



PROSPECTUS

March 12, 2025

Westwood LBRTY International Equity ETF

Ticker Symbol: IFRE

Westwood LBRTY Global Equity ETF

Ticker Symbol: BFRE

Westwood LBRTY Emerging Markets Equity ETF

Ticker Symbol: EFRE

Each listed and traded on NYSE Arca

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 LBRTY INTERNATIONAL EQUITY ETF

Investment Objective

The Westwood LBRTY International Equity ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the TOBAM LBRTY® All World Ex US Equity Index.

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	0.50%
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.50%

⁽¹⁾ The Fund’s adviser will pay all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for management 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.

⁽²⁾ Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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
\$51	\$160

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. Because the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks investment results that closely correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of the TOBAM LBRTY® All World Ex US Equity Index (the “Underlying Index”). The Fund is a passively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”). Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities included in the Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index is based on a proprietary methodology created by TOBAM Asset Management (“TOBAM”), and it follows a non-discretionary, rules-based methodology to determine the universe of potential Underlying Index components. The Index is owned and administered by TOBAM (“Index Provider”). The Index is calculated and published by Solactive AG (“Calculation Agent”).

The Underlying Index is designed to provide investors with broad, diversified exposure to international markets while adhering to a specific set of principles aimed at promoting freedom, open markets, and reduced exposure to authoritarian influences. The Underlying Index uses a proprietary methodology developed by TOBAM that seeks to minimize concentration risk by diversifying across sectors, countries, and individual stocks. In addition, the Underlying Index screens out companies and countries that exhibit characteristics associated with high levels of political control, authoritarian governance, or restricted economic freedoms. By focusing on these principles, the Underlying Index aims to offer exposure that not only reflects the performance of international equity markets but also aligns with values supporting liberty and democracy. This approach ensures that the Underlying Index captures a wide array of opportunities while remaining true to its guiding ethos.

The Index Provider begins with the full universe of securities within the TOBAM Universe All World Index that have not been classified by TOBAM as U.S. securities. Under the Index Methodology, securities whose primary listing is quoted on a US market are assigned a TOBAM Country of USA. Equities listed on a regulated exchange from an eligible country are eligible for inclusion within the Underlying Index and may include both common stocks and preferred stocks. If a depositary receipt (“DR”) is more liquid than its corresponding stock, the Index Provider may select the DR. The equities selected are primarily large- and mid-capitalization companies. The market capitalization ranges will change over time and vary depending on the market type. As of December 31, 2024, the minimum market capitalization in the developed markets was \$12.75 billion for the Americas, \$2 billion for Asia, and \$3.25 billion for Europe, Middle East and Africa (“EMEA”). As of December 31, 2024, the minimum market capitalization in the emerging markets was \$0.6 billion for the Americas, \$1.0 billion for Asia and \$0.4 billion for EMEA. The Index Provider’s comprehensive approach acts on two levels: 1. Country: excluding countries lacking basic civil liberties and democratic rights, and 2. Stock: within eligible countries, favoring stocks with low exposure to authoritarian countries. The Underlying Index is market-cap weighted with a cap on maximum weight of 4.5% and a minimum weight of 0.01%. The number of constituents will vary over time.

The Index Provider looks at inputs from distinct data sets, such as – functioning of the government, civil liberty, rule of law and corruption, political participation, inclusiveness, political culture, freedom of expression, pluralism and electoral process – in determining whether a country has characteristics associated with high levels of political control, authoritarian governance, or restricted economic freedoms. Countries that the Index Provider has currently classified as exhibiting characteristics associated with high levels of political control, authoritarian governance, or restricted economic freedoms are: Thailand, Hong Kong, Mexico, Kuwait, Turkey, Qatar, Pakistan, UAE, Egypt, Russia, Saudi Arabia and China. With respect to individual companies, the Index Provider considers a company’s overall economic exposure to an authoritarian country.

The Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly. The Index Provider is not affiliated with either the Fund’s adviser or sub-adviser.

The Fund, using a “passive” or indexing investment approach, attempts to closely correspond to the performance of the Underlying Index. The Fund does not seek to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Fund’s intention is to replicate the constituent securities of the Underlying Index as closely as possible. “Replication” is a passive indexing strategy in which a fund invests in substantially all of the securities in its underlying index in approximately the same proportions as the underlying index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase or hold all of, or only, the constituent securities in their respective weightings in the Underlying Index. In these circumstances, the Fund may utilize a “representative sampling” strategy whereby securities are chosen in order to attempt to approximate the investment characteristics of the constituent securities. To the extent the Fund uses a representative sampling strategy, it would hold a significant number of the constituent securities of the Underlying Index, but may not track the Underlying Index with the same degree of accuracy as would an investment vehicle replicating the entire Underlying Index.

The Fund’s portfolio will be rebalanced quarterly in accordance with the quarterly rebalancing of the Underlying Index.

The Fund is classified as “diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). However, the Fund may operate as a “non-diversified” fund, as defined by the 1940 Act, to the approximate extent the Underlying Index is non-diversified. The Fund may, therefore, operate as non-diversified solely as a result of a change in the relative market capitalization or index weighting of one or more constituents of the Underlying Index. A non-diversified fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer or group of issuers than a diversified fund would.

To the extent that the securities in the Underlying Index are concentrated in one or more industries or groups of industries, the Fund may concentrate in such industries or groups of industries.

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 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.

