

**PROSPECTUS**

**June 10, 2026**

**F/m Accumulator Ultrashort U.S. Treasury Fund (SGVA)**

**F/m Accumulator Intermediate U.S. Treasury Fund (VGTA)**

**F/m Accumulator Long-Term U.S. Treasury Fund (TLTA)**

**F/m Accumulator TIPS Fund (ZTIP)**

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Each a series of The RBB Fund, Inc.  
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Washington, DC 20007

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

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# SUMMARY SECTION – F/m Accumulator Ultrashort U.S. Treasury Fund (SGVA)

## Investment Objective

The investment objective of the F/m Accumulator Ultrashort U.S. Treasury Fund (the “F/m Accumulator Ultrashort Treasury Fund” or the “Fund”) is to generate total return through exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with remaining maturities between zero (0) to twelve (12) months while minimizing dividend and/or distribution payments.

## Fees and Expenses

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 tables and examples below.**

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

Management Fees	0.15%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	0.07%
Other Expenses	None
<hr/> Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<hr/> 0.22%

<sup>(1)</sup> “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” (“AFFE”) are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude AFFE.

### 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: (1) your investment has a 5% return each year, and (2) the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
\$23	\$71

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund and the underlying funds in which the Fund invests pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when they buy and sell securities (or “turn over” their portfolios). A higher portfolio turnover rate for the Fund or underlying funds may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in the Fund or underlying funds incurring increased expenses and/or higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Portfolio turnover rate may vary from year-to-year or within a year. No portfolio turnover rate is provided for the Fund because the Fund did not commence operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

## Principal Investment Strategies

The F/m Accumulator Ultrashort Treasury Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to generate total return, through exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with remaining maturities between zero (0) months to twelve (12) months (“Ultrashort U.S. Treasury Securities”) while minimizing dividend and/or distribution payments. The Fund is a “fund of funds,” meaning that rather than directly investing in Ultrashort U.S. Treasury Securities, the Fund primarily invests its assets in the shares of affiliated and unaffiliated underlying funds that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, more specifically, ETFs (each an “Underlying Fund” and together, the “Underlying Funds”) that invest in, or provide exposure to, Ultrashort U.S. Treasury Securities.

Under normal market conditions, F/m Investments LLC (the “Adviser”) seeks to achieve the Fund’s objective by investing at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in one or more Underlying Funds, which at the discretion of the Adviser may include the iShares 0-3 Month Treasury Bond ETF (SGOV), State Street SPDR Bloomberg 1-3 Month T-Bill ETF (BIL), iShares 0-1 Year Treasury Bond ETF (SHV), the F/m US Treasury 3-Month Bill ETF (TBIL), the Vanguard 0-3 Month Treasury Bill ETF (VBIL), the State Street SPDR Bloomberg 3-12 Month T-Bill ETF (BILS), Invesco Short-Term Treasury ETF (TBLL) and/or other Underlying Funds that invest primarily in Ultrashort U.S. Treasury Securities.

The Adviser seeks to manage the Fund’s portfolio such that the Fund minimizes any dividend or other income distributions to shareholders each year. The strategy has been designed for investors seeking to achieve tax-managed exposure to Ultrashort U.S. Treasury Securities. Underlying Fund dividends are paid to shareholders of record on the record date, and the Adviser seeks to manage the Fund’s portfolio such that it does not hold Underlying Fund shares on any dividend record date. Accordingly, the Fund may temporarily rotate into and out of Underlying Funds at the discretion of the Adviser to avoid receiving a dividend distribution, or for other reasons. To achieve such a rotation, the Fund typically will effect in-kind creation and redemption transactions, which the Adviser does not expect to have tax implications beyond those ordinarily associated with in-kind transactions.

The Fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents or money market instruments for cash management purposes. Additionally, the Fund may also invest in derivatives such as options, futures contracts, or swap agreements in order to achieve its investment objective.

The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements in amounts not exceeding one-third of the Fund’s total assets (including the amount borrowed).

The Fund may also seek to increase its income by lending securities. These loans will be secured by collateral (consisting of cash, U.S. government securities, or irrevocable letters of credit) maintained in an amount equal to at least 102% for domestic issuers and 105% of foreign issuers of the market value, determined daily, of the loaned securities. Cash collateral received by the Fund in connection with its lending of portfolio securities will be invested in short-term investments, including money market funds and affiliated Underlying Funds.

In order to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, the Fund may assume a temporary defensive position that is inconsistent with its investment objective and principal investment strategy and invest without limit in cash and prime quality cash equivalents such as prime commercial paper and other money market instruments, although it may only do so for up to 90 days. A defensive position, taken at the wrong time, may have an adverse impact on the Fund’s performance. The Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective during the employment of a temporary defensive measure.

The Fund intends to elect to be and intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

### **Principal Investment Risks**

The value of the Fund’s investments may decrease, which will cause the value of the Fund’s Shares to decrease. As a result, you may lose money on your investment in the Fund, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund’s principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Different risks may be more significant at various times depending on market conditions or other factors.

- **Active Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes will be successful or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.
- **Affiliated Fund Risk.** Affiliated fund risk is the risk that the Adviser may select Underlying Funds and/or investments for the Fund based on its own financial interests or other business considerations rather than the Fund’s interests. The Adviser may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in selecting the Underlying Funds because affiliated Underlying Funds pay an advisory fee to the Adviser based on their assets, the fees paid to the Adviser by some affiliated Underlying Funds may be higher than other Underlying Funds or the Underlying Funds may be in need of assets to enhance their appeal to other investors, liquidity and trading and/or to enable them to carry out their investment strategies. However, the Adviser is a fiduciary to the Fund and is legally obligated to act in the Fund’s best interest when selecting Underlying Funds.
- **Asset Class Risk.** The securities and other assets in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes.

