane (“greenhouse gases”) mitigation and management (i.e., providing services to other companies to reduce their greenhouse emissions, including transportation and underground storage of carbon dioxide and mitigation of methane leakage usually through direct capture such as in landfills), as well as electric transmission, distribution, storage and system reliability support. Energy Companies also include companies providing engineering, consulting and construction services that derive at least 50% of their revenues or profits from the above, all of which are selected by the Fund’s investment adviser.

The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest in a limited number of issuers.

The Fund may invest up to but not more than 25% of total assets in any single issuer. The Fund will invest mostly in companies located in North America.

The Fund will engage in covered call writing. The Fund currently expects to write call options for the purpose of generating realized gains and distributable cash flow to investors. The Fund will only write call options on securities that the Fund holds in its portfolio (i.e., covered calls). Each long security will likely have a corresponding call option written on it. A call option on a security is a contract that gives the holder of such call option the right to buy the security underlying the call option from the writer of such call option at a specified price at any time during the term of the option. At the time the call option is sold, the writer of a call option receives a premium (or call premium) from the buyer of such call option. If the Fund writes a call option on a security, the Fund has the obligation upon exercise of such call option to deliver the underlying security upon payment of the exercise price. When the Fund writes a call option, an amount equal to the premium received by the Fund will be recorded as a liability and will be subsequently adjusted to the current fair value of the option written. Premiums received from writing options that expire unexercised are treated by the Fund as realized gains from investments on the expiration date. If the Fund repurchases a written call option prior to its exercise, the difference between the premium received and the amount paid to repurchase the option is treated as a realized gain or realized loss. If a call option is exercised, the premium is added to the proceeds from the sale of the underlying security in determining whether the Fund has realized a gain or loss. The Fund, as the writer of the option, bears the market risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the security underlying the written option. In other words, the Fund can lose money if: (1) the Fund’s equity positions go down in value or (2) the price of an underlying equity exceeds the call option strike price at expiration or an open option position is closed for more than the premium the Fund received at the initial sale. Under normal market conditions, the Fund expects that it will sell call options in an amount that is 80% or more of the value of the equity investments in the Fund’s portfolio.

The term “Enhanced” in the Fund’s name refers to the income generated from the Fund’s investment in Energy Companies coupled with the income generated from the Fund’s covered call strategy.

The Fund may also utilize standardized exchange-traded and FLEXible EXchange® (“FLEX”) options issued and guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”). FLEX Options are customized options contracts that trade on an exchange but provide investors with the ability to customize key contract terms like strike price, style and expiration date while achieving price discovery in competitive, transparent auctions markets and avoiding the counterparty exposure of “over-the-counter” (“OTC”) options positions. Like traditional exchange-traded options, FLEX Options are guaranteed for settlement by the OCC, a market clearinghouse that guarantees performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts.

The investment process of the Fund’s investment adviser, Westwood Management Corp. (the “Adviser”) is designed to generate returns by investing in a portfolio of publicly traded Energy Companies. Returns are typically driven by the distribution yield, covered call premiums generated, growth in the underlying investments’ cash distributions and potential stock price appreciation, if any. The Adviser maintains proprietary valuation models and analyzes key variables such as cash flow, growth profile, commodity price sensitivity, balance sheet strength, hedging profile, management strength, competitive landscape and other factors. The Adviser employs a “bottom up” research-driven stock selection process with an emphasis on the opportunity set and growth prospects for each target investment. Changes in the laws of the United States, including tax laws and regulations, could result in the inability of the Fund to operate as described in this prospectus and the SAI and could adversely affect the Fund (see “Tax Law Change Risk” below).

As a result of the Fund’s investment strategy, the Fund may engage in frequent and active trading.

The percentage limitations applicable to the portfolio described above apply at the time of investment, and the Fund will review its holdings at least quarterly to confirm it is in compliance with its policy of investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of Energy Companies. If during such review it is determined that the Fund has invested less than 80% of assets in securities of Energy Companies, the Fund will be required to make future purchases of securities in a manner so as to come into compliance with this investment policy.

Principal Investment Risks

As with any mutual fund or ETF, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Many factors influence a mutual fund’s performance. An investment in the Fund is not intended to constitute a complete investment program and should not be viewed as such. All securities investing and trading activities risk the loss of capital. The principal risks of investing in the Fund, which could adversely affect its net asset value and total return, are:

Equity Securities Risk: The risks associated with investing in equity securities of companies include the financial and operational risks faced by individual companies, the risk that the stock markets, sectors and industries in which the Fund invests may experience periods of turbulence and instability, and the general risk that domestic and global economies may go through periods of decline and cyclical change.

Industry Specific Risk: The Energy Companies in which the Fund invests, are subject to risks specific to the industry they serve, including the following:

Energy Sector Risk. The Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the energy sector. Companies operating in the energy sector are subject to risks including, but not limited to, economic growth, worldwide demand, political instability in the regions that the companies operate, government regulation stipulating rates charged by utilities, interest rate sensitivity, oil price volatility, energy conservation, environmental policies, depletion of resources, and the cost of providing the specific utility services and other factors that they cannot control.

The energy sector is cyclical and is highly dependent on commodity prices; prices and supplies of energy may fluctuate significantly over short and long periods of time due to, among other things, national and international political changes, OPEC policies, changes in relationships among OPEC members and between OPEC and oil-importing nations, the regulatory environment, taxation policies, and the economy of the key energy-consuming countries. Commodity prices have recently been subject to increased volatility and declines, which may negatively affect companies in which the Fund invests.

Companies in the energy sector may be adversely affected by terrorism, natural disasters or other catastrophes. Companies in the energy sector are at risk of civil liability from accidents resulting in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims and risk of loss from terrorism and natural disasters. Disruptions in the oil industry or shifts in fuel consumption may significantly impact companies in this sector. Significant oil and gas deposits are located in emerging markets countries where corruption and security may raise significant risks, in addition to the other risks of investing in emerging markets.

Companies in the energy sector may also be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates, tax treatment, government regulation and intervention, negative perception, efforts at energy conservation and world events in the regions in which the companies operate (e.g., expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital, military coups, social unrest, violence or labor unrest). Because a significant portion of revenues of companies in this sector is derived from a relatively small number of customers that are largely comprised of governmental entities and utilities, governmental budget constraints may have a significant impact on the stock prices of companies in this sector. The energy sector is highly regulated. Entities operating in the energy sector are subject to significant regulation of nearly every aspect of their operations by federal, state and local governmental agencies. Such regulation can change rapidly or over time in both scope and intensity. Stricter laws, regulations or enforcement policies could be enacted in the future which would likely increase compliance costs and may materially adversely affect the financial performance of companies in the energy sector.

A downturn in the energy sector of the economy, adverse political, legislative or regulatory developments or other events could have a larger impact on the Fund than on an investment company that does not invest a substantial portion of its assets in the energy sector. At times, the performance of securities of companies in the energy sector may lag the performance of other sectors or the broader market as a whole. The price of oil, natural gas and other fossil fuels may decline and/or experience significant volatility, which could adversely impact companies operating in the energy sector.

Oil and Gas Companies Risk. The profitability of oil and gas companies is related to worldwide energy prices, including all sources of energy, and exploration and production costs. The price of oil and gas, the earnings of oil and gas companies, and the value of such companies' securities can be extremely volatile. Such companies are also subject to risks of changes in commodity prices, changes in the global supply of and demand for oil and gas, interest rates, exchange rates, the price of oil and gas, the prices of competitive energy services, the imposition of import controls, world events, friction with certain oil-producing countries and between the governments of the United States and other major exporters of oil to the United States, actions of OPEC, negative perception and publicity, depletion of resources, development of alternative energy sources, energy conservation, technological developments, labor relations and general economic conditions, as well as market, economic and political risks of the countries where oil and gas companies are located or do business, fluctuations caused by events relating to international

politics, including political instability, expropriation, social unrest and acts of war, acts of terrorism, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects and tax and other governmental regulatory policies. Oil and gas companies operate in a highly competitive and cyclical industry, with intense price competition. A significant portion of their revenues may depend on a relatively small number of customers, including governmental entities and utilities.

Oil and gas companies are exposed to significant and numerous operating hazards. Oil and gas equipment and services, as well as oil and gas exploration and production, can be significantly affected by natural disasters and adverse weather conditions in the regions in which they operate. The revenues of oil and gas companies may be negatively affected by contract termination and renegotiation. Oil and gas companies are subject to, and may be adversely affected by, extensive federal, state, local and foreign laws, rules and regulations. Oil and gas exploration and production companies may also be adversely affected by environmental damage claims and other types of litigation. Laws and regulations protecting the environment may expose oil and gas companies to liability for the conduct of or conditions caused by others or for acts that complied with all applicable laws at the time they were performed. The international operations of oil and gas companies expose them to risks associated with instability and changes in economic and political conditions, social unrest and acts of war, foreign currency fluctuations, changes in foreign regulations and other risks inherent to international business. Such companies may also have significant capital investments or operations in, or engage in transactions involving, emerging market countries, which may increase these risks.

Midstream Energy Companies Risk. Midstream energy companies that provide crude oil, refined product and natural gas services are subject to supply and demand fluctuations in the markets they serve which may be impacted by a wide range of factors, including fluctuating commodity prices, weather, increased conservation, increased governmental or environmental regulation, depletion, rising interest rates, declines in domestic or foreign production, accidents or catastrophic events, increasing operating expenses and economic conditions.