Index-Related Risk: The Fund’s return may not track the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons and therefore may not achieve its investment objective. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund’s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. These transaction costs may be higher for a fund investing in foreign securities. In addition, the Fund’s return

may differ from the return of the Underlying Index as a result of, among other things, pricing differences (including differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's net asset value ("NAV")) and the inability to purchase certain securities included in the Underlying Index due to regulatory or other restrictions.

Index Provider Risk: The Fund seeks to achieve returns that generally correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of the Index, as published by the Index Provider. There is no assurance that the Index Provider will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. The composition of the Index is heavily dependent on information and data supplied by third parties over which the Adviser has no or limited ability to oversee. While the Index Provider gives descriptions of what the Index is designed to achieve, the Index Provider does not provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in its indices, and it does not guarantee that its Index will be in line with its methodology. Because of this, if the composition of the Index reflects any errors, the Fund's portfolio can be expected to also reflect the errors. In addition, data and information on non-U.S. countries may be unreliable or outdated or there may be less publicly available data or information about non-U.S. countries due to differences in registration, accounting, audit and financial record keeping standards which creates the potential for errors in Index data, Index computation and/or Index construction and could have an adverse effect on the Fund's performance.

Passive Management Risk: The Fund is not "actively" managed. Therefore, it would not generally sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble unless that security is removed from the Underlying Index. As a result, the Fund's performance could be lower than funds that actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers. The Fund will not take defensive positions under any market conditions, including in declining markets.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign issuers and foreign securities (including depositary receipts) are subject to additional risks, including political and economic risks, unstable governments, civil conflicts and war, greater volatility, decreased market liquidity, expropriation and nationalization risks, sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments, currency fluctuations, higher transaction costs, delayed settlement, possible foreign controls on investment, liquidity risks and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of foreign markets. In certain markets where securities and other instruments are not traded "delivery versus payment," the Fund may not receive timely payment for securities or other instruments it has delivered or receive delivery of securities paid for and may be subject to increased risk that the counterparty will fail to make payments or delivery when due or default completely. Foreign market trading hours, clearance and settlement procedures, and holiday schedules may limit the Fund's ability to buy and sell securities. Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments tied to countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable becoming riskier and more volatile.

Currency Risk: Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of the Fund's securities and may affect the price of the Fund's Shares. Generally, when the value of the U.S. dollar rises in value relative to a foreign currency, an investment impacted by that currency loses value because that currency is worth less in U.S. dollars. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority also will have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets, may be riskier than other types of investments and may increase the volatility of the Fund.

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.
- **Cash Redemption Risk:** Unlike many ETFs, the Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem shares of the Fund for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. Cash redemptions may also entail higher transaction costs than in-kind redemptions, which costs may be passed on to redeemers of creation units of Fund shares in the form of redemption transaction fees. The cost of cash redemptions could also reduce the Fund's NAV to the extent that those costs are not fully offset by the redemption transaction fee charged to the redeeming Authorized Participant.
- **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 Advisor cannot predict whether the Fund's 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 its 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 Fund 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 Advisor 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 Fund's 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.

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.

Large-Capitalization Company Risk: The large capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may lag the performance of smaller capitalization companies because large capitalization companies may experience slower rates of growth than smaller capitalization companies and may not respond as quickly to market changes and opportunities.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk: The mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

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.

Concentration Risk: To the extent that the securities in the Underlying Index are concentrated in one or more industries or groups of industries, the Fund may concentrate in such industries or groups of industries. This concentration increases the risk of loss to the Fund by increasing its exposure to economic, business, political or regulatory developments that may be adverse to a particular industry or group of industries.

Diversification Risk: The Fund is classified as “diversified” under the 1940 Act. However, the Fund may operate as a “non-diversified” fund, as defined by the 1940 Act, to the approximate extent the Underlying Index is non-diversified. The Fund may, therefore, operate as a non-diversified fund solely as a result of a change in the relative market capitalization or index weighting of one or more constituents of the Underlying Index. A non-diversified fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer or group of issuers than a diversified fund would. This increased investment in fewer issuers may result in the Fund’s Shares being more sensitive to economic results of those issuing the securities. The value of the Fund’s Shares may also be more volatile than the value of a fund which invests in more securities.

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, will be available by calling 1-800-994-0755 or by visiting www.westwoodetfs.com.

Investment Advisor/Portfolio Managers

Westwood Management Corp. serves as investment advisor 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 Shaun Murphy – Senior Vice President and Director of Managed Investment Solutions and Drew Miyawaki – Senior Vice President and Director of Managed Investment Solutions. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Miyawaki have managed the Fund since its inception in March, 2025.

Vident Asset Management (“Vident” or the “Sub-Adviser”) is the trading sub-adviser to the Fund. Rafael Zayas, CFA, Senior Vice President and Head of Portfolio Management & Trading, Austin Wen, CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager and Yin Bhuyan, Senior Portfolio Manager have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in March, 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only Authorized Participants (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.

When available, 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 Advisor 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 LBRTY GLOBAL EQUITY ETF

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The Fund’s intention is to replicate the constituent securities of the Underlying Index as closely as possible. “Replication” is a passive indexing strategy in which a fund invests in substantially all of the securities in its underlying index in approximately the same proportions as the underlying index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase or hold all of, or only, the constituent securities in their respective weightings in the Underlying Index. In these circumstances, the Fund may utilize a “representative sampling” strategy whereby securities are chosen in order to attempt to approximate the investment characteristics of the constituent securities. To the extent the Fund uses a representative sampling strategy, it would hold a significant number of the constituent securities of the Underlying Index, but may not track the Underlying Index with the same degree of accuracy as would an investment vehicle replicating the entire Underlying Index.