- **Call Risk.** During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by an Underlying Fund may “call” or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Underlying Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in securities with lower yields, which would result in a decline in the Fund’s performance, or in securities with greater risks or with other less favorable features.
- **Cash or Cash Equivalents Risk.** At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time. Additionally, in rising markets, holding cash or cash equivalents may adversely affect the Fund’s performance and the Fund may not achieve its investment objectives.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund’s investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund’s investments are concentrated in a particular issue, issuer or issuers, country, market segment, or asset class.
- **Credit Risk.** The value of your investment in the Fund may change in response to changes in the credit ratings of the Fund’s portfolio securities, including with respect to Underlying Funds. Generally, investment risk and price volatility increase as a security’s credit rating declines. The financial condition of an issuer of a fixed income security held by such Fund or an Underlying Fund may cause it to default or become unable to pay interest or principal due on the security.
- **Cyber Security Risk.** Cyber security risk is the risk of an unauthorized breach and access to the Fund’s assets, Fund or customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or the risk of an incident occurring that causes the Fund, the Adviser, custodian, transfer agent, distributor and other service providers and financial intermediaries to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality or prevent the Fund’s investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging Shares or receiving distributions. While the Fund and the Adviser have established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Further, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of the Fund’s service providers, market makers, or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. The Fund and the Adviser have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cyber security incidents affecting third-party service providers, and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Fund or the Adviser. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Fund or its service providers may adversely impact and cause financial losses to the Fund or its shareholders. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cyber security risks, and the value of these securities could decline if the issuers experience cyberattacks or other cyber-failures.
- **Derivatives Risk.** A derivative is an instrument with a value based on the performance of an underlying currency, security, index or other reference asset. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in more traditional investments. Derivatives involve costs, may create leverage, and may be illiquid, volatile, and difficult to value. The Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivative position at a particular time or at an anticipated price. The use of derivatives could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty’s bankruptcy or insolvency. The investment results achieved by the use of derivatives by the Fund may not match or fully offset changes in the value of the underlying security, index or other reference asset that it was attempting to hedge or the investment opportunity the Fund was attempting to pursue.
- **Duration Risk.** Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt security or portfolio to interest rate changes. Duration risk is the risk that longer-duration debt securities will be more volatile and thus more likely to decline in price, and to a greater extent, in a rising interest rate environment than shorter-duration debt securities. For example, if a bond has an effective duration of three years, a 1% increase in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond’s value to decline about 3% while a 1% decrease in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond’s value to increase 3%. The duration of a debt security may be equal to or shorter than the full maturity of a debt security.
- **ETF Risk.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* Only an authorized participant (“AP”) may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are institutional investors and may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, there may be significantly diminished trading in Fund Shares, Fund Shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value (“NAV”), and Fund Shares may possibly face delisting: (i) if APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or

liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions. These events, among others, may lead to Fund Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. Thus, you may pay more (or less) than the NAV when you buy Shares of the Fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less (or more) than NAV when you sell those Shares in the secondary market. A diminished market for an ETF's shares substantially increases the risk that a shareholder may pay considerably more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the ETF shares bought or sold. In periods of market volatility, APs, market makers and/or liquidity providers may be less willing to transact in Fund Shares.

- *Secondary Market Trading Risk.* Although Shares are intended to be listed on a national securities exchange, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted. During periods of market stress, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Shares trade on a stock exchange at prices at, above, or below the Fund's most recent NAV. The Fund's NAV is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Shares fluctuates continuously throughout trading hours on the exchange, based on both the relative market supply of, and demand for, the Shares and the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. As a result, the trading prices of the Shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

As the Fund invests in Underlying Funds, which are also ETFs, the Fund will be further exposed to the above ETF risks.

- **Fixed-Income Market Risk.** The market value of a fixed-income security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates). An unexpected increase in Fund redemption requests, including requests from shareholders who may own a significant percentage of the Fund's Shares, which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, could cause the Fund to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely affect the Fund's Share price and increase the Fund's liquidity risk, expenses and/or taxable distributions.
- **Fixed-Income Securities Risk.** Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, willingness of broker-dealers and other market participants to make markets in the applicable securities, and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). Lower rated fixed-income securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled. There is a risk that a lack of liquidity or other adverse credit market conditions may hamper the Fund's ability to sell the debt securities in which it invests.
- **Fund of Funds Risk.** Because it invests primarily in other funds, including ETFs, the Fund's investment performance largely depends on the investment performance of the selected Underlying Funds. The Fund is indirectly exposed to all of the risks of an investment in an Underlying Fund. In addition, at times, certain of the segments of the market represented by an Underlying Fund in which the Fund invests may be out of favor and underperform other segments. The Fund will also bear the proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an Underlying Fund in which it invests, which can result in higher expenses.