Marine Shipping Energy Companies Risk. Marine shipping energy companies are primarily marine transporters of natural gas, crude oil or refined petroleum products. Marine shipping companies are exposed to many of the same risks as other energy companies. The highly cyclical nature of the marine transportation industry may lead to volatile changes in charter rates and vessel values, which may adversely affect the revenues, profitability and cash flows of energy companies with marine transportation assets. Fluctuations in charter rates result from changes in the supply and demand for vessel capacity and changes in the supply and demand for certain energy commodities. Changes in demand for transportation of commodities over longer distances and supply of vessels to carry those commodities may materially affect revenues, profitability and cash flows. The value of marine transportation vessels may fluctuate and could adversely affect the value of shipping company securities in the Fund's portfolio. Declining marine transportation values could affect the ability of shipping companies to raise cash by limiting their ability to refinance their vessels, thereby adversely impacting such company's liquidity. Shipping company vessels are at risk of damage or loss because of events such as mechanical failure, collision, human error, war, terrorism, piracy, cargo loss and bad weather. In addition, changing economic, regulatory and political conditions in some countries, including political and military conflicts, have from time to time resulted in attacks on vessels, mining of waterways, piracy, terrorism, labor strikes, boycotts and government requisitioning of vessels. These sorts of events could interfere with shipping lanes and result in market disruptions and a significant reduction in cash flow for the shipping companies.

Geopolitical Risk. Global political and economic instability could affect the operations of energy companies in unpredictable ways, including through disruptions of natural resource supplies and markets and the resulting volatility in commodity prices. Market disruptions arising out of geopolitical events could also prevent the Fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner.

Covered Call Strategy Risk: When the Fund writes call options on securities in its portfolio, it receives cash but limits its opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of the underlying instrument to the exercise price (plus the premium received). The maximum potential gain on the underlying security will be equal to the difference between the exercise price and the purchase price of the underlying instrument at the time the option is written, plus the premium received. In a rising market, the option may require an underlying instrument to be sold at an exercise price that is lower than would be received if the instrument was sold at the market price. If a call expires, the Fund realizes a gain in the amount of the premium received, but because there may have been a decline (unrealized loss) in the market value of the underlying instrument during the option period, the loss realized may exceed such gain. If the underlying instrument declines by more than the option premium the Fund receives, there will be a loss on the overall transaction.

Concentration Risk: The Fund concentrates its investments in issuers of one or more particular industries to the extent permitted by applicable regulatory guidance. There is a risk that those issuers (or industry sector) will perform poorly and negatively impact the Fund. Concentration risk results from maintaining exposure (long or short) to issuers conducting business in a specific industry. The risk of concentrating investments in a limited number of issuers in a particular industry is that the Fund will be more susceptible to market, economic, political, regulatory, and other conditions and risks associated with that industry than a fund that does not concentrate its investments and invests more broadly across industries and sectors.

ETF Risks: Because the Fund's shares are traded on an exchange, they are subject to additional risks:

- **Authorized Participant Concentration Risk:** Only an Authorized Participant (as defined in the "How to Buy and Sell Shares" section of this prospectus) may engage in creation and redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as Authorized Participants. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.
- **Costs of Buying or Selling Fund Shares:** Investors buying or selling Fund shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by those brokers. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for Fund shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Fund shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread". The bid/ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if the Fund's shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

- **Fluctuation of Net Asset Value Risk:** While the Fund's shares are listed on the Exchange and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market price, NAV of the Fund's shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the shares on the Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether the shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for the shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund's holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time.
- **Marketing Trading Risk:** The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including disruptions to the creation and redemption processes of the Fund, losses from trading in secondary markets, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for shares. The NAV of shares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's securities holdings. The market prices of shares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV and supply and demand on the Exchange. The Fund cannot predict whether shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. Any of these factors, discussed above and further below, may lead to shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's NAV. However, because shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units at NAV, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of the Fund are not likely to be sustained over the long term. While the creation-redemption feature is designed to make it more likely that the Fund's shares normally will trade on the Exchange at prices close to the Fund's next calculated NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with the Fund's NAV due to timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, Authorized Participants, or other market participants, and during periods of significant market volatility, may result in trading prices for shares of the Fund that differ significantly from its NAV. Authorized Participants may be less willing to create or redeem Fund shares if there is a lack of an active market for such shares or its underlying investments, which may contribute to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

Absence of Prior Active Market. While the Fund's shares are listed on an exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares.

Trading Issues. Trading in shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in shares on an exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of an exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Shares of the Fund, similar to shares of other issuers listed on a stock exchange, may be sold short and are therefore subject to the risk of increased volatility and price decreases associated with being sold short.

The remaining risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Liquidity Risk: Although common units of MLPs trade on the exchanges, certain securities may trade less frequently than those of larger companies due to their smaller capitalizations. In the event certain securities experience limited trading volumes, the prices may display abrupt or erratic movements at times. Additionally, it may be more difficult for the Fund to buy and sell significant amounts of such securities without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices. As a result, these securities may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Adviser believes it is desirable to do so. The Fund’s investment in securities that are less actively traded or over time experience decreased trading volume may restrict its ability to take advantage of other market opportunities or to dispose of securities. This also may affect adversely the Fund’s ability to make dividend distributions.

Market Risk: Market risk is the risk that the markets on which the Fund’s investments trade will increase or decrease in value. Prices may fluctuate widely over short or extended periods in response to company, market or economic news. Markets also tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. If there is a general decline in the securities and other markets, your investment in the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests.

Counterparty Risk: In general, a derivative contract typically involves leverage, i.e., it provides exposure to potential gain or loss from a change in the level of the market price of a security, currency or commodity (or a basket or index) in a notional amount that exceeds the amount of cash or assets required to establish or maintain the derivative contract. Many of these derivative contracts will be privately negotiated in the OTC market. These contracts also involve exposure to credit risk, since contract performance depends in part on the financial condition of the counterparty. If a privately negotiated OTC contract calls for payments by the Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if a counterparty’s creditworthiness declines, the Fund may not receive payments owed under the contract, or such payments may be delayed under such circumstances and the value of agreements with such counterparty can be expected to decline, potentially resulting in losses by the Fund.

FLEX Options Risk: The Fund bears the risk that the OCC will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the FLEX options contracts. In the unlikely event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses. Additionally, FLEX options may be less liquid than certain other securities, such as standardized options. In less liquid markets for the FLEX Options, the Fund may have difficulty closing out certain FLEX options positions at desired times and prices. In connection with the creation and redemption of Shares, to the extent market participants are not willing or able to enter into FLEX option transactions with the Fund at prices that reflect the market price of the Shares, the Fund’s NAV and, in turn the share price of the Fund, could be negatively impacted.

Management Risk: Unlike many ETFs that have a passive investment strategy, the Fund is actively managed. The Adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, relative value, or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security, commodity or investment strategy may prove to be incorrect, and may cause the Fund to incur losses. There can be no assurance that the Adviser’s investment techniques and decisions will produce the desired results.

Market Events Risk: Events in the U.S. and global financial markets, including actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times, and for varying periods of time, result in unusually high market volatility, which could negatively impact the Fund’s performance and cause the Fund to experience illiquidity, shareholder redemptions, or other potentially adverse effects. Reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets could negatively affect issuers worldwide. Banks and financial services companies could suffer losses if interest rates rise or economic conditions deteriorate.

Non-Diversification Risk: The Fund is a non-diversified fund. Because the Fund may invest in securities of a smaller number of issuers, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer than a fund that invests more widely, which may, therefore, have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Options Risk: Options give the holder of the option the right to buy (or to sell) a position in an underlying asset, at a set price and time. Options trading is a highly specialized activity that involves unique investment techniques and risks. The value of options can be highly volatile, and their use can result in loss if the Adviser is incorrect in its expectation of price fluctuations. Options are subject to correlation risk because there may be an imperfect correlation between the options and the underlying asset that cause a given transaction to fail to achieve its objectives. The successful use of options depends on the Adviser's ability to correctly predict future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and such assets. Options are also particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk.

Portfolio Turnover Risk: The Fund is generally expected to engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objectives. A higher turnover rate (100% or more) will involve correspondingly greater transaction costs, which will be borne directly by the Fund, may have an adverse impact on performance, and may increase the potential for more taxable distributions being paid to shareholders, including short-term capital gains that are taxed at ordinary income rates. To the extent the Fund engages in short sales (which are not included in calculating the portfolio turnover rate), the transaction costs incurred by the Fund are likely to be greater than the transaction costs incurred by a mutual fund that does not take short positions and has a similar portfolio turnover rate.

Tax Law Change Risk: Changes in tax laws or regulations, or interpretations thereof in the future, could adversely affect the Fund or the Energy Companies in which the Fund invests. Any such changes could negatively impact the Fund's common shareholders. Legislation could also negatively impact the amount and tax characterization of distributions received by the Fund's common shareholders.

Please see "Discussion of Principal and Non-Principal Risks" in the Fund's prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Fund.

Performance

Performance information will be available after the Fund completes a full calendar year of operations. Updated performance information, current through the most recent month end, is available by calling 1-800-994-0755 or by visiting www.westwoodetfs.com.