The Fund’s portfolio will be rebalanced quarterly in accordance with the quarterly rebalancing of the Underlying Index.

The Fund is classified as “diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). However, the Fund may operate as a “non-diversified” fund, as defined by the 1940 Act, to the approximate extent the Underlying Index is non-diversified. The Fund may, therefore, operate as non-diversified solely as a result of a change in the relative market capitalization or index weighting of one or more constituents of the Underlying Index. A non-diversified fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer or group of issuers than a diversified fund would.

To the extent that the securities in the Underlying Index are concentrated in one or more industries or groups of industries, the Fund may concentrate in such industries or groups of industries.

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 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.

Index-Related Risk: The Fund’s return may not track the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons and therefore may not achieve its investment objective. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund’s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. These transaction costs may be higher for a fund investing in foreign securities. In addition, the Fund’s return may differ from the return of the Underlying Index as a result of, among other things, pricing differences (including differences between a security’s price at the local market close and the Fund’s valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”)) and the inability to purchase certain securities included in the Underlying Index due to regulatory or other restrictions.

Index Provider Risk: The Fund seeks to achieve returns that generally correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of the Index, as published by the Index Provider. There is no assurance that the Index Provider will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. The composition of the Index is heavily dependent on information and data supplied by third parties over which the Adviser has no or limited ability to oversee. While the Index Provider gives descriptions of what the Index is designed to achieve, the Index Provider does not provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in its indices, and it does not guarantee that its Index will be in line with its methodology. Because of this, if the composition of the Index reflects any errors, the Fund's portfolio can be expected to also reflect the errors. In addition, data and information on non-U.S. countries may be unreliable or outdated or there may be less publicly available data or information about non-U.S. countries due to differences in registration, accounting, audit and financial record keeping standards which creates the potential for errors in Index data, Index computation and/or Index construction and could have an adverse effect on the Fund's performance.

Passive Management Risk: The Fund is not "actively" managed. Therefore, it would not generally sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble unless that security is removed from the Underlying Index. As a result, the Fund's performance could be lower than funds that actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers. The Fund will not take defensive positions under any market conditions, including in declining markets.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign issuers and foreign securities (including depositary receipts) are subject to additional risks, including political and economic risks, unstable governments, civil conflicts and war, greater volatility, decreased market liquidity, expropriation and nationalization risks, sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments, currency fluctuations, higher transaction costs, delayed settlement, possible foreign controls on investment, liquidity risks and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of foreign markets. In certain markets where securities and other instruments are not traded "delivery versus payment," the Fund may not receive timely payment for securities or other instruments it has delivered or receive delivery of securities paid for and may be subject to increased risk that the counterparty will fail to make payments or delivery when due or default completely. Foreign market trading hours, clearance and settlement procedures, and holiday schedules may limit the Fund's ability to buy and sell securities. Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments tied to countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable becoming riskier and more volatile.

Currency Risk: Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of the Fund's securities and may affect the price of the Fund's Shares. Generally, when the value of the U.S. dollar rises in value relative to a foreign currency, an investment impacted by that currency loses value because that currency is worth less in U.S. dollars. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority also will have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets, may be riskier than other types of investments and may increase the volatility of the Fund.

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.
- **Cash Redemption Risk:** Unlike many ETFs, the Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem shares of the Fund for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. Cash redemptions may also entail higher transaction costs than in-kind redemptions, which costs may be passed on to redeemers of creation units of Fund shares in the form of redemption transaction fees. The cost of cash redemptions could also reduce the Fund's NAV to the extent that those costs are not fully offset by the redemption transaction fee charged to the redeeming Authorized Participant.
- **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 Advisor cannot predict whether the Fund’s 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 its 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 Fund 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 Advisor 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 Fund’s 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.

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.

Large-Capitalization Company Risk: The large capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may lag the performance of smaller capitalization companies because large capitalization companies may experience slower rates of growth than smaller capitalization companies and may not respond as quickly to market changes and opportunities.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk: The mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

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.

Concentration Risk: To the extent that the securities in the Underlying Index are concentrated in one or more industries or groups of industries, the Fund may concentrate in such industries or groups of industries. This concentration increases the risk of loss to the Fund by increasing its exposure to economic, business, political or regulatory developments that may be adverse to a particular industry or group of industries.

Diversification Risk: The Fund is classified as “diversified” under the 1940 Act. However, the Fund may operate as a “non-diversified” fund, as defined by the 1940 Act, to the approximate extent the Underlying Index is non-diversified. The Fund may, therefore, operate as a non-diversified fund solely as a result of a change in the relative market capitalization or index weighting of one or more constituents of the Underlying Index. A non-diversified fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer or group of issuers than a diversified fund would. This increased investment in fewer issuers may result in the Fund’s Shares being more sensitive to economic results of those issuing the securities. The value of the Fund’s Shares may also be more volatile than the value of a fund which invests in more securities.

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, will be available by calling 1-800-994-0755 or by visiting www.westwoodetfs.com.