- **Futures Risk.** Futures are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that obligate a purchaser to take delivery, and a seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an asset at a specified future date at a specified price. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the futures contract or option; (b) the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; and (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** Active and frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio securities may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs, which could reduce the Fund's return.
- **Income Risk.** Under certain market conditions, the Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that are subject to income risk. The Fund's income may decline when interest rates fall or if there are defaults in its portfolio. This decline can occur because the Fund may subsequently invest in lower-yielding securities as debt securities in its portfolio mature, are near maturity or are called, or the Fund otherwise needs to purchase additional debt securities.
- **Inflation Risk.** Under certain market conditions, the Fund may invest in an Underlying Fund that is subject to inflation risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets may decline.
- **Interest-Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk of losses attributable to changes in interest rates. In general, if prevailing interest rates rise, the values of debt instruments tend to fall, and if interest rates fall, the values of debt instruments tend to rise. Changes in the value of a debt instrument usually will not affect the amount of income the Fund receives from it but will generally affect the value of your investment in the Fund. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments in debt instruments. In general, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt instrument, the greater its sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The Fund is subject to the risk that the income generated by its investments may not keep pace with inflation. Actions by governments and central banking authorities can result in increases or decreases in interest rates, which may negatively affect the value of debt instruments held by the Fund and have a negative impact on the Fund's performance and NAV. Rising interest rates may prompt redemptions from the Fund, which may force the Fund to sell investments at a time when it is not advantageous to do so, which could result in losses. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Fund shareholders. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, result in heightened market volatility and detract from the Fund's performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates. Additionally, under certain market conditions in which interest rates are low and the market prices for portfolio securities have increased, the Fund may have a very low or even negative yield. A low or negative yield would cause the Fund to lose money in certain conditions and over certain time periods. An increase in interest rates will generally cause the value of securities held by the Fund to decline, may lead to heightened volatility in the fixed-income markets and may adversely affect the liquidity of certain fixed-income investments, including those held by the Fund. The historically low-interest rate environment in recent years heightens the risks associated with rising interest rates.
- **Issuer Risk.** The performance of the Fund's investment in Underlying Funds depends on the performance of individual securities or other assets to which the Underlying Fund has exposure. The value of securities or other assets may decline, or perform differently from the market as a whole, due to changes in the financial condition or credit rating of the issuer or counterparty.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Certain securities held by an Underlying Fund may be difficult (or impossible) to sell at the time and at the price the Adviser would like. As a result, an Underlying Fund may have to hold these securities longer than it would like and may forego other investment opportunities. There is the possibility that an Underlying Fund may lose money or be prevented from realizing capital gains if it cannot sell a security at a particular time and price.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the Adviser's analysis of economic conditions and expectations regarding the performance of Underlying Funds or other Fund investments may fail to produce the intended results. In other words, the individual investments of the Fund may not perform as well as expected, and/or the Fund's portfolio management practices may not work to achieve their desired result.

- **Market Risk.** Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. The value of the Fund and/or the Underlying Fund's investments may be negatively affected by adverse changes in overall economic or market conditions, such as the level of economic activity and productivity, unemployment and labor force participation rates, inflation or deflation (and expectations for inflation or deflation), interest rates, demand and supply for particular products or resources including labor, and debt levels and credit ratings, among other factors. Such adverse conditions may contribute to an overall economic contraction across entire economies or markets, which may negatively impact the profitability of issuers operating in those economies or markets. The Fund and the Underlying Funds subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. The Fund and the Underlying Funds' NAV and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors including economic, political, or financial events, public health crises (such as epidemics or pandemics), or other disruptive events (whether real, expected or perceived) in the U.S. and global markets. The Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.
- **Market Price Risk.** Fund Shares are listed for trading on an exchange and are bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of Shares will fluctuate, in some cases materially, in response to changes in the NAV and supply and demand for Shares. As a result, the trading prices of Shares may deviate significantly from the NAV during periods of market volatility. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below or at their NAV. Given the fact that Shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units (defined below), the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained in the long-term. If market makers exit the business or are unable to continue making markets in Fund Shares, Shares may trade at a discount to NAV like closed-end fund shares and may even face delisting (that is, investors would no longer be able to trade Shares in the secondary market). Further, while the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that Shares normally will trade close to the value of the Fund's holdings, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, APs or market participants, or during periods of significant market volatility, may result in market prices that differ significantly from the value of the Fund's holdings. Although market makers will generally take advantage of differences between the NAV and the market price of Fund Shares through arbitrage opportunities, there is no guarantee that they will do so. In addition, the securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares' NAV is likely to widen. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid-ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which could cause a material decline in the Fund's NAV. The Fund's investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV of the Fund. Investors purchasing and selling Shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those APs creating and redeeming Shares directly with the Fund.
- **Market Trading Risk.** The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund Shares (including through a trading halt), losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility, and disruptions in the process of creating and redeeming Fund Shares. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's Shares trading in the secondary market at a premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. If you buy Fund Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to NAV or sell Fund Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to NAV, you may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Fund Shares.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a newly-organized management investment company with a limited operating history. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to, or maintain, an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Directors (the "Board") of The RBB Fund, Inc. (the "Company") may determine to liquidate the Fund.
- **Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties, or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.
- **Options Risk.** If the Fund purchases a call option, it receives, in return for the premium it pays, the right to buy from the writer of the option the underlying security at a specified price at any time before the option expires. The Fund purchases call options in anticipation of an increase in the market value of securities that it intends ultimately to buy. During the life of

the call option, the Fund is able to buy the underlying security at the exercise price regardless of any increase in the market price of the underlying security. In order for a call option to result in a gain, the market price of the underlying security must exceed the sum of the exercise price, the premium paid, and transaction costs.