Investment Adviser/Portfolio Managers

Westwood Management Corp. serves as investment adviser to the Fund. The Fund is team managed and all investment decisions are made jointly and primarily by the team. The members of the Fund's team are Gregory A. Reid, President – Real Assets at the Adviser, Frank T. Gardner III, CFA® (Ted Gardner), Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager at the Adviser, and Parag Sanghani, CFA®, Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager at the Adviser. Mr. Gardner, Mr. Reid and Mr. Sanghani have managed the Fund since its inception in April, 2024.

Vident Asset Management ("Vident" or the "Sub-Adviser") is the trading sub-adviser to the Fund. The Fund is managed by Rafael Zayas, CFA®, Senior Vice President and Head of Portfolio Management & Trading, Yin Bhuyan, Senior Portfolio Manager and Austin Wen, CFA®, Senior Portfolio Manager. Mr. Zayas and Mr. Wen have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in April, 2024 and Ms. Bhuyan has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since February, 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

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

Information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at www.westwoodetfs.com.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or some combination thereof), unless your investment is in an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

Investment Restrictions

The percentage restrictions referenced in this prospectus or the associated statement of additional information (“SAI”) concerning borrowing must be met at all times. All other percentage restrictions referenced in this prospectus or the SAI are measured at the time of investment, whether or not the particular percentage restriction uses such language. With the exception of the restrictions on borrowing, if a percentage restriction on investment or use of assets discussed in any prospectus related to a Fund is adhered to at the time a transaction is effected, a later increase or decrease in such percentage resulting from changes in values of securities or loans or amounts of net assets or security characteristics will not be considered a violation of the restriction, except that a Fund will take reasonably practicable steps to attempt to continuously monitor and comply with its liquidity standards. Also, if a Fund receives subscription rights to purchase securities of an issuer whose securities the Fund holds, and if the Fund exercises such subscription rights at a time when the Fund’s portfolio holdings of securities of that issuer would otherwise exceed a limit, it will not constitute a violation if, prior to the receipt of the securities from the exercise of such rights, and after announcement of such rights, the Fund sells at least as many securities of the same class and value as it would receive on exercise of such rights.

Additional Investment Strategies and Risks

In addition to the principal investment strategies and risks identified above, the Funds may employ the following techniques in pursuing their investment objectives.

Lending of Portfolio Securities

In order to generate additional income, a Fund from time to time may lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers, banks or institutional borrowers of securities. During the time portfolio securities are on loan, the borrower pays the lending Fund any dividends or interest paid on such securities. In the event the borrower defaults on its obligation to the lending Fund, the lending Fund could experience delays in recovering its securities and possible capital losses.

Changes of Investment Objectives and Investment Policies

The Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Ultimus Managers Trust (the “Trust”) can change a Fund’s investment objectives and strategies without shareholder approval. Shareholders will receive written notice of at least 60 days prior to any change of the Fund’s investment objectives.

As discussed in the relevant “Fund Summary” sections above, the Westwood Salient Enhanced Midstream Income ETF and the Westwood Salient Enhanced Energy Income ETF have names which suggest a focus on a particular type of investment. In accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, each of these Funds has adopted an investment policy that it will, under normal conditions, invest at least 80% of the value of its assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in investments of the type suggested by its name (“80% Policy”). The percentage limitations apply at the time of investment, and each Fund will review its holdings at least quarterly to confirm it is in compliance with its 80% Policy. If during such review it is determined that a Fund is no longer in compliance with this requirement, the Fund will be required to make future purchases of securities in a manner so as to come into compliance. The 80% Policy applies during normal circumstances. A Fund may depart from its 80% policy in other-than-normal circumstances for a limited period of time as permitted by Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act. A Fund’s policy to invest at least 80% of its assets in such a manner is non-fundamental, which means that it may be changed without shareholder approval. The 80% investment policy of a Fund may be changed at any time by the Board. Shareholders will be given written notice at least 60 days prior to any change by a Fund of its 80% investment policy.

Temporary Defensive Positions; Cash Reserves

Under adverse market conditions or to meet anticipated redemption requests, a Fund may not follow its principal investment strategy. Under such conditions, a Fund may invest without limit in money market securities, U.S. Government obligations, interests in short-term investment funds, repurchase agreements, and short-term debt securities. This could have a negative effect on a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. Although the issuers of certain federal agency securities or government-sponsored entity securities in which a Fund may invest (such as debt securities or mortgage-backed securities issued by Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, Federal Home Loan Banks ("FHLB"), and other government-sponsored entities) may be chartered or sponsored by Acts of Congress, the issuers are not funded by Congressional appropriations, and their securities are neither guaranteed nor issued by the United States Treasury.

Each Fund is authorized to invest its cash reserves (funds awaiting investment) in the specific types of securities to be acquired by a Fund or cash to provide for payment of the Fund's expenses or to permit the Fund to meet redemption requests. The Funds also may create equity or fixed-income exposure for cash reserves through the use of options or futures contracts in accordance with their investment objectives to minimize the impact of cash balances. This will enable the Funds to hold cash while receiving a return on the cash that is similar to holding equity or fixed-income securities.

Other Investments Techniques and Risks

Each Fund may invest in other types of securities and use a variety of investment techniques and strategies that are not described in this prospectus. These securities and techniques may subject a Fund to additional risks. Please review the SAI for more information about the additional types of securities in which each Fund may invest and their associated risks.

Discussion of Principal and Non-Principal Risks

There are inherent risks associated with each Fund's principal investment strategies. The factors that are most likely to have a material effect on a particular Fund's investment portfolio as a whole are called "principal risks." The principal risks of each Fund are summarized in each Fund's "Fund Summary" section above and further described below. Each Fund may be subject to additional risks other than those described because the types of investment made by a Fund may change over time. For additional information regarding risks of investing in a Fund, please see the SAI.

Below are descriptions of the main factors that may play a role in shaping a Fund's overall risk profile. The following discussions relating to various principal risks associated with investing in a Fund are not, and are not intended to be, a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved in an investment in a Fund. Your investment may be subject to the risks described below if you invest in a Fund, based on the risks identified for a particular Fund in that Fund's description above. For further details about a Fund's risks, including additional risk factors that are not discussed in this prospectus because they are not considered primary factors, see the Fund's SAI.

The Funds' shares will go up and down in price, meaning that you could lose money by investing in the Funds. Many factors influence a fund's performance.

As an overall matter, instability in the financial markets has led many governments, including the United States Government, to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility and, in some cases, a lack of liquidity. Federal, state and other governments, and their regulatory agencies or self-regulatory organizations, may take actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which the

Funds invest, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which a Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Each Fund's principal risk factors are listed below. Unless so noted, risk factors apply to each Fund. All securities investing and trading activities risk the loss of capital. No assurance can be given that a Fund's investment activities will be successful or that a Fund's shareholders will not suffer losses. An investment in a Fund is not intended to constitute a complete investment program and should not be viewed as such. The principal risks of investing in a Fund, which could adversely affect its net asset value and total return, are:

Concentration Risk: The Funds may concentrate their investments in issuers of one or more particular industries or geographic regions to the extent permitted by applicable regulatory guidance. Each Fund concentrates its investments in the group of industries that comprise the energy sector. There is a risk that those issuers (or industry sector or geographic region) will perform poorly and negatively impact such Funds. Concentration risk results from maintaining exposure (long or short) to issuers conducting business in a specific industry or geographic region. The risk of concentrating investments in a limited number of issuers in a particular industry or geographic region is that a Fund will be more susceptible to market, economic, political, regulatory, and other conditions and risks associated with that industry or geographic region than a mutual fund that does not concentrate its investments and invests more broadly across industries and sectors.

Counterparty Risk: In general, a derivative contract typically involves leverage, i.e., it provides exposure to potential gain or loss from a change in the level of the market price of a security, currency or commodity (or a basket or index) in a notional amount that exceeds the amount of cash or assets required to establish or maintain the derivative contract. Many of these derivative contracts will be privately negotiated in the OTC market. These contracts also involve exposure to credit risk, since contract performance depends in part on the financial condition of the counterparty. If a privately negotiated OTC contract calls for payments by a Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if a counterparty's creditworthiness declines, a Fund may not receive payments owed under the contract, or such payments may be delayed under such circumstances and the value of agreements with such counterparty can be expected to decline, potentially resulting in losses by the Fund.

Equity Securities Risk: A Fund may invest in equity securities, which include common, preferred, and convertible preferred stocks and securities with values that are tied to the price of stocks, such as rights, warrants, and convertible debt securities. Common and preferred stocks represent equity ownership in a company. The price of equity securities can fluctuate, at times dramatically, based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. The value of equity securities purchased by a Fund could decline if the financial condition of the companies decline or if overall market and economic conditions deteriorate. Many factors affect an individual company's performance, such as the strength of its management or the demand for its product or services, and a company's performance may also be impacted by developments affecting the particular issuer or its industry or geographic sector. As a result, individual companies may not perform as anticipated. Furthermore, stock markets in which a Fund invests may experience periods of turbulence and instability and domestic and global economies may go through periods of decline and change, which may negatively impact the price of equity securities.

A Fund may invest in securities of varying market capitalizations. Investments in high quality or "blue chip" equity securities or securities of established companies with large market capitalizations, like those with small market capitalizations, can be negatively impacted by poor overall market and economic conditions. Companies with large market capitalizations may also have less growth potential than smaller companies and may be able to react less quickly to changes in the marketplace.