Investment Advisor/Portfolio Managers

Westwood Management Corp. serves as investment advisor 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 Shaun Murphy – Senior Vice President and Director of Managed Investment Solutions and Drew Miyawaki – Senior Vice President and Director of Managed Investment Solutions. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Miyawaki have managed the Fund since its inception in March, 2025.

Vident Asset Management (“Vident” or the “Sub-Adviser”) is the trading sub-adviser to the Fund. Rafael Zayas, CFA, Senior Vice President and Head of Portfolio Management & Trading, Austin Wen, CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager and Yin Bhuyan, Senior Portfolio Manager have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in March, 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only Authorized Participants (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.

When available, 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 Advisor 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 LBRTY EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY ETF

Investment Objective

The Westwood LBRTY Emerging Markets Equity ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the TOBAM LBRTY® Emerging Market Equity Index.

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	0.50%
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.50%

⁽¹⁾ The Fund’s adviser will pay all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for management 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.

⁽²⁾ Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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
\$51	\$160

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. Because the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks investment results that closely correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of the TOBAM LBRTY® Emerging Market Equity Index (the “Underlying Index”). The Fund is a passively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”). Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities included in the Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index is based on a proprietary methodology created by TOBAM Asset Management (“TOBAM”), and it follows a non-discretionary, rules-based methodology to determine the universe of potential Underlying Index components. The Index is owned and administered by TOBAM (“Index Provider”). The Index is calculated and published by Solactive AG (“Calculation Agent”).

The Underlying Index is designed to provide investors with broad, diversified exposure to emerging markets while adhering to a specific set of principles aimed at promoting freedom, open markets, and reduced exposure to authoritarian influences. The Underlying Index uses a proprietary methodology developed by TOBAM that seeks to minimize concentration risk by diversifying across sectors, countries, and individual stocks. In addition, the Underlying Index screens out companies and countries that exhibit characteristics associated with high levels of political control, authoritarian governance, or restricted economic freedoms. By focusing on these principles, the Underlying Index aims to offer exposure that not only reflects the performance of emerging market equities but also aligns with values supporting liberty and democracy. This approach ensures that the Underlying Index captures a wide array of opportunities while remaining true to its guiding ethos.

The Index Provider begins with the full universe of securities within the TOBAM Universe Emerging Index. The Index Provider classifies a country as an emerging market depending on the level of maturity of the stock equity market and the economic development of the country following gross national income as defined by the World Bank's high-income threshold as a reference. The Index Provider currently considers emerging markets to include: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Russia, South Africa, and Turkey. Equities listed on a regulated exchange from an eligible country are eligible for inclusion within the Underlying Index and may include both common stocks and preferred stocks. If a depositary receipt ("DR") is more liquid than its corresponding stock, the Index Provider may select the DR. The equities selected are primarily large- and mid-capitalization companies. The market capitalization ranges will change over time and vary depending on the market type. As of December 31, 2024, the minimum market capitalization in the emerging markets was \$0.6 billion for the Americas, \$1.0 billion for Asia and \$0.4 billion for Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA"). The Index Provider's comprehensive approach acts on two levels: 1. Country: excluding countries lacking basic civil liberties and democratic rights, and 2. Stock: within eligible countries, favoring stocks with low exposure to authoritarian countries. The Underlying Index is market-cap weighted with a cap on maximum weight of 4.5% and a minimum weight of 0.01%. The number of constituents will vary over time.

The Index Provider looks at inputs from distinct data sets, such as – functioning of the government, civil liberty, rule of law and corruption, political participation, inclusiveness, political culture, freedom of expression, pluralism and electoral process – in determining whether a country has characteristics associated with high levels of political control, authoritarian governance, or restricted economic freedoms. Countries that the Index Provider has currently classified as exhibiting characteristics associated with high levels of political control, authoritarian governance, or restricted economic freedoms are: Thailand, Hong Kong, Mexico, Kuwait, Turkey, Qatar, Pakistan, UAE, Egypt, Russia, Saudi Arabia and China. With respect to individual companies, the Index Provider considers a company's overall economic exposure to an authoritarian country.

The Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Underlying Index has significant exposure to India and Taiwan. The Index Provider is not affiliated with either the Fund's adviser or sub-adviser.

The Fund, using a "passive" or indexing investment approach, attempts to closely correspond to the performance of the Underlying Index. The Fund does not seek to outperform the Underlying Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

The Fund's intention is to replicate the constituent securities of the Underlying Index as closely as possible. "Replication" is a passive indexing strategy in which a fund invests in substantially all of the securities in its underlying index in approximately the same proportions as the underlying index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase or hold all of, or only, the constituent securities in their respective weightings in the Underlying Index. In these circumstances, the Fund may utilize a "representative sampling" strategy whereby securities are chosen in order to attempt to approximate the investment characteristics of the constituent securities. To the extent the Fund uses a representative sampling strategy, it would hold a significant number of the constituent securities of the Underlying Index, but may not track the Underlying Index with the same degree of accuracy as would an investment vehicle replicating the entire Underlying Index.

The Fund's portfolio will be rebalanced quarterly in accordance with the quarterly rebalancing of the Underlying Index.

The Fund is classified as "diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"). However, the Fund may operate as a "non-diversified" fund, as defined by the 1940 Act, to the approximate extent the Underlying Index is non-diversified. The Fund may, therefore, operate as non-diversified solely as a result of a change in the relative market capitalization or index weighting of one or more constituents of the Underlying Index. A non-diversified fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer or group of issuers than a diversified fund would.