- **Premium/Discount Risk.** The market price of the Fund's Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund's NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for Shares on the Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade below, at, or above their NAV because the Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices and not at 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 Shares will be closely related, but not identical, to the same forces influencing the prices of the holdings of the Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. However, given that Shares can only be purchased and redeemed in Creation Units, and only to and from broker-dealers and large institutional investors that have entered into participation agreements (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAV), the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained. During stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the market for the Fund's underlying holdings, which could in turn lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and their NAV and the bid/ask spread on the Fund's Shares may widen.
- **Prepayment and Extension Risk.** When interest rates fall, issuers of high interest debt obligations may pay off the debts earlier than expected (prepayment risk), and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower yields. When interest rates rise, issuers of lower interest debt obligations may pay off the debts later than expected (extension risk), thus keeping the Fund's assets tied up in lower interest debt obligations. Ultimately, any unexpected behavior in interest rates could increase the volatility of the Fund's Shares price and yield and could hurt fund performance. Prepayments could also create capital gains tax liability in some instances.
- **Pricing Risk.** If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the Fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for an investment could be different from the value realized upon such investment's sale. As a result, you could pay more than the market value when buying Fund Shares or receive less than the market value when selling Fund Shares.
- **Rating Agencies Risk.** Ratings are not an absolute standard of quality, but rather general indicators that reflect only the view of the originating rating agencies from which an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. There is no assurance that a particular rating will continue for any given period of time or that any such rating will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the agency establishing the rating, circumstances so warrant. A downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, or either of them, may have an effect on the liquidity or market price of the securities in which an Underlying Fund invests.
- **Reinvestment Risk.** Reinvestment risk is the risk that the Fund's portfolio will decline if and when the Fund reinvests the proceeds from the disposition of its portfolio securities at market interest rates that are below the portfolio's current earnings rate. A decline in income could negatively affect the market price of the Shares.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** Reverse repurchase agreements are a form of secured borrowing and subject the Fund to the risks associated with leverage, including exposure to potential gains and losses in excess of the amount invested, resulting in an increase in the speculative character of the Fund's outstanding Shares. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the investment return earned by the Fund (from the investment of the proceeds) will be less than the interest expense of the transaction, that the market value of the securities sold by the Fund will decline below the price the Fund is obligated to pay to repurchase the securities, and that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all.
- **Risk of Investing in the U.S.** Certain changes in the U.S. economy, such as when the U.S. economy weakens or when its financial markets decline, may have an adverse effect on the securities to which the Fund has exposure.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.
- **Securities Lending Risk.** The Fund may engage in securities lending (i.e., lend portfolio securities to institutions, such as certain broker-dealers). Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a

decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investment made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. The Fund could also experience a loss or delay in the recovery of its securities if the borrowing institution breaches its agreement with the Fund.

- **Tax Risk.** Because the Fund is expected to invest in the Underlying Funds, distributions of short-term capital gains by an Underlying Fund will be recognized as ordinary income by the Fund and would not be offset by the Fund's capital loss carryforwards, if any. Capital loss carryforwards of an Underlying Fund, if any, will not be available to offset net capital gains of the Fund. Further, the Fund's realized losses on sales of shares of an Underlying Fund may be indefinitely or permanently deferred as "wash sales" to the extent it re-acquires shares of the same Underlying Fund within the 61-day period beginning 30 days prior to the disposition date. Additionally, the Fund intends to qualify annually to be treated as a RIC under the Code. To qualify as a RIC under the Code, the Fund must invest in assets which produce the types of income specified in the Code and the Treasury regulations ("Qualifying Income"). If the Fund's income is determined to not be Qualifying Income, it may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC under the Code.
- **Underlying Funds Risk.** The Fund's investment in shares of Underlying Funds subjects it to the risks of owning the securities of the Underlying Fund, as well as the same structural risks faced by an investor purchasing shares of the Underlying Fund, including authorized participant concentration risk, market maker risk, premium/discount risk and trading issues risk. As a shareholder in another ETF, the Fund bears its proportionate share of the ETF's expenses, subjecting Fund shareholders to duplicative expenses. Since the Fund invests in the Underlying Funds, the Fund's investment performance and risks are likely to be directly related to those of the Underlying Funds. The Fund's NAV will change with changes in the value of the Underlying Funds and other assets that the Fund holds. The shares of an Underlying Fund may trade at a premium or discount to the Underlying Fund's NAV. Investors in the Fund will indirectly bear the expenses charged by the Underlying Funds, and an investment in the Fund may entail more expenses than a direct investment in the Underlying Funds.
- **U.S. Government Obligations Risk.** While U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government, such securities are nonetheless subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that the U.S. Government may be, or be perceived to be, unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations, such as making payments). Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Such instruments may include, without limitation, floating rate Treasury notes. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.
- **U.S. Treasury and Agency Market Risk.** The U.S. Treasury and agency market can be volatile, and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. U.S. Treasury and agency obligations may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other debt instruments, U.S. Treasury and agency obligations are subject to debt instrument risk and interest rate risk. In addition, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. Government may cause the value of U.S. Treasury and agency obligations to decline. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government and are generally considered to have negligible credit risk. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
- **Valuation Risk.** The prices provided by the Fund's pricing services or independent dealers or the fair value determinations made by the valuation committee of the Adviser may be different from the prices used by other funds or from the prices at which securities are actually bought and sold. The prices of certain securities provided by pricing services may be subject to frequent and significant change, and will vary depending on the information that is available.

**Performance Information:** Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus. Performance information will be included once the Fund has at least one calendar year of performance. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at [www.fminvest.com](http://www.fminvest.com).

## Management

### *Investment Adviser*

F/m Investments LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

## Portfolio Managers

<b>Team Member</b>	<b>Primary Titles</b>	<b>Start Date with Fund</b>
Peter Baden	Managing Director, Director of Fixed Income Strategy	Inception
Kevin Conrath	Vice President, Portfolio Manager	Inception
Marcin Zdunek	Managing Director, Head of Capital Markets & Portfolio Manager	Inception

### Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares are intended to be listed on the Exchange, and investors can only buy and sell Shares through brokers or dealers 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 (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Once available, information on the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, will be available on the Fund’s website at [www.fminvest.com](http://www.fminvest.com).

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

### Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is made through 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 Fund’s Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

# SUMMARY SECTION – F/m Accumulator Intermediate U.S. Treasury Fund (VGTA)

## Investment Objective

The investment objective of the F/m Accumulator Intermediate U.S. Treasury Fund (the “F/m Accumulator Intermediate Treasury Fund” or the “Fund”) is to generate total returns through exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with remaining maturities of three (3) to ten (10) years, while minimizing dividend and/or distribution payments.