Convertible securities, like fixed-income securities, tend to increase in value when interest rates decline and decrease in value when interest rates increase and may also be affected by changes in the value of the underlying common stock into which the securities may be converted. Convertible securities with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates and more volatile than convertible securities with shorter maturities. In addition, issuers of convertible securities that pay fixed interest and dividends may default on interest or principal payments, and an issuer may have the right to buy back certain convertible securities at a time and a price that is unfavorable to a Fund.

ETF Risks: Because each Fund's shares are traded on an exchange, the Fund is subject to additional risks:

- **Authorized Participant Concentration Risk:** Only an Authorized Participant (as defined in the "How to Buy and Sell Shares" section of this prospectus) may engage in creation and redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as Authorized Participants. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.
- **Costs of Buying or Selling Fund Shares:** Investors buying or selling Fund shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by those brokers. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for Fund shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Fund shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread". The bid/ask spread varies over time for Fund shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if the Fund's shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- **Fluctuation of Net Asset Value Risk:** While the Fund's shares are listed on an exchange and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market price, NAV of the Fund's shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the shares on the Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether the shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for the shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund's holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time.
- **Marketing Trading Risk:** The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including disruptions to the creation and redemption processes of the Fund, losses from trading in secondary markets, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for shares. The NAV of shares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's securities holdings. The market prices of shares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV and supply and demand on the exchange. The Fund cannot predict whether shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses. Any of these factors,

discussed above and further below, may lead to shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's NAV. However, because shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units at NAV, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of the Fund are not likely to be sustained over the long term. While the creation-redemption feature is designed to make it more likely that the Fund's shares normally will trade on the exchange at prices close to the Fund's next calculated NAV, exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with the Fund's NAV due to timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, Authorized Participants, or other market participants, and during periods of significant market volatility, may result in trading prices for shares of the Fund that differ significantly from its NAV. Authorized Participants may be less willing to create or redeem Fund shares if there is a lack of an active market for such shares or its underlying investments, which may contribute to the Fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

Absence of Prior Active Market. While the Fund's shares are listed on an exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares.

Trading Issues. Trading in shares on an exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in shares on an exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of an exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Shares of the Fund, similar to shares of other issuers listed on a stock exchange, may be sold short and are therefore subject to the risk of increased volatility and price decreases associated with being sold short.

Industry Specific Risk (applies to Westwood Salient Enhanced Midstream Income ETF only): The MLPs (including Midstream MLPs) in which the Fund may invest are subject to risks specific to the industry they serve, including the following:

- Fluctuations in commodity prices may impact the volume of commodities transported, processed, stored or distributed.
- Reduced volumes of natural gas or other energy commodities available for transporting, processing, storing or distributing may affect the profitability of a company or MLP.
- Volatility in commodity prices and changes in supply and demand, which may affect the volume of energy commodities transported, processed, stored and or distributed.

Specific risks associated with companies owning and/or operating pipelines, gathering and processing energy assets.

- Slowdowns in new construction and acquisitions can limit growth potential.
- A sustained reduced demand for crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products that could adversely affect revenues and cash flows.
- Depletion of the natural gas reserves or other commodities if not replaced, which could impact the ability of a MLP to make distributions.
- Changes in the regulatory environment could adversely affect the profitability of a MLPs.
- Extreme weather or other natural disasters could impact the value of MLP securities.

- Rising interest rates which could result in a higher cost of capital and divert investors into other investment opportunities
- Threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets could impact the market for MLP securities.
- Global events, including particularly in Russia, Ukraine, Western Europe and the Middle East and including government stability specifically, could have significant adverse effects on the U.S. economy, and financial and commodities markets.

Industry Specific Risk (applies to Westwood Salient Enhanced Energy Income ETF only):
The Energy Companies in which the Fund invests, are subject to risks specific to the industry they serve, including the following:

Energy Sector Risk. The Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the energy sector. Companies operating in the energy sector are subject to risks including, but not limited to, economic growth, worldwide demand, political instability in the regions that the companies operate, government regulation stipulating rates charged by utilities, interest rate sensitivity, oil price volatility, energy conservation, environmental policies, depletion of resources, and the cost of providing the specific utility services and other factors that they cannot control.

The energy sector is cyclical and is highly dependent on commodity prices; prices and supplies of energy may fluctuate significantly over short and long periods of time due to, among other things, national and international political changes, OPEC policies, changes in relationships among OPEC members and between OPEC and oil-importing nations, the regulatory environment, taxation policies, and the economy of the key energy-consuming countries. Commodity prices have recently been subject to increased volatility and declines, which may negatively affect companies in which the Fund invests.

Companies in the energy sector may be adversely affected by terrorism, natural disasters or other catastrophes. Companies in the energy sector are at risk of civil liability from accidents resulting in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims and risk of loss from terrorism and natural disasters. Disruptions in the oil industry or shifts in fuel consumption may significantly impact companies in this sector. Significant oil and gas deposits are located in emerging markets countries where corruption and security may raise significant risks, in addition to the other risks of investing in emerging markets.

Companies in the energy sector may also be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates, tax treatment, government regulation and intervention, negative perception, efforts at energy conservation and world events in the regions in which the companies operate (*e.g.*, expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital, military coups, social unrest, violence or labor unrest). Because a significant portion of revenues of companies in this sector is derived from a relatively small number of customers that are largely comprised of governmental entities and utilities, governmental budget constraints may have a significant impact on the stock prices of companies in this sector. The energy sector is highly regulated. Entities operating in the energy sector are subject to significant regulation of nearly every aspect of their operations by federal, state and local governmental agencies. Such regulation can change rapidly or over time in both scope and intensity. Stricter laws, regulations or enforcement policies could be enacted in the future which would likely increase compliance costs and may materially adversely affect the financial performance of companies in the energy sector.

A downturn in the energy sector of the economy, adverse political, legislative or regulatory developments or other events could have a larger impact on the Fund than on an investment company that does not invest a substantial portion of its assets in the energy sector. At times, the performance of securities of companies in the energy sector may lag the performance of other sectors or the broader market as a whole. The price of oil, natural gas and other fossil fuels may decline and/or experience significant volatility, which could adversely impact companies operating in the energy sector.

Oil and Gas Companies Risk. The profitability of oil and gas companies is related to worldwide energy prices, including all sources of energy, and exploration and production costs. The price of oil and gas, the earnings of oil and gas companies, and the value of such companies' securities can be extremely volatile. Such companies are also subject to risks of changes in commodity prices, changes in the global supply of and demand for oil and gas, interest rates, exchange rates, the price of oil and gas, the prices of competitive energy services, the imposition of import controls, world events, friction with certain oil-producing countries and between the governments of the United States and other major exporters of oil to the United States, actions of OPEC, negative perception and publicity, depletion of resources, development of alternative energy sources, energy conservation, technological developments, labor relations and general economic conditions, as well as market, economic and political risks of the countries where oil and gas companies are located or do business, fluctuations caused by events relating to international politics, including political instability, expropriation, social unrest and acts of war, acts of terrorism, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects and tax and other governmental regulatory policies. Oil and gas companies operate in a highly competitive and cyclical industry, with intense price competition. A significant portion of their revenues may depend on a relatively small number of customers, including governmental entities and utilities.

Oil and gas companies are exposed to significant and numerous operating hazards. Oil and gas equipment and services, as well as oil and gas exploration and production, can be significantly affected by natural disasters and adverse weather conditions in the regions in which they operate. The revenues of oil and gas companies may be negatively affected by contract termination and renegotiation. Oil and gas companies are subject to, and may be adversely affected by, extensive federal, state, local and foreign laws, rules and regulations. Oil and gas exploration and production companies may also be adversely affected by environmental damage claims and other types of litigation. Laws and regulations protecting the environment may expose oil and gas companies to liability for the conduct of or conditions caused by others or for acts that complied with all applicable laws at the time they were performed. The international operations of oil and gas companies expose them to risks associated with instability and changes in economic and political conditions, social unrest and acts of war, foreign currency fluctuations, changes in foreign regulations and other risks inherent to international business. Such companies may also have significant capital investments or operations in, or engage in transactions involving, emerging market countries, which may increase these risks.

Midstream Energy Companies Risk. Midstream energy companies that provide crude oil, refined product and natural gas services are subject to supply and demand fluctuations in the markets they serve which may be impacted by a wide range of factors, including fluctuating commodity prices, weather, increased conservation, increased governmental or environmental regulation, depletion, rising interest rates, declines in domestic or foreign production, accidents or catastrophic events, increasing operating expenses and economic conditions.

Marine Shipping Energy Companies Risk. Marine shipping energy companies are primarily marine transporters of natural gas, crude oil or refined petroleum products. Marine shipping companies are exposed to many of the same risks as other energy companies. The highly cyclical nature of the marine transportation industry may lead to volatile changes in charter rates and vessel values, which may adversely affect the revenues, profitability and cash flows of energy companies with marine transportation assets.

Geopolitical Risk. Global political and economic instability could affect the operations of energy companies in unpredictable ways, including through disruptions of natural resource supplies and markets and the resulting volatility in commodity prices. Market disruptions arising out of geopolitical events could also prevent the Fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner.