To the extent that the securities in the Underlying Index are concentrated in one or more industries or groups of industries, the Fund may concentrate in such industries or groups of industries.

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 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.

Index-Related Risk: The Fund's return may not track the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons and therefore may not achieve its investment objective. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. These transaction costs may be higher for a fund investing in foreign securities. In addition, the Fund's return may differ from the return of the Underlying Index as a result of, among other things, pricing differences (including differences between a security's price at the local market close and the Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's net asset value ("NAV")) and the inability to purchase certain securities included in the Underlying Index due to regulatory or other restrictions.

Index Provider Risk: The Fund seeks to achieve returns that generally correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of the Index, as published by the Index Provider. There is no assurance that the Index Provider will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. The composition of the Index is heavily dependent on information and data supplied by third parties over which the Adviser has no or limited ability to oversee. While the Index Provider gives descriptions of what the Index is designed to achieve, the Index Provider does not provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in its indices, and it does not guarantee that its Index will be in line with its methodology. Because of this, if the composition of the Index reflects any errors, the Fund's portfolio can be expected to also reflect the errors. In addition, data and information on non-U.S. countries may be unreliable or outdated or there may be less publicly available data or information about non-U.S. countries due to differences in registration, accounting, audit and financial record keeping standards which creates the potential for errors in Index data, Index computation and/or Index construction and could have an adverse effect on the Fund's performance.

Passive Management Risk: The Fund is not "actively" managed. Therefore, it would not generally sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble unless that security is removed from the Underlying Index. As a result, the Fund's performance could be lower than funds that actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers. The Fund will not take defensive positions under any market conditions, including in declining markets.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign issuers and foreign securities (including depositary receipts) are subject to additional risks, including political and economic risks, unstable governments, civil conflicts and war, greater volatility, decreased market liquidity, expropriation and nationalization risks, sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments, currency fluctuations, higher transaction costs, delayed settlement, possible foreign controls on investment, liquidity risks and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of foreign markets. In certain markets where securities and other instruments are not traded "delivery versus payment," the Fund may not receive timely payment for securities or other instruments it has delivered or receive delivery of securities paid for and may be subject to increased risk that the counterparty will fail to make payments or delivery when due or default completely. Foreign market trading hours, clearance and settlement procedures, and holiday schedules may limit the Fund's ability to buy and sell securities. Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments tied to countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable becoming riskier and more volatile.

Emerging Markets Risk: In addition to the risks described above under "Foreign Securities Risk," emerging market countries typically have less-established market economies than developed countries and may face greater social, economic, regulatory and political uncertainties. In addition, emerging markets typically present greater illiquidity and price volatility concerns due to smaller or limited local capital markets and greater difficulty in determining market valuations of securities due to limited public information on issuers. The Underlying Index (and therefore the Fund) does not directly weight securities on the basis of investor protection considerations and/or the availability and quality of information regarding issuers. Certain emerging market countries may be subject to less stringent requirements regarding accounting, auditing, financial reporting and record keeping and therefore, material information related to an investment may not be available or reliable. Additionally, the Fund may have substantial difficulties exercising its legal rights or enforcing a counterparty's legal obligations in certain jurisdictions outside of the United States, in particular in emerging market countries, which can increase the risks of loss.

India Risk: Government actions, bureaucratic obstacles and inconsistent economic reform within the Indian government have had a significant effect on the Indian economy and could adversely affect market conditions, economic growth and the profitability of private enterprises in India. Global factors and foreign actions may inhibit the flow of foreign capital on which India is dependent to sustain its growth. Large portions of many Indian companies remain in the hands of their founders (including members of their families). Corporate governance standards of family-controlled companies may be weaker and less transparent, which increases the potential for loss and unequal treatment of investors. India experiences many of the risks associated with developing economies, including relatively low levels of liquidity, which may result in extreme volatility in the prices of Indian securities. Religious, cultural and military disputes persist in India and between India and Pakistan (as well as sectarian groups within each country). Both India and Pakistan have tested nuclear arms, and the threat of deployment of such weapons could hinder development of the Indian economy, and escalating tensions could impact the broader region, including China.

Taiwan Risk: The economy of Taiwan is heavily dependent on exports. Currency fluctuations, increasing competition from Asia's other emerge economies, and conditions that weaken demand for Taiwan's export products worldwide could have a negative impact on the Taiwanese economy as a whole. Concerns over Taiwan's history of political contention and its current relationship with China may also have a significant impact on the economy of Taiwan.

Currency Risk: Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of the Fund’s securities and may affect the price of the Fund’s Shares. Generally, when the value of the U.S. dollar rises in value relative to a foreign currency, an investment impacted by that currency loses value because that currency is worth less in U.S. dollars. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates. Devaluation of a currency by a country’s government or banking authority also will have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets, may be riskier than other types of investments and may increase the volatility of the Fund.

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.
- **Cash Redemption Risk:** Unlike many ETFs, the Fund’s investment strategy may require it to redeem shares of the Fund for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. Cash redemptions may also entail higher transaction costs than in-kind redemptions, which costs may be passed on to redeemers of creation units of Fund shares in the form of redemption transaction fees. The cost of cash redemptions could also reduce the Fund’s NAV to the extent that those costs are not fully offset by the redemption transaction fee charged to the redeeming Authorized Participant.
- **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 Advisor cannot predict whether the Fund’s 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 its 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 Fund 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 Advisor 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 Fund’s 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.