## Fees and Expenses

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 tables and examples below.**

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

Management Fees	0.15%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	0.03%
Other Expenses	None
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.18%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” (“AFFE”) are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude AFFE.

### 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: (1) your investment has a 5% return each year, and (2) the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
\$18	\$58

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund and the underlying funds in which the Fund invests pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when they buy and sell securities (or “turn over” their portfolios). A higher portfolio turnover rate for the Fund or underlying funds may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in the Fund or underlying funds incurring increased expenses and/or higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. The portfolio turnover rate may vary from year-to-year or within a year. No portfolio turnover rate is provided for the Fund because the Fund did not commence operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

## Principal Investment Strategies

The F/m Accumulator Intermediate Treasury Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to generate total return through exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with remaining maturities of three (3) to ten (10) years (“Intermediate U.S. Treasury Securities”), while minimizing dividend and/or distribution payments. The Fund is a “fund of funds,” meaning that rather than investing directly in Intermediate U.S. Treasury Securities, the Fund primarily invests its assets in the shares of affiliated and unaffiliated underlying funds that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, more specifically, ETFs (each an “Underlying Fund” and together, the “Underlying Funds”) that invest in, or provide exposure to, Intermediate U.S. Treasury Securities.

Under normal market conditions, F/m Investments LLC (the “Adviser”) seeks to achieve the Fund’s objective by investing at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in one or more Underlying Funds, which, at the discretion of the Adviser, may include the Vanguard Intermediate-Term Treasury Index Fund ETF (VGIT), iShares 3-7 Year Treasury Bond ETF (IEI), Schwab Intermediate-Term U.S. Treasury ETF (SCHR), State Street® SPDR® Portfolio Intermediate Term Treasury ETF (SPTI) and/or other Underlying Funds that invest primarily in Intermediate U.S. Treasury Securities.

The Adviser seeks to manage the Fund’s portfolio such that the Fund minimizes any dividend or other income distributions to shareholders each year. The strategy has been designed for investors seeking to achieve tax-managed exposure to Intermediate U.S. Treasury Securities. Underlying Fund dividends are paid to shareholders of record on the record date, and the Adviser seeks to manage the Fund’s portfolio such that it does not hold Underlying Fund shares on any dividend record date. Accordingly, the Fund may temporarily rotate into and out of Underlying Funds at the discretion of the Adviser to avoid receiving a dividend distribution, or for other reasons. To achieve such a rotation, the Fund typically will effect in-kind creation and redemption transactions, which the Adviser does not expect to have tax implications beyond those ordinarily associated with in-kind transactions.

The Fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents or money market instruments for cash management purposes. Additionally, the Fund may also invest in derivatives such as options, futures contracts, or swap agreements in order to achieve its investment objective.

The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements in amounts not exceeding one-third of the Fund’s total assets (including the amount borrowed).

The Fund may also seek to increase its income by lending securities. These loans will be secured by collateral (consisting of cash, U.S. government securities, or irrevocable letters of credit) maintained in an amount equal to at least 102% for domestic issuers and 105% of foreign issuers of the market value, determined daily, of the loaned securities. Cash collateral received by the Fund in connection with its lending of portfolio securities will be invested in short-term investments, including money market funds and affiliated Underlying Funds.

In order to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, the Fund may assume a temporary defensive position that is inconsistent with its investment objective and principal investment strategy and invest without limit in cash and prime quality cash equivalents such as prime commercial paper and other money market instruments, although it may only do so for up to 90 days. A defensive position, taken at the wrong time, may have an adverse impact on the Fund’s performance. The Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective during the employment of a temporary defensive measure.

The Fund intends to elect to be and intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

### **Principal Investment Risks**

The value of the Fund’s investments may decrease, which will cause the value of the Fund’s Shares to decrease. As a result, you may lose money on your investment in the Fund, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund’s principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Different risks may be more significant at various times depending on market conditions or other factors.

- **Active Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes will be successful or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.
- **Affiliated Fund Risk.** Affiliated fund risk is the risk that the Adviser may select Underlying Funds and/or investments for the Fund based on its own financial interests or other business considerations rather than the Fund’s interests. The Adviser may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in selecting the Underlying Funds because affiliated Underlying Funds pay an advisory fee to the Adviser based on their assets, the fees paid to the Adviser by some affiliated Underlying Funds may be higher than other Underlying Funds or the Underlying Funds may be in need of assets to enhance their appeal to other investors, liquidity and trading and/or to enable them to carry out their investment strategies. However, the Adviser is a fiduciary to the Fund and is legally obligated to act in the Fund’s best interest when selecting Underlying Funds.
- **Asset Class Risk.** The securities and other assets in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes.