Liquidity Risk: Although common units of master limited partnerships trade on the exchanges, certain securities may trade less frequently than those of larger companies due to their smaller capitalizations. In the event certain securities experience limited trading volumes, the prices may display abrupt or erratic movements at times. Additionally, it may be more difficult for the Fund to buy and sell significant amounts of such securities without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices. As a result, these securities may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Adviser believes it is desirable to do so. The Fund's investment in securities that are less actively traded or over time experience decreased trading volume may restrict its ability to take advantage of other market opportunities or to dispose of securities. This also may affect adversely the Fund's ability to make dividend distributions.

Manager Risk

If a Fund's portfolio managers make poor investment decisions, it will negatively affect the Fund's investment performance.

Market Events Risk

Events in certain sectors historically have resulted, and may in the future result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign. Interconnected global economies and financial markets increase the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. Both domestic and foreign equity markets have experienced increased volatility and turmoil, with issuers that have exposure to the real estate, mortgage, and credit markets particularly affected. Banks and financial services companies could suffer losses if interest rates rise or economic conditions deteriorate.

In addition, relatively high market volatility and reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets may negatively affect many issuers worldwide. Actions taken by the Fed or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, such as interventions in currency markets, could cause high volatility in the equity and fixed-income markets. Reduced liquidity may result in less money being available to purchase raw materials, goods, and services from emerging markets, which may, in turn, bring down the prices of these economic staples. It may also result in emerging-market issuers having more difficulty obtaining financing, which may, in turn, cause a decline in their securities prices.

In addition, while interest rates had been historically low in recent years in the United States and abroad, the Fed has recently increased the federal funds rate and any decision by the Fed to further adjust the target federal funds rate in the future, among other factors, could cause markets to experience continuing high volatility. A significant increase in interest rates may cause a decline in the market for equity securities. Also, regulators have expressed concern that rate increases may contribute to price volatility. These events and the possible resulting market volatility may have an adverse effect on the Fund.

Political turmoil within the United States and abroad may also impact the Fund. Although the U.S. Government has honored its credit obligations, it remains possible that the United States could default on its obligations. While it is impossible to predict the consequences of such an unprecedented event, it is likely that a default by the United States would be highly disruptive to the U.S. and global securities markets and could significantly impair the value of the Fund's investments. Similarly, political events within the United States at times have resulted, and may in the future result, in a shutdown of government services, which could negatively affect the U.S. economy, decrease the value of many Fund investments, and increase uncertainty in or impair the operation of the U.S. or other securities markets. In recent years, the U.S. renegotiated many of its global trade relationships and has imposed or threatened to impose significant import tariffs. These actions could lead to price volatility and overall declines in U.S. and global investment markets.

Uncertainties surrounding the sovereign debt of a number of European Union ("EU") countries and the viability of the EU have disrupted and may in the future disrupt markets in the United States and around the world. If one or more countries leave the EU or the EU dissolves, the world's securities markets likely will be significantly disrupted. In January 2020, the United Kingdom ("UK") left the EU, commonly referred to as "Brexit," and the UK ceased to be a member of the EU. Following a transition period during which the EU and the UK Government engaged in a series of negotiations regarding the terms of the UK's future relationship with the EU, the EU and the UK Government signed an agreement on December 30, 2020, regarding the economic relationship between the UK and the EU. This agreement became effective on a provisional basis on January 1, 2021, and formally entered into force on May 1, 2021. While the full impact of Brexit is unknown, Brexit resulted in volatility in European and global 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. This long-term uncertainty may affect other countries in the EU and elsewhere, and may cause volatility within the EU, triggering prolonged economic downturns in certain European countries. In addition, Brexit may create additional and substantial economic stresses for the UK, including a contraction of the UK economy and price volatility in UK stocks, decreased trade, capital outflows, devaluation of the British pound, wider corporate bond spreads due to uncertainty, and declines in business and consumer spending as well as foreign direct investment. Brexit may also adversely affect UK-based financial firms that have counterparties in the EU or participate in market infrastructure (trading venues, clearing houses, settlement facilities) based in the EU. These events and the resulting market volatility may have an adverse effect on the performance of a Fund.

A widespread health crisis such as a global pandemic could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, which may lead to less liquidity in certain instruments, industries, sectors or the markets generally, and may ultimately affect Fund performance. The impact of a health crisis and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the global economy in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. A health crisis may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. Any such impact could adversely affect the Fund's performance, resulting in losses to your investment.

In mid-March 2020 the Fed cut interest rates to historically low levels and promised unlimited and open-ended quantitative easing, including purchases of corporate and municipal government bonds. The Fed also enacted various programs to support liquidity operations and funding in the financial markets, including expanding its reverse repurchase agreement operations, adding \$1.5 trillion of liquidity to the banking system, establishing swap lines with other major central banks to provide dollar funding, establishing a program to support money market funds, easing various bank capital buffers, providing funding backstops for businesses to provide bridging loans for up to four years, and providing funding to help credit flow in asset-backed securities markets.

As the Fed “tapers” or reduces the amount of securities it purchases pursuant to quantitative easing, and/or if the Fed continues to raise the Fed funds rate, there is a risk that interest rates will continue to rise, which could expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and could cause the value of a Fund’s investments, and the Fund’s net asset value (NAV), to decline, potentially suddenly and significantly. As a result, the Fund may experience high redemptions and, as a result, increased portfolio turnover, which could increase the costs that the Fund incurs and may negatively impact the Fund’s performance.

Political and military events, including in Ukraine, North Korea, Venezuela, Iran, Syria, and other areas of the Middle East, and nationalist unrest in Europe and South America, also may cause market disruptions. As a result of continued political tensions and armed conflicts, including the Russian invasion of Ukraine commencing in February 2022, the United States and the EU, along with the regulatory bodies of a number of countries, have imposed economic sanctions on certain Russian corporate entities and individuals, and certain sectors of Russia’s economy, which may result in, among other things, the continued devaluation of Russian currency, a downgrade in the country’s credit rating, and/or a decline in the value and liquidity of Russian securities, property or interests. These sanctions could also result in the immediate freeze of Russian securities and/or funds invested in prohibited assets, impairing the ability of a Fund to buy, sell, receive or deliver those securities and/or assets. These sanctions or the threat of additional sanctions could also result in Russia taking counter measures or retaliatory actions, which may further impair the value and liquidity of Russian securities. The United States and other nations or international organizations may also impose additional economic sanctions or take other actions that may adversely affect Russia-exposed issuers and companies in various sectors of the Russian economy. Any or all of these potential results could lead Russia’s economy into a recession. Economic sanctions and other actions against Russian institutions, companies, and individuals resulting from the ongoing conflict may also have a substantial negative impact on other economies and securities markets both regionally and globally, as well as on companies with operations in the conflict region, the extent to which is unknown at this time.

In addition, there is a risk that the prices of goods and services in the United States and many foreign economies may decline over time, known as deflation. Deflation may have an adverse effect on stock prices and creditworthiness and may make defaults on debt more likely. If a country’s economy slips into a deflationary pattern, it could last for a prolonged period and may be difficult to reverse. Further, there is a risk that the present value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future, known as inflation. Inflation rates may change frequently and drastically as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy, and a Fund’s investments may be affected, which may reduce a Fund’s performance. Further, inflation may lead to the rise in interest rates, which may negatively affect the value of debt instruments held by the Fund, resulting in a negative impact on a Fund’s performance. Generally, securities issued in emerging markets are subject to a greater risk of inflationary or deflationary forces, and more developed markets are better able to use monetary policy to normalize markets.

Market Risk: Market risk is the risk that the markets on which a Fund’s investments trade will increase or decrease in value. Prices may fluctuate widely over short or extended periods in response to company, market or economic news. Markets also tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. If there is a general decline in the securities and other markets, your investment in a Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests.

In addition, the Funds may rely on various third-party sources to calculate their respective net asset values. As a result, the Funds are subject to certain operational risks associated with reliance on service providers and service providers’ data sources. In particular, errors or systems failures and other technological issues may adversely impact the Funds’ calculations of their net asset values, and such net asset value calculation issues may result in inaccurately calculated net asset values, delays in net asset value calculation and/or the inability to calculate net asset values over extended periods. The Funds may be unable to recover any losses associated with such failures.

Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”) Risk (applies to Westwood Salient Enhanced Midstream Income ETF only): Investments in the debt and equity securities of MLPs involve risks that differ from investments in the debt and equity securities of corporate issuers, including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the partnership, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the partnership and its general partner, cash flow risks, dilution risks and risks related to the general partner’s right to require unitholders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price. The Funds and their shareholders are not eligible for a tax deduction based on income received from MLPs that is available to individuals who invest directly in MLPs.

Investing in MLPs also involves certain other risks related to investing in the underlying assets of the MLPs and risks associated with pooled investment vehicles, such as adverse economic conditions, changes in the market price of the underlying commodity, higher taxes or other regulatory actions that increase costs or a shift in consumer demand or public attitudes toward fossil fuels. A Fund’s investment in MLPs may result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the MLP’s operating expenses in addition to paying Fund expenses.

Non-Diversification Risk: A Fund may be non-diversified. Because a Fund may invest in securities of a smaller number of issuers, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer than a Fund that invests more widely, which may, therefore, have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.