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.

Large-Capitalization Company Risk: The large capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may lag the performance of smaller capitalization companies because large capitalization companies may experience slower rates of growth than smaller capitalization companies and may not respond as quickly to market changes and opportunities.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk: The mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

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.

Concentration Risk: To the extent that the securities in the Underlying Index are concentrated in one or more industries or groups of industries, the Fund may concentrate in such industries or groups of industries. This concentration increases the risk of loss to the Fund by increasing its exposure to economic, business, political or regulatory developments that may be adverse to a particular industry or group of industries.

Diversification Risk: The Fund is classified as “diversified” under the 1940 Act. However, the Fund may operate as a “non-diversified” fund, as defined by the 1940 Act, to the approximate extent the Underlying Index is non-diversified. The Fund may, therefore, operate as a non-diversified fund solely as a result of a change in the relative market capitalization or index weighting of one or more constituents of the Underlying Index. A non-diversified fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer or group of issuers than a diversified fund would. This increased investment in fewer issuers may result in the Fund’s Shares being more sensitive to economic results of those issuing the securities. The value of the Fund’s Shares may also be more volatile than the value of a fund which invests in more securities.

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, will be available by calling 1-800-994-0755 or by visiting www.westwoodetfs.com.

Investment Advisor/Portfolio Managers

Westwood Management Corp. serves as investment advisor 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 Shaun Murphy – Senior Vice President and Director of Managed Investment Solutions and Drew Miyawaki – Senior Vice President and Director of Managed Investment Solutions. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Miyawaki have managed the Fund since its inception in March, 2025.

Vident Asset Management (“Vident” or the “Sub-Adviser”) is the trading sub-adviser to the Fund. Rafael Zayas, CFA, Senior Vice President and Head of Portfolio Management & Trading, Austin Wen, CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager and Yin Bhuyan, Senior Portfolio Manager have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in March, 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only Authorized Participants (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.

When available, 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 Advisor 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, each Fund has a name which suggests 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.

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: To the extent that the securities in the Underlying Index are concentrated in one or more industries or groups of industries, a Fund may concentrate in such industries or groups of industries. 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 fund that does not concentrate its investments and invests more broadly across industries and sectors.

Currency Risk: Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of a Fund's securities and may affect the price of a Fund's Shares. Generally, when the value of the U.S. dollar rises in value relative to a foreign currency, an investment impacted by that currency loses value because that currency is worth less in U.S. dollars. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority also will have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets, may be riskier than other types of investments and may increase the volatility of a Fund.

Diversification Risk: Each Fund is classified as "diversified" under the 1940 Act. However, each Fund may operate as a "non-diversified" fund, as defined by the 1940 Act, to the approximate extent the Underlying Index is non-diversified. The Fund may, therefore, operate as a non-diversified fund solely as a result of a change in the relative market capitalization or index weighting of one or more constituents of the Underlying Index. A non-diversified fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer or group of issuers than a diversified fund would. This increased investment in fewer issuers may result in a Fund's Shares being more sensitive to economic results of those issuing the securities. The value of a Fund's Shares may also be more volatile than the value of a fund which invests in more securities.

Emerging Markets Risk (applies only to the Westwood LBRTY Emerging Markets Equity ETF): In addition to the risks described below under "Foreign Securities Risk," emerging market countries typically have less-established market economies than developed countries and may face greater social, economic, regulatory and political uncertainties. In addition, emerging markets typically present greater illiquidity and price volatility concerns due to smaller or limited local capital markets and greater difficulty in determining market valuations of securities due to limited public information on issuers. The Underlying Index (and therefore the Fund) does not directly weight securities on the basis of investor protection considerations and/or the availability and quality of information regarding issuers. Certain emerging market countries may be subject to less stringent requirements regarding accounting, auditing, financial reporting and record keeping and therefore, material information related to an investment may not be available or reliable. Additionally, a Fund may have substantial difficulties exercising its legal rights or enforcing a counterparty's legal obligations in certain jurisdictions outside of the United States, in particular in emerging market countries, which can increase the risks of loss.

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.

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 a Fund. Each 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 a 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.
- **Cash Redemption Risk:** Unlike many ETFs, the Fund’s investment strategy may require it to redeem shares of the Fund for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. Cash redemptions may also entail higher transaction costs than in-kind redemptions, which costs may be passed on to redeemers of creation units of Fund shares in the form of redemption transaction fees. The cost of cash redemptions could also reduce the Fund’s NAV to the extent that those costs are not fully offset by the redemption transaction fee charged to the redeeming Authorized Participant.
- **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 a 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 a 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 Advisor cannot predict whether the shares of a Fund 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 a Fund’s holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time.
- **Marketing Trading Risk:** A 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 a 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 a Fund’s NAV. However, because shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units at NAV, the Advisor believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of a Fund are not likely to be sustained over the long term. While the creation-redemption feature is designed to make it more likely that a 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 a 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 a Fund’s shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

Absence of Prior Active Market. While a 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 a 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.