- **Call Risk.** During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by an Underlying Fund may “call” or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Underlying Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in securities with lower yields, which would result in a decline in the Fund’s performance, or in securities with greater risks or with other less favorable features
- **Cash or Cash Equivalents Risk.** At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time. Additionally, in rising markets, holding cash or cash equivalents may adversely affect the Fund’s performance and the Fund may not achieve its investment objectives.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund’s investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund’s investments are concentrated in a particular issue, issuer or issuers, country, market segment, or asset class.
- **Credit Risk.** The value of your investment in the Fund may change in response to changes in the credit ratings of the Fund’s portfolio securities, including with respect to Underlying Funds. Generally, investment risk and price volatility increase as a security’s credit rating declines. The financial condition of an issuer of a fixed income security held by such Fund or an Underlying Fund may cause it to default or become unable to pay interest or principal due on the security.
- **Cyber Security Risk.** Cyber security risk is the risk of an unauthorized breach and access to the Fund’s assets, Fund or customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or the risk of an incident occurring that causes the Fund, the Adviser, custodian, transfer agent, distributor and other service providers and financial intermediaries to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality or prevent the Fund’s investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging Shares or receiving distributions. While the Fund and the Adviser have established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Further, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of the Fund’s service providers, market makers, or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. The Fund and the Adviser have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cyber security incidents affecting third-party service providers, and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Fund or the Adviser. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Fund or its service providers may adversely impact and cause financial losses to the Fund or its shareholders. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cyber security risks, and the value of these securities could decline if the issuers experience cyberattacks or other cyber-failures.
- **Derivatives Risk.** A derivative is an instrument with a value based on the performance of an underlying currency, security, index or other reference asset. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in more traditional investments. Derivatives involve costs, may create leverage, and may be illiquid, volatile, and difficult to value. The Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivative position at a particular time or at an anticipated price. The use of derivatives could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty’s bankruptcy or insolvency. The investment results achieved by the use of derivatives by the Fund may not match or fully offset changes in the value of the underlying security, index or other reference asset that it was attempting to hedge or the investment opportunity the Fund was attempting to pursue.
- **Duration Risk.** Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt security or portfolio to interest rate changes. Duration risk is the risk that longer-duration debt securities will be more volatile and thus more likely to decline in price, and to a greater extent, in a rising interest rate environment than shorter-duration debt securities. For example, if a bond has an effective duration of three years, a 1% increase in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond’s value to decline about 3% while a 1% decrease in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond’s value to increase 3%. The duration of a debt security may be equal to or shorter than the full maturity of a debt security.
- **ETF Risk.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* Only an authorized participant (“AP”) may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are institutional investors and may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, there may be significantly diminished trading in Fund Shares, Fund Shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value (“NAV”), and Fund Shares may possibly face delisting: (i) if APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or

liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions. These events, among others, may lead to Fund Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. Thus, you may pay more (or less) than the NAV when you buy Shares of the Fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less (or more) than NAV when you sell those Shares in the secondary market. A diminished market for an ETF's shares substantially increases the risk that a shareholder may pay considerably more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the ETF shares bought or sold. In periods of market volatility, APs, market makers and/or liquidity providers may be less willing to transact in Fund Shares.

- *Secondary Market Trading Risk.* Although Shares are intended to be listed on a national securities exchange, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted. During periods of market stress, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Shares trade on a stock exchange at prices at, above, or below the Fund's most recent NAV. The Fund's NAV is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Shares fluctuates continuously throughout trading hours on the exchange, based on both the relative market supply of, and demand for, the Shares and the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. As a result, the trading prices of the Shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

As the Fund invests in Underlying Funds, which are also ETFs, the Fund will be further exposed to the above ETF risks.

- **Fixed-Income Market Risk.** The market value of a fixed-income security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates). An unexpected increase in Fund redemption requests, including requests from shareholders who may own a significant percentage of the Fund's Shares, which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, could cause the Fund to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely affect the Fund's Share price and increase the Fund's liquidity risk, expenses and/or taxable distributions.
- **Fixed-Income Securities Risk.** Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, willingness of broker-dealers and other market participants to make markets in the applicable securities, and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). Lower rated fixed-income securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled. There is a risk that a lack of liquidity or other adverse credit market conditions may hamper the Fund's ability to sell the debt securities in which it invests.
- **Futures Risk.** Futures are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that obligate a purchaser to take delivery, and a seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an asset at a specified future date at a specified price. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the futures contract or option; (b) the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; and (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations.

- **Fund of Funds Risk.** Because it invests primarily in other funds, including ETFs, the Fund's investment performance largely depends on the investment performance of the selected Underlying Funds. The Fund is indirectly exposed to all of the risks of an investment in an Underlying Fund. In addition, at times, certain of the segments of the market represented by an Underlying Fund in which the Fund invests may be out of favor and underperform other segments. The Fund will also bear the proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an Underlying Fund in which it invests, which can result in higher expenses.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** Active and frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio securities may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs, which could reduce the Fund's return.
- **Income Risk.** Under certain market conditions, the Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that are subject to income risk. The Fund's income may decline when interest rates fall or if there are defaults in its portfolio. This decline can occur because the Fund may subsequently invest in lower-yielding securities as debt securities in its portfolio mature, are near maturity or are called, or the Fund otherwise needs to purchase additional debt securities.
- **Inflation Risk.** Under certain market conditions, the Fund may invest in an Underlying Fund that is subject to inflation risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets may decline.
- **Interest-Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk of losses attributable to changes in interest rates. In general, if prevailing interest rates rise, the values of debt instruments tend to fall, and if interest rates fall, the values of debt instruments tend to rise. Changes in the value of a debt instrument usually will not affect the amount of income the Fund receives from it but will generally affect the value of your investment in the Fund. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments in debt instruments. In general, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt instrument, the greater its sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The Fund is subject to the risk that the income generated by its investments may not keep pace with inflation. Actions by governments and central banking authorities can result in increases or decreases in interest rates, which may negatively affect the value of debt instruments held by the Fund and have a negative impact on the Fund's performance and NAV. Rising interest rates may prompt redemptions from the Fund, which may force the Fund to sell investments at a time when it is not advantageous to do so, which could result in losses. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Fund shareholders. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, result in heightened market volatility and detract from the Fund's performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates. Additionally, under certain market conditions in which interest rates are low and the market prices for portfolio securities have increased, the Fund may have a very low or even negative yield. A low or negative yield would cause the Fund to lose money in certain conditions and over certain time periods. An increase in interest rates will generally cause the value of securities held by the Fund to decline, may lead to heightened volatility in the fixed-income markets and may adversely affect the liquidity of certain fixed-income investments, including those held by the Fund. The historically low-interest rate environment in recent years heightens the risks associated with rising interest rates.
- **Issuer Risk.** The performance of the Fund's investment in Underlying Funds depends on the performance of individual securities or other assets to which the Underlying Fund has exposure. The value of securities or other assets may decline, or perform differently from the market as a whole, due to changes in the financial condition or credit rating of the issuer or counterparty.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Certain securities held by an Underlying Fund may be difficult (or impossible) to sell at the time and at the price the Adviser would like. As a result, an Underlying Fund may have to hold these securities longer than it would like and may forego other investment opportunities. There is the possibility that an Underlying Fund may lose money or be prevented from realizing capital gains if it cannot sell a security at a particular time and price.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the Adviser's analysis of economic conditions and expectations regarding the performance of Underlying Funds or other Fund investments may fail to produce the intended results. In other words, the individual investments of the Fund may not perform as well as expected, and/or the Fund's portfolio management practices may not work to achieve their desired result.
- **Market Risk.** Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. The value of the Fund and/or the Underlying Fund's investments may be negatively affected by adverse