Options Risk: Options give the holder of the option the right to buy (or to sell) a position in an underlying asset, at a set price and time. Options trading is a highly specialized activity that involves unique investment techniques and risks. The value of options can be highly volatile, and their use can result in loss if the Adviser is incorrect in its expectation of price fluctuations. Options are subject to correlation risk because there may be an imperfect correlation between the options and the underlying asset that cause a given transaction to fail to achieve its objectives. The successful use of options depends on the Adviser’s ability to correctly predict future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and such assets. Options are also particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk.

Portfolio Turnover Risk: A Fund is generally expected to engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objectives. A higher turnover rate (100% or more) will involve correspondingly greater transaction costs (such as brokerage commissions or markups or markdowns), which will be borne directly by a Fund, may have an adverse impact on performance, and may increase the potential for more taxable distributions being paid to shareholders, including short-term capital gains that are taxed at ordinary income rates. A Fund’s portfolio turnover rate will vary from year to year.

Tax Risk (applies to Westwood Salient Enhanced Midstream Income ETF only): The Fund’s ability to meet its objective will depend, in part, on the level of taxable income and distributions received from the equity securities in which the Fund invests. If an MLP were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, such MLP would be obligated to pay federal income tax on its income at the corporate tax rate and the amount of cash available for distribution would be reduced and distributions received by the Fund would be taxed under federal income tax laws applicable to corporate dividends (as dividend income, return of capital, or capital gain).

MLPs restructuring their debts as a result of a decline in oil prices and a decline in value of energy-related properties could result in the receipt of cancellation of debt income by MLP partners, including the Fund. The receipt of this taxable income by the Fund will result in increased net income required to be distributed by the Fund, without corresponding cash distributions from the MLPs. The Fund might need to sell assets that it might not otherwise wish to sell in order to pay the required distributions.

In addition, the Fund faces the risk that it could fail to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code, and the risk of changes in tax laws or regulations, or interpretations thereof, which could adversely affect the Fund or the MLPs and other portfolio companies in which the Fund invests. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 generally allows individuals and certain non-corporate entities, such as partnerships, a deduction for 20% of “qualified publicly traded partnership income” such as income from MLPs. However, the law does not include any provision for a RIC to pass the character of its qualified publicly traded partnership income through to its shareholders. As a result, an investor who invests directly in MLPs will be able to receive the benefit of that deduction, while a shareholder in the Fund will not. The federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of an investment in Fund shares will depend on the facts of each investor’s situation. Investors are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the specific tax consequences that may affect such investors.

Tax Law Change Risk: Changes in tax laws or regulations, or interpretations thereof in the future, could adversely affect a Fund or the Energy Companies or MLPs in which a Fund invests. Any such changes could negatively impact a Fund’s common shareholders. Legislation could also negatively impact the amount and tax characterization of distributions received by a Fund’s common shareholders.

MLPs do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level and instead allocate a share of the partnership’s income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses to each partner. A change in current tax law, or a change in the underlying business mix of a given MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for income tax purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP. Thus, if any of the MLPs owned by the Fund were treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it could result in a reduction of the value of the Fund’s investment in the MLP as well as decreased income, and consequently a decrease in the value of an investment in the Fund.

Portfolio Holdings Information

Information about the Funds’ daily portfolio holdings is available on the Funds’ website at www.westwoodetfs.com. A complete description of the Funds’ policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds’ portfolio holdings is available in the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”).

Management of the Funds

Board of Trustees Oversight

The Trust’s Board’s primary responsibility is oversight of the management of each Fund for the benefit of its shareholders, not day-to-day management. The Board authorizes the Trust to enter into service agreements with the Adviser and other service providers in order to provide necessary or desirable services on behalf of the Trust and the Funds. The Board (or the Trust and its officers, service providers or other delegates acting under authority of the Board) may amend or use a new prospectus, summary prospectus, or SAI with respect to a Fund or the Trust, and/or amend, file and/or issue any other communications, disclosure documents or regulatory filings, and may amend or enter into any contracts to which the Trust or a Fund is a party, and interpret or amend the investment objective(s), policies, restrictions and contractual provisions applicable to any Fund, without shareholder input or approval, except in circumstances in which shareholder approval is specifically required by law (such as changes to fundamental investment restrictions) or where a shareholder approval requirement is specifically disclosed in the Trust’s then-current prospectus or SAI. More information about the Board and its governance processes is included in the Management of the Funds section of the Funds’ SAI.

Investment Adviser

Westwood Management Corp., a New York corporation formed in 1983 (“Westwood” or an “Adviser”), serves as investment adviser to the Funds. Westwood’s principal place of business is located at 200 Crescent Court, Suite 1200, Dallas, Texas 75201. Westwood is a wholly owned subsidiary of Westwood Holdings Group, Inc., an institutional asset management company (“Westwood Holdings”). As of December 31, 2024, Westwood had approximately \$13.28 billion of assets under management. Additional information about Westwood can be found in the Funds’ SAI. Westwood makes investment decisions for the Funds and continuously reviews, supervises and administers the investment programs of the Funds.

The Adviser has the authority to manage the Funds in accordance with the investment objectives, policies, and restrictions of the Funds, subject to general supervision of the Board.

Trading Sub-Adviser

The Adviser has retained Vident Asset Management (the “Sub-Adviser”), located at 1125 Sanctuary Parkway, Suite 515, Alpharetta, Georgia 30009, to serve as the trading sub-adviser for the Funds. The Sub-Adviser was established in 2016 and is owned by Vident Capital Holdings, LLC. As of December 31, 2024, the Sub-Adviser had approximately \$12.02 billion of assets under management. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Funds, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board.

Manager-of-Managers Arrangement

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

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

Management Fees

Under each Advisory Agreement, in exchange for a single unitary management fee from a Fund as listed below, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund except for interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability and litigation expenses and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

Fund	Unitary Management Fee
Westwood Salient Enhanced Midstream Income ETF	0.80%
Westwood Salient Enhanced Energy Income ETF	0.85%

For its services, the Sub-Adviser is paid fee by the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the average daily net assets of each Fund at the following rate: 0.05% (subject to a minimum of \$35,000 per year per Fund).

Portfolio Managers

Gregory A. Reid, President – Real Assets at Westwood. Prior to Westwood’s acquisition of Salient Partners, LP, in November 2022 of the asset management business of Salient Partners, LP, Mr. Reid was the President of Salient and Portfolio Manager for the various MLP strategies from January 2011 until the Reorganization. Prior to joining Salient, Mr. Reid served as the Founder and CEO from 2010 to 2011 of Salient Capital, then known as RDG Capital LLC, a Houston-based asset management firm specializing in MLP and Energy Sector investments that was spun off from Telemus Capital Partners in June 2010. Salient acquired RDG Capital LLC in January 2011 and renamed the company “Salient Capital Advisors, LLC.” Mr. Reid was Managing Partner of Telemus Capital Partner’s Houston office from May 2007 to June 2010 at which time he formed RDG Capital LLC to acquire Telemus Capital Partner’s Houston office. Prior to joining Telemus Capital Partners in 2007, Mr. Reid was employed by Merrill Lynch’s Private Banking Group from 1997 to 2007 and he was employed by Goldman Sachs from 1991 to 1997. Mr. Reid has over 20 years of experience investing in MLPs and Energy Infrastructure Companies dating back to his employment at Goldman Sachs in 1995. Mr. Reid received his undergraduate degree from Texas A&M University in 1987 and his MBA from the J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University in 1991, and he later earned his Certified Investment Management Analyst designation from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania. In addition, Mr. Reid is registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority as a General Securities Representative and a General Securities Principal. Mr. Reid has served as a portfolio manager for the Westwood Salient MLP & Energy Infrastructure Fund, including while a portfolio manager for its predecessor fund (the “Predecessor Fund”), since the Predecessor Fund’s inception in 2012.

Frank T. Gardner III, CFA® (Ted Gardner), Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager at Westwood. Prior to Westwood’s acquisition of Salient Partners, LP, in November 2022 of the asset management business of Salient Partners, LP, Mr. Gardner served as a Portfolio Manager at Salient from 2011 until the Reorganization. Prior to joining Salient, Mr. Gardner was a Portfolio Manager and Director of Research for RDG Capital LLC from 2010 to 2011. Prior to RDG, Mr. Gardner was a Portfolio Manager for Telemus Capital Partners from 2007 to 2010. Prior to joining Telemus, he was an MLP research analyst for Raymond James Equity Research from 2004 to 2007. During his tenure at Raymond James, he followed 35 public MLPs and initiated coverage on 22 MLPs in the midstream, maritime, coal and refining industries. He was also actively involved in due diligence related to Raymond James’ investment banking transactions. Prior

to joining Raymond James, Mr. Gardner was a financial adviser at UBS Financial Services. Mr. Gardner earned a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from The University of Texas at Austin and an MBA from the University of St. Thomas. He is also a CFA® Charterholder. Mr. Gardner has served as a portfolio manager for the Westwood Salient MLP & Energy Infrastructure Fund, including while a portfolio manager for the Predecessor Fund, since the Predecessor Fund's inception in 2012.