Foreign Securities Risk: Investments in foreign issuers and foreign securities (including depositary receipts) are subject to additional risks, including political and economic risks, unstable governments, civil conflicts and war, greater volatility, decreased market liquidity, expropriation and nationalization risks, sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments, currency fluctuations, higher transaction costs, delayed settlement, possible foreign controls on investment, liquidity risks and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of foreign markets. In certain markets where securities and other instruments are not traded "delivery versus payment," a Fund may not receive timely payment for securities or other instruments it has delivered or receive delivery of securities paid for and may be subject to increased risk that the counterparty will fail to make payments or delivery when due or default completely. Foreign market trading hours, clearance and settlement procedures, and holiday schedules may limit a Fund's ability to buy and sell securities. Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments tied to countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable becoming riskier and more volatile.

Index Provider Risk: The Fund seeks to achieve returns that generally correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of the Index, as published by the Index Provider. There is no assurance that the Index Provider will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. The composition of the Index is heavily dependent on information and data supplied by third parties over which the Adviser has no or limited ability to oversee. While the Index Provider gives descriptions of what the Index is designed to achieve, the Index Provider does not provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in its indices, and it does not guarantee that its Index will be in line with its methodology. Because of this, if the composition of the Index reflects any errors, the Fund's portfolio can be expected to also reflect the errors. In addition, data and information on non-U.S. countries may be unreliable or outdated or there may be less publicly available data or information about non-U.S. countries due to differences in registration, accounting, audit and financial record keeping standards which creates the potential for errors in Index data, Index computation and/or Index construction and could have an adverse effect on the Fund's performance.

Index-Related Risk: A Fund's return may not track the return of its Underlying Index for a number of reasons and therefore may not achieve its investment objective. For example, a Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to its Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing a Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. These transaction costs may be higher for a Fund investing in foreign securities. In addition, a Fund's return may differ from the return of its Underlying Index as a result of, among other things, pricing differences (including differences between a security's price at the local market close and a Fund's valuation of a security at the time of calculation of the Fund's NAV) and the inability to purchase certain securities included in the Underlying Index due to regulatory or other restrictions.

In addition, to the extent a Fund uses a representative sampling approach, the Fund may not be as well correlated with the return of its Underlying Index as when the Fund purchases all of the securities in the Underlying Index in the proportions in which they are represented in the Underlying Index.

Corporate actions affecting securities held by a Fund (such as mergers and spin-offs) or the Fund's ability to purchase round lots of the securities may also cause a deviation between the performance of the Fund and its Underlying Index.

Neither a Fund, the Adviser nor the Index Provider guarantee the accuracy, availability or timeliness of the production of the Index. The Index Provider may utilize third party data in constructing each Underlying Index, but it does not guarantee the quality, accuracy or availability of such third party data. Errors in the construction or calculation of the Underlying Index may occur from time to time. Any such errors may not be identified and corrected for some period of time, which may negatively impact a Fund and its shareholders. For example, during a period when the Underlying Index contains inaccurate constituents, a Fund would have market exposure to such constituents and would be underexposed to the Underlying Index's other constituents. Any gains from errors by the Index Provider will be kept by a Fund and its shareholders and any losses or costs resulting from errors by the Index Provider will be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.

Unusual market conditions may cause the Index Provider to postpone a scheduled rebalance, which could cause an Underlying Index to vary from its normal or expected composition. The postponement of a scheduled rebalance in a time of market volatility could mean that constituents that would otherwise be removed at rebalance due to changes in market capitalizations or other reasons may remain, causing the performance and constituents of the Underlying Index to vary from those expected under normal conditions and

potentially increasing transaction costs to a Fund. Apart from scheduled rebalances, the Index Provider or its agents may carry out additional ad hoc rebalances to the Underlying Index, for example, due to reaching certain weighting constraints, unusual market conditions or in order to correct an error in the selection of index constituents. When an Underlying Index is rebalanced and a Fund in turn rebalances its portfolio to attempt to increase the correlation between a Fund's portfolio and its Underlying Index, any transaction costs and market exposure arising from such portfolio rebalancing may be borne directly by the Fund and its shareholders. Errors and additional ad hoc rebalances carried out by the Index Provider or its agents to the Underlying Index may increase the costs to and the tracking error risk of the Fund.

It is also possible that the composition of a Fund may not exactly replicate the composition of its Underlying Index if the Fund has to adjust its portfolio holdings in order to continue to qualify as a "regulated investment company" under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

The risk that a Fund may not track the performance of the Underlying Index may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions.

India Risk (applies only to the Westwood LBRTY Emerging Markets Equity ETF): Government actions, bureaucratic obstacles and inconsistent economic reform within the Indian government have had a significant effect on the Indian economy and could adversely affect market conditions, economic growth and the profitability of private enterprises in India. Global factors and foreign actions may inhibit the flow of foreign capital on which India is dependent to sustain its growth. Large portions of many Indian companies remain in the hands of their founders (including members of their families). Corporate governance standards of family-controlled companies may be weaker and less transparent, which increases the potential for loss and unequal treatment of investors. India experiences many of the risks associated with developing economies, including relatively low levels of liquidity, which may result in extreme volatility in the prices of Indian securities. Religious, cultural and military disputes persist in India and between India and Pakistan (as well as sectarian groups within each country). Both India and Pakistan have tested nuclear arms, and the threat of deployment of such weapons could hinder development of the Indian economy, and escalating tensions could impact the broader region, including China.

Large-Capitalization Company Risk: The large capitalization companies in which a Fund invests may lag the performance of smaller capitalization companies because large capitalization companies may experience slower rates of growth than smaller capitalization companies and may not respond as quickly to market changes and opportunities.