changes in overall economic or market conditions, such as the level of economic activity and productivity, unemployment and labor force participation rates, inflation or deflation (and expectations for inflation or deflation), interest rates, demand and supply for particular products or resources including labor, and debt levels and credit ratings, among other factors. Such adverse conditions may contribute to an overall economic contraction across entire economies or markets, which may negatively impact the profitability of issuers operating in those economies or markets. The Fund and the Underlying Funds subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. The Fund and the Underlying Funds' NAV and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors including economic, political, or financial events, public health crises (such as epidemics or pandemics), or other disruptive events (whether real, expected or perceived) in the U.S. and global markets. The Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

- **Market Price Risk.** Fund Shares are listed for trading on an exchange and are bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of Shares will fluctuate, in some cases materially, in response to changes in the NAV and supply and demand for Shares. As a result, the trading prices of Shares may deviate significantly from the NAV during periods of market volatility. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below or at their NAV. Given the fact that Shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units (defined below), the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained in the long-term. If market makers exit the business or are unable to continue making markets in Fund Shares, Shares may trade at a discount to NAV like closed-end fund shares and may even face delisting (that is, investors would no longer be able to trade Shares in the secondary market). Further, while the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that Shares normally will trade close to the value of the Fund's holdings, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, APs or market participants, or during periods of significant market volatility, may result in market prices that differ significantly from the value of the Fund's holdings. Although market makers will generally take advantage of differences between the NAV and the market price of Fund Shares through arbitrage opportunities, there is no guarantee that they will do so. In addition, the securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares' NAV is likely to widen. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid-ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which could cause a material decline in the Fund's NAV. The Fund's investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV of the Fund. Investors purchasing and selling Shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those APs creating and redeeming Shares directly with the Fund.
- **Market Trading Risk.** The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund Shares (including through a trading halt), losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility, and disruptions in the process of creating and redeeming Fund Shares. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's Shares trading in the secondary market at a premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. If you buy Fund Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to NAV or sell Fund Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to NAV, you may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Fund Shares.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a newly-organized management investment company with a limited operating history. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to, or maintain, an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Directors (the "Board") of The RBB Fund, Inc. (the "Company") may determine to liquidate the Fund.
- **Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties, or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.
- **Options Risk.** If the Fund purchases a call option, it receives, in return for the premium it pays, the right to buy from the writer of the option the underlying security at a specified price at any time before the option expires. The Fund purchases call options in anticipation of an increase in the market value of securities that it intends ultimately to buy. During the life of the call option, the Fund is able to buy the underlying security at the exercise price regardless of any increase in the market price of the underlying security. In order for a call option to result in a gain, the market price of the underlying security must exceed the sum of the exercise price, the premium paid, and transaction costs.

- **Premium/Discount Risk.** The market price of the Fund's Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund's NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for Shares on the Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade below, at, or above their NAV because the Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices and not at 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 Shares will be closely related, but not identical, to the same forces influencing the prices of the holdings of the Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. However, given that Shares can only be purchased and redeemed in Creation Units, and only to and from broker-dealers and large institutional investors that have entered into participation agreements (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAV), the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained. During stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the market for the Fund's underlying holdings, which could in turn lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and their NAV and the bid/ask spread on the Fund's Shares may widen.
- **Prepayment and Extension Risk.** When interest rates fall, issuers of high interest debt obligations may pay off the debts earlier than expected (prepayment risk), and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower yields. When interest rates rise, issuers of lower interest debt obligations may pay off the debts later than expected (extension risk), thus keeping the Fund's assets tied up in lower interest debt obligations. Ultimately, any unexpected behavior in interest rates could increase the volatility of the Fund's Shares price and yield and could hurt fund performance. Prepayments could also create capital gains tax liability in some instances.
- **Pricing Risk.** If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the Fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for an investment could be different from the value realized upon such investment's sale. As a result, you could pay more than the market value when buying Fund Shares or receive less than the market value when selling Fund Shares.
- **Rating Agencies Risk.** Ratings are not an absolute standard of quality, but rather general indicators that reflect only the view of the originating rating agencies from which an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. There is no assurance that a particular rating will continue for any given period of time or that any such rating will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the agency establishing the rating, circumstances so warrant. A downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, or either of them, may have an effect on the liquidity or market price of the securities in which an Underlying Fund invests.
- **Reinvestment Risk.** Reinvestment risk is the risk that the Fund's portfolio will decline if and when the Fund reinvests the proceeds from the disposition of its portfolio securities at market interest rates that are below the portfolio's current earnings rate. A decline in income could negatively affect the market price of the Shares.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** Reverse repurchase agreements are a form of secured borrowing and subject the Fund to the risks associated with leverage, including exposure to potential gains and losses in excess of the amount invested, resulting in an increase in the speculative character of the Fund's outstanding Shares. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the investment return earned by the Fund (from the investment of the proceeds) will be less than the interest expense of the transaction, that the market value of the securities sold by the Fund will decline below the price the Fund is obligated to pay to repurchase the securities, and that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all.
- **Risk of Investing in the U.S.** Certain changes in the U.S. economy, such as when the U.S. economy weakens or when its financial markets decline, may have an adverse effect on the securities to which the Fund has exposure.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.
- **Securities Lending Risk.** The Fund may engage in securities lending (i.e., lend portfolio securities to institutions, such as certain broker-dealers). Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investment made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. The Fund could also experience a loss or delay in the recovery of its securities if the borrowing institution breaches its agreement with the Fund.