Parag Sanghani, CFA®, Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager at Westwood. Prior to Westwood's acquisition of Salient Partners, LP, in November 2022 of the asset management business of Salient Partners, LP, Mr. Sanghani served as a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager at Salient for various energy infrastructure strategies. Mr. Sanghani has over 15 years of experience in the financial services industry focused on energy investments. Prior to joining Salient, in April of 2011, he served as the Senior MLP analyst at Telemus Capital Partners from 2008 to 2009. Mr. Sanghani previously held a Senior Research Associate position at Raymond James Financial, Inc. from 2004 to 2006. At Raymond James, Mr. Sanghani published detailed research reports on the energy industry and followed companies within the oil service and coal sectors. Mr. Sanghani graduated from the University of Texas at Austin with a Bachelor of Business Administration in Finance and earned a Masters in Finance from London Business School. He is a CFA® Charterholder and a member of CFA® Society of Houston. In addition, Mr. Sanghani is registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority as a Securities Representative. Mr. Sanghani has served as a portfolio manager for the Westwood Salient MLP & Energy Infrastructure Fund, including while a portfolio manager for the Predecessor Fund, since May 2022.

Rafael Zayas, CFA®, Senior Vice President and Head of Portfolio Management & Trading. Mr. Zayas has over 15 years of trading and portfolio management experience in global equity products and ETFs. He is Senior Vice President, Head of Portfolio Management and Trading. Previously, Mr. Zayas focused on international equities, specializing in managing and trading developed, emerging, and frontier market portfolios. Prior to joining Vident, Mr. Zayas was a Portfolio Manager at Russell Investments for over \$5 billion in quantitative strategies across global markets, including emerging, developed, and frontier markets and listed alternatives. Before that, he was an equity Portfolio Manager at BNY Mellon Asset Management, where he was responsible for \$150 million in internationally listed global equity ETFs and assisted in managing \$3 billion of global ETF assets. Mr. Zayas holds a BS in Electrical Engineering from Cornell University. He also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Yin Bhuyan, Senior Portfolio Manager. Ms. Bhuyan has over 12 years of experience in trading and portfolio management, specializing in options and defined outcome ETFs. Prior to joining Vident Asset Management, Ms. Bhuyan was the Director of ETF Portfolio Management at Milliman Financial Risk Management, LLC, where she focused on managing defined outcome ETFs and index tracking ETFs. She led the ETF portfolio management team, significantly contributing to the growth of assets to \$16 billion in defined outcome ETFs. Before that, she traded in the S&P Options Pit at Cboe, specializing in volatility arbitrage and delta-neutral hedging strategies. Ms. Bhuyan holds a BS in Economics from the National Taipei University and an MBA from the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Austin Wen, CFA®, Portfolio Manager. Mr. Wen has over a decade of investment experience. At Vident Asset Management, Mr. Wen specializes in portfolio management and trading of equity, derivative, and commodities-based portfolios, as well as risk monitoring and investment analysis. Previously, he was a financial analyst for Vident Financial, focusing on the development and review of various investment solutions. He began his career as a State Examiner for the Georgia Department of Banking and Finance. Mr. Wen obtained a BA in Finance from the University of Georgia and holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

The portfolio managers of each Fund are jointly and primarily responsible for overseeing the day-to-day management of the Fund, as well as setting the Fund's overall investment strategy.

Other Information about the Investment Adviser and Portfolio Managers

The SAI contains additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts managed by each portfolio manager, and their ownership of securities in each Fund.

A discussion of the factors considered by the Board in its approval of the Funds' investment advisory agreements with the Adviser and sub-advisory agreements with the Sub-Adviser, including the Board's conclusions with respect thereto, is available in each Fund's annual Financial Statements to shareholders for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2024.

How To Buy And Sell Shares

Only certain financial institutions such as registered broker-dealers and banks that have entered into agreements with the Funds' Distributor ("Authorized Participants" or "APs") may acquire shares directly from a Fund and tender their shares for redemption directly to the Fund. Such purchases and redemptions are made at NAV per share and only in large blocks, or Creation Units, of shares. Purchases and redemptions directly with a Fund must follow the Fund's procedures, which are described in the SAI.

A creation transaction, which is subject to acceptance by the Funds' Distributor and the applicable Fund, generally takes place when an AP deposits into a Fund a designated portfolio of securities ("Deposit Securities") (including any portion of such securities for which cash may be substituted) and a specified amount of cash approximating the holdings of the Fund in exchange for a specified number of Creation Units. The composition of such portfolio generally corresponds pro rata to the holdings of the Fund. However, a Fund may, in certain circumstances, offer Creation Units partially or solely for cash. Similarly, shares can be redeemed only in Creation Units, generally for a designated portfolio of securities (including any portion of such securities for which cash may be substituted) held by the Fund and a specified amount of cash. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares are not redeemable. The prices at which creations and redemptions occur are based on the next calculation of NAV after a creation or redemption order is received in an acceptable form under the AP agreement.

The Funds charge APs standard creation and redemption transaction fees ("Transaction Fees") to offset transfer and other transaction costs associated with the issuance and redemption of Creation Units. The standard creation and redemption transaction fees are set forth in the table below. The standard creation transaction fee is charged to the AP on the day such AP creates a Creation Unit, and is the same regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased by the AP on the applicable business day. Similarly, the standard redemption transaction fee is charged to the AP on the day such AP redeems a Creation Unit, and is the same regardless of the number of Creation Units redeemed by the AP on the applicable business day. Creations and redemptions for cash (when cash creations and redemptions (in whole or in part) are available or specified) are also subject to an additional charge (up to the maximum amounts shown in the table below). This charge is intended to compensate for brokerage, tax, foreign exchange, execution, price movement and other costs and expenses related to cash transactions (which may, in certain instances, be based on a good faith estimate of transaction costs).

The Transaction Fees for the Funds are listed in the table below.

Fee for In-Kind and Cash Purchases	Maximum Additional Variable Charge for Cash Purchases*
\$500	2.00%

* As a percentage of the amount invested.

Each Fund reserves the right to make redemptions of shares for cash.

Shares of each Fund are listed for trading on an exchange. Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per share. Shares can be bought and sold on the secondary market throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares, and shares typically trade in blocks of less than a Creation Unit. There is no minimum investment. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market when the Exchange is open for trading. The Exchange is open for trading Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays, as observed: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

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 offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction.

Each Fund may liquidate and terminate at any time without shareholder approval.

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 of the Funds and is recognized as the owner of all shares for all purposes.

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. Participants in DTC 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" form.

Share Trading Prices

The 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.

Frequent Purchases And Redemptions Of Fund Shares

Each Fund's shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund in Creation Units by APs, and the vast majority of trading in the Fund's shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve the Fund, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund's trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with the Fund, to the extent effected in-kind (i.e., for securities), those trades do not cause the harmful effects that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, those trades could result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. However, direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that the Fund's shares trade at or close to NAV. Each Fund also employs fair valuation pricing to minimize potential dilution from market timing. In addition, the Fund imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Fund shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. These fees increase if an investor substitutes cash in part or in whole for securities, reflecting the fact that the Fund's trading costs increase in those circumstances. Given this structure, the Trust has determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of the Fund's shares.

Investments by Other Investment Companies

Rule 12d1-4 allows funds to invest in other investment companies, including ETFs, in excess of some of the limitations discussed above, subject to certain limitations and conditions. An acquiring fund relying on Rule 12d1-4 must enter into a fund of funds investment agreement with the acquired fund. Rule 12d1-4 outlines the requirements for fund of funds agreements and specifies certain reporting responsibilities of the acquiring fund's adviser. The Funds expect to rely on Rule 12d1-4 to the extent the Adviser deems such reliance necessary or appropriate.

Determination of Net Asset Value

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, the Funds' administrator, calculates each Fund's NAV at the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on each day that the NYSE is open for business. Currently, the NYSE is closed on weekends and in recognition of the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr.

Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

To calculate NAV, each Fund's assets are valued and totaled, liabilities are subtracted, and the balance is divided by the number of shares outstanding. The Funds generally value their portfolio securities at their current market values determined based on available market quotations. However, if market quotations are not available or are considered to be unreliable due to market or other events, portfolio securities will be valued at their fair values, as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE, as determined by the Adviser, as the Funds' valuation designee, in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. When fair value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by a Fund to calculate its NAV are based on the consideration by the Fund of a number of subjective factors and therefore may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities. To the extent the assets of a Fund are invested in other registered investment companies that are not listed on an exchange the Fund's NAV is calculated based upon the NAVs reported by such registered investment companies, and the prospectuses for these companies explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing. To the extent a Fund has portfolio securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares, the NAV of the Fund's shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares.

Premium/Discount Information

Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Funds in secondary market transactions through brokers at market prices and the Funds' shares will trade at market prices. The market price of shares of a Fund may be greater than, equal to, or less than NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of shares of a Fund.

Information regarding how often the shares of a Fund traded at a price above (at a premium to) or below (at a discount to) the NAV of the Fund during the past four calendar quarters, when available, can be found at www.westwoodetfs.com.

Distribution

Northern Lights Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”), each Fund’s distributor, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for each Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Funds. The Distributor’s principal address is 4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100, Elkhorn, Nebraska 68022.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid monthly by each Fund. Each Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole shares only if the broker through whom you purchased shares makes such option available.

Taxes

The following information is meant as a general summary for U.S. taxpayers. Additional tax information appears in the SAI. As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in shares will be taxed. The tax information in this prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in shares.

Unless your investment in shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as an individual retirement account, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when:

- the Fund makes distributions,
- you sell your shares listed on the Exchange, and
- you purchase or redeem Creation Units.