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 U.S. Federal Reserve (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 increasing over the last few years in the United States, the Fed has recently decreased the federal funds rate. 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 a Fund.

Political turmoil within the United States and abroad may also impact a 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 a 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 a 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 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 a 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.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk: The mid-capitalization companies in which a Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Passive Management Risk: The Funds are not “actively” managed. Therefore, a Fund would not generally sell a security because the security’s issuer was in financial trouble unless that security is removed from the Underlying Index. As a result, a Fund’s performance could be lower than funds that actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers. A Fund will not take defensive positions under any market conditions, including in declining markets.

Taiwan Risk (applies only to the Westwood LBRTY Emerging Markets Equity ETF): The economy of Taiwan is heavily dependent on exports. Currency fluctuations, increasing competition from Asia’s other emerge economies, and conditions that weaken demand for Taiwan’s export products worldwide could have a negative impact on the Taiwanese economy as a whole. Concerns over Taiwan’s history of political contention and its current relationship with China may also have a significant impact on the economy of Taiwan.

Portfolio Holdings Information

Information about the Funds’ daily portfolio holdings will be 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 Advisors 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 Advisor

Westwood Management Corp., a New York corporation formed in 1983 ("Westwood" or an "Advisor"), serves as investment advisor 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 Advisor 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-Advisor

The Advisor has retained Vident Asset Management (the "Sub-Advisor"), located at 1125 Sanctuary Parkway, Suite 515, Alpharetta, Georgia 30009, to serve as the trading sub-advisor for the Funds. The Sub-Advisor was established in 2016 and is owned by Vident Capital Holdings, LLC, which is controlled by MM VAM, LLC. MM VAM, LLC is owned by Casey Crawford. As of December 31, 2024, the Sub-Advisor had approximately \$12.2 billion of assets under management. The Sub-Advisor 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 Advisor 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 Advisor intends to apply for exemptive relief from the SEC (the "Order"), which will permit the Advisor, 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 Advisor or its parent company and sub-advisers that are partially-owned by, or otherwise affiliated with, the Advisor or its parent company (the "Manager-of-Managers Structure"). The Advisor 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 Advisor and wholly-owned sub-advisers and the aggregate fees payable to unaffiliated sub-advisers and sub-advisers affiliated with Advisor 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 Advisor to be increased without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of any changes made to the Sub-Advisor 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 Advisor 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 LBRTY International Equity ETF	0.50%
Westwood LBRTY Global Equity ETF	0.50%
Westwood LBRTY Emerging Markets Equity ETF	0.50%

For its services, the Sub-Advisor is paid fee by the Advisor, 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 on the first six Westwood-managed funds that use the Sub-Advisor as well as subject to a maximum cap).

Portfolio Managers

Shaun Murphy, Senior Vice President and Director of Managed Investment Solutions. Mr. Murphy joined Westwood in 2023. Mr. Murphy is responsible for creating outcome-oriented, adaptable and transparent investment solutions designed to address a broad range of evolving client needs. Mr. Murphy has extensive experience and understanding of investment philosophy, process and products serving institutional, high-net-worth and retail clients at both large organizations and investment boutiques. Prior to Westwood, Mr. Murphy worked at Legal and General Investment Management America (“LGIMA”) since 2013, where he most recently was the head of U.S. index funds and was responsible for establishing and growing a multi-asset index solutions business. Mr. Murphy is a CFA charterholder. He holds a BA (Honors) in business studies from the University of Sunderland and spent two years attending the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee.

Drew Miyawaki, Senior Vice President and Director of Managed Investment Solutions. Mr. Miyawaki joined Westwood in 2023. Mr. Miyawaki is responsible for creating outcome-oriented, adaptable and transparent investment solutions designed to address a broad range of evolving client needs. Mr. Miyawaki has over 20 years of U.S. and international experience on both the buy and sell sides. Prior to Westwood, he held head of equity trading roles at numerous firms, most recently at Chicago-based LGIMA, with a focus on improving client outcomes across a diverse universe of global indices. Mr. Miyawaki relocated to the U.S. from London to globalize the trading function and help build LGIMA’s U.S.-based index business. Mr. Miyawaki holds a BSc in behavioral science from Drew University.

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. 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.

Austin Wen, CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager. Mr. Wen has over a decade of investment experience. 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 an 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.

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, 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 Bachelor of Science in Economics from National Taipei University and an MBA from the University of Illinois at Chicago.

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 Advisor 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 Advisor and sub-advisory agreements with the Sub-Advisor, including the Board's conclusions with respect thereto, will be available in each Fund's first semi-annual or annual report to shareholders.

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*
Westwood LBRTY Global Equity ETF	\$1,800	2.00%
Westwood LBRTY International Equity ETF	TBD	TBD
Westwood LBRTY Emerging Markets Equity ETF	TBD	TBD

* 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 under the 1940 Act 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 12d-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 Advisor 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 New York Stock Exchange ("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 Advisor, 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 quarterly 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 quarterly 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 real estate investment trusts ("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.

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

This section would ordinarily include Financial Highlights. The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand each Fund's performance for the Fund's periods of operations. Because neither Fund has yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, no Financial Highlights are shown.

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.

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Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”): The SAI, dated March 12, 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 will be available in the Fund’s annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Fund’s annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund’s performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the 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
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, OH 45246-0707

By Internet: www.westwoodetfs.com

From the SEC: You can also obtain the SAI or the annual and semi-annual reports, 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)