- **Tax Risk.** Because the Fund is expected to invest in the Underlying Funds, distributions of short-term capital gains by an Underlying Fund will be recognized as ordinary income by the Fund and would not be offset by the Fund's capital loss carryforwards, if any. Capital loss carryforwards of an Underlying Fund, if any, will not be available to offset net capital gains of the Fund. Further, the Fund's realized losses on sales of shares of an Underlying Fund may be indefinitely or permanently deferred as "wash sales" to the extent it re-acquires shares of the same Underlying Fund within the 61-day period beginning 30 days prior to the disposition date. Additionally, the Fund intends to qualify annually to be treated as a RIC under the Code. To qualify as a RIC under the Code, the Fund must invest in assets which produce the types of income specified in the Code and the Treasury regulations ("Qualifying Income"). If the Fund's income is determined to not be Qualifying Income, it may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC under the Code.
- **Underlying Funds Risk.** The Fund's investment in shares of Underlying Funds subjects it to the risks of owning the securities of the Underlying Fund, as well as the same structural risks faced by an investor purchasing shares of the Underlying Fund, including authorized participant concentration risk, market maker risk, premium/discount risk and trading issues risk. As a shareholder in another ETF, the Fund bears its proportionate share of the ETF's expenses, subjecting Fund shareholders to duplicative expenses. Since the Fund invests in the Underlying Funds, the Fund's investment performance and risks are likely to be directly related to those of the Underlying Funds. The Fund's NAV will change with changes in the value of the Underlying Funds and other assets that the Fund holds. The shares of an Underlying Fund may trade at a premium or discount to the Underlying Fund's NAV. Investors in the Fund will indirectly bear the expenses charged by the Underlying Funds, and an investment in the Fund may entail more expenses than a direct investment in the Underlying Funds.
- **U.S. Government Obligations Risk.** While U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government, such securities are nonetheless subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that the U.S. Government may be, or be perceived to be, unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations, such as making payments). Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Such instruments may include, without limitation, floating rate Treasury notes. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.
- **U.S. Treasury and Agency Market Risk.** The U.S. Treasury and agency market can be volatile, and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. U.S. Treasury and agency obligations may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other debt instruments, U.S. Treasury and agency obligations are subject to debt instrument risk and interest rate risk. In addition, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. Government may cause the value of U.S. Treasury and agency obligations to decline. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government and are generally considered to have negligible credit risk. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
- **Valuation Risk.** The prices provided by the Fund's pricing services or independent dealers or the fair value determinations made by the valuation committee of the Adviser may be different from the prices used by other funds or from the prices at which securities are actually bought and sold. The prices of certain securities provided by pricing services may be subject to frequent and significant change, and will vary depending on the information that is available.

**Performance Information:** Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus. Performance information will be included once the Fund has at least one calendar year of performance. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at [www.fminvest.com](http://www.fminvest.com).

## Management

### *Investment Adviser*

F/m Investments LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

<b>Team Member</b>	<b>Primary Titles</b>	<b>Start Date with F/m Accumulator Intermediate Treasury Fund</b>
Peter Baden	MD, Director of Fixed Income Strategy	Inception
Kevin Conrath	VP, Portfolio Manager	Inception
Marcin Zdunek	MD, Head of Capital Markets and Portfolio Manager	Inception

#### **Purchase and Sale of F/m Accumulator Intermediate Treasury Fund Shares**

Shares are intended to be listed on the Exchange, and investors can only buy and sell Shares through brokers or dealers 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 (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Once available, information on the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, will be available on the Fund’s website at [www.fminvest.com](http://www.fminvest.com).

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

#### **Tax Information**

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is made through 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 Fund’s Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

# SUMMARY SECTION – F/m Accumulator Long-Term U.S. Treasury Fund (TLTA)

## Investment Objective

The investment objective of the F/m Accumulator Long-Term U.S. Treasury Fund (the “F/m Accumulator Long Treasury Fund” or the “Fund”) is to generate total returns through exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with remaining maturities greater than twenty (20) years, while minimizing dividend and/or distribution payments.

## Fees and Expenses

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 tables and examples below.**

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

Management Fees	0.15%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	0.15%
Other Expenses	None
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.30%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” (“AFFE”) are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude AF FE.

### 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: (1) your investment has a 5% return each year, and (2) the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
\$31	\$97

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund and the underlying funds in which the Fund invests pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when they buy and sell securities (or “turn over” their portfolios). A higher portfolio turnover rate for the Fund or underlying funds may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in the Fund or underlying funds incurring increased expenses and/or higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Portfolio turnover rate may vary from year-to-year or within a year. No portfolio turnover rate is provided for the Fund because the Fund did not commence operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

## Principal Investment Strategies

The F/m Accumulator Long Treasury Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to generate total return through exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with remaining maturities of greater than