Taxes on Distributions

As stated above, dividends from net investment income, if any, ordinarily are declared and paid monthly by the Funds. A Fund may also pay a special distribution at the end of a calendar year to comply with federal tax requirements. Distributions from the Fund’s net investment income, including net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income, except that the Fund’s dividends attributable to its “qualified dividend income” (i.e., dividends received on stock of most domestic and certain foreign corporations with respect to which the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other restrictions), if any, generally are subject to federal income tax for non-corporate shareholders who satisfy those restrictions with respect to their Fund shares at the rate for net capital gain. A part of the Fund’s dividends also may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations -- the eligible portion may not exceed the aggregate dividends the Fund receives from domestic corporations subject to federal income tax (excluding REITs) and excludes dividends from foreign corporations -- subject to similar restrictions. However, dividends a corporate shareholder deducts pursuant to that deduction are subject indirectly to the federal alternative minimum tax.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in the Fund (if that option is available). Distributions reinvested in additional shares of the Fund through the means of a dividend reinvestment service, if available, will be taxable to shareholders acquiring the additional shares to the same extent as if such distributions had been received in cash. Distributions of net long-term capital gains, if any, in excess of net short-term capital losses are taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held the shares.

Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your basis in the shares and as capital gain thereafter. A distribution will reduce the Fund's NAV per share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain (as described above) even though, from an investment standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% tax on their "net investment income," including interest, dividends, and capital gains (including capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of shares of a Fund).

By law, the Fund is required to withhold 24% of your distributions and redemption proceeds if you have not provided the Fund with a correct social security number or other taxpayer identification number and in certain other situations, including when you have been notified by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") that you are subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax; rather, it is a way in which the IRS ensures it will collect taxes otherwise due. Any amounts withheld may be credited against a shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

Taxes on Exchange-Listed Share Sales

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of shares is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for one year or less. The ability to deduct capital losses from sales of shares may be limited.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units

An AP who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the sum of the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus any Cash Component it pays. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of the securities received plus any cash equal to the difference between the NAV of the shares being redeemed and the value of the securities. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales" or for other reasons. 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 the shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for one year or less.

If you purchase or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many shares you purchased or sold and at what price. See "Tax Status" in the SAI for a description regarding basis determination methods applicable to Share redemptions and the Fund's obligation to report basis information to the IRS.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Shareholders that are not “U.S. persons” within the meaning of the Code should consult their tax advisers and, if holding shares through intermediaries, their intermediaries, concerning the application of U.S. tax rules and tax rules of other applicable jurisdictions to their investment in the Fund. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the shares under all applicable tax laws.

The Funds may invest in MLPs taxed as partnerships. Due to a variety of factors, including significant non-cash deductions such as depreciation and depletion, MLPs have historically made cash distributions to limited partners that exceed the amount of taxable income allocable to such limited partners or members. These excess cash distributions would not be treated as income to a Fund but rather would be treated as a return of capital to the extent of the Fund’s basis in the MLP. As a consequence, a Fund may make distributions that exceed its earnings and profits, which would be characterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder’s cost basis in Fund shares and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the Fund shares are sold. After a shareholder’s basis in Fund shares has been reduced to zero, distributions in excess of earnings and profits in respect of those Fund shares will be treated as gain from the sale of the Fund shares.

“Qualified publicly traded partnership income” within the meaning of section 199A(e)(5) of the Code is eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. “Qualified publicly traded partnership income” is generally income of a “publicly traded partnership” that is not treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is effectively connected with such entity’s trade or business, but does not include certain investment income. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). The Code does not contain a provision permitting a RIC, such as a Fund, to pass the special character of this income through to its shareholders. Currently, direct investors in entities that generate “qualified publicly traded partnership income” will enjoy the lower rate, but investors in RICs that invest in such entities will not. It is uncertain whether future technical corrections or administrative guidance will address this issue to enable a Fund to pass through the special character of “qualified publicly traded partnership income” to shareholders.

MLPs and other partnerships that the Funds may invest in will deliver Schedules K-1 to the Funds to report their share of income, gains, losses, deductions and credits of the MLP or other partnership. These Schedules K-1 may be delayed and may not be received until after the time that a Fund issues its tax reporting statements. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your Form 1099-DIV, Dividends and Distributions (“Form 1099-DIV”) tax reporting statement and, accordingly, send you a corrected Form 1099-DIV.

To the extent a Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund receives from sources in foreign countries. If more than 50% of the total assets of a Fund consists of foreign securities, such Fund will be eligible to file an election with the IRS that may enable shareholders, in effect, to receive either the benefit of a foreign tax credit, or a deduction from such taxes, with respect to any foreign and U.S. possessions income taxes paid by the Fund, subject to certain limitations. If a Fund makes the election, the Fund (or its administrative agent) will report annually to its shareholders the respective amounts per share of the Fund’s income from sources within, and taxes paid to, foreign countries and U.S. possessions.

Because each shareholder’s tax situation is different, you should consult your tax advisor about the tax implications of an investment in the Funds.

More information about taxes is in the SAI.

Financial Highlights

The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand each Fund's performance for the Fund's periods of operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, Cohen & Company, Ltd., whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, may be obtained at no charge by calling the Funds at 1-800-994-0755 or by visiting the Funds' website at www.westwoodetfs.com.

WESTWOOD SALIENT ENHANCED MIDSTREAM INCOME ETF FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios for a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period:

	Period Ended Oct. 31, 2024 ^(a)
Net asset value at beginning of period.....	\$ 25.02
Net investment income ^(b)	0.16
Net realized and unrealized gains on investments	2.27
Total from investment operations	2.43
Variable transaction fees ^(b)	0.01
Less distributions from:	
Net investment income	(1.58)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 25.88
Market price at end of period.....	\$ 25.97
Total return ^(c)	10.05% ^(d)
Total return at market ^(e)	10.42% ^(d)
Net assets at end of period (000's)	\$ 56,935
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	0.80% ^(f)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets.....	1.08% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	47% ^(d)

(a) Represents the period from the commencement of operations (April 8, 2024) through October 31, 2024.

(b) Per share net investment income and variable transaction fees have been determined on the basis of average number of shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, if any, and redemption on the last day of the period at net asset value. This percentage is not an indication of the performance of a shareholder's investment in the Fund based on market value due to differences between the market price of the shares and the net asset value per share of the Fund.

(d) Not annualized.

(e) Market value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, if any, and redemption on the last day of the period at market value. Market value is determined by the composite closing price. Composite closing security price is defined as the last reported sale price from any primary listing market (e.g., Nasdaq) or participating regional exchanges or markets. The composite closing price is the last reported sale price from any of the eligible sources, regardless of volume and not an average price and may have occurred on a date prior to the close of the reporting period. Market value may be greater or less than net asset value, depending on the Fund's closing price on the listing market.

(f) Annualized.

(g) Portfolio turnover rate excludes securities received or delivered from in-kind processing of creations or redemptions, if any.

WESTWOOD SALIENT ENHANCED ENERGY INCOME ETF

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Selected Per Share Data & Ratios for a Share Outstanding Throughout the Period:

	Period Ended Oct. 31, 2024 ^(a)
Net asset value at beginning of period.....	\$ 24.41
Net investment income ^(b)	0.19
Net realized and unrealized losses on investments	(0.65)
Total from investment operations	(0.46)
Variable transaction fees ^(b)	0.01
Less distributions from:	
Net investment income	(1.35)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 22.61
Market price at end of period.....	\$ 22.65
Total return ^(c)	(1.87%) ^(d)
Total return at market ^(c)	(1.70%) ^(d)
Net assets at end of period (000's)	\$ 14,131
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	0.85% ^(f)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets.....	1.61% ^(f)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(g)	14% ^(d)

(a) Represents the period from the commencement of operations (April 30, 2024) through October 31, 2024.

(b) Per share net investment income and variable transaction fees have been determined on the basis of average number of shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, if any, and redemption on the last day of the period at net asset value. This percentage is not an indication of the performance of a shareholder's investment in the Fund based on market value due to differences between the market price of the shares and the net asset value per share of the Fund.

(d) Not annualized.

(e) Market value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, if any, and redemption on the last day of the period at market value. Market value is determined by the composite closing price. Composite closing security price is defined as the last reported sale price from any primary listing market (e.g., Nasdaq) or participating regional exchanges or markets. The composite closing price is the last reported sale price from any of the eligible sources, regardless of volume and not an average price and may have occurred on a date prior to the close of the reporting period. Market value may be greater or less than net asset value, depending on the Fund's closing price on the listing market.

(f) Annualized.

(g) Portfolio turnover rate excludes securities received or delivered from in-kind processing of creations or redemptions, if any.

Disclaimers

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

Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”): The SAI, dated February 28, 2025, as it may be amended from time to time, includes detailed information about the Funds and Ultimus Managers Trust. The SAI is on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of this prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about a Fund’s investments is available in the Fund’s annual and semi-annual Financial Statements to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In a Fund’s annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund’s performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find a Fund’s annual and semi-annual financial statements.

To obtain more information about the Funds or to request a copy of the documents listed above:

By Telephone: 1-800-994-0755

By Mail: Westwood Funds
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, OH 45246

By Internet: www.westwoodetfs.com

From the SEC: You can also obtain the SAI or the Annual and Semi-Annual Financial Statements, as well as other information about Ultimus Managers Trust, from the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s website at: sec.gov. You may also obtain this information, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by e-mailing the SEC at the following address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-22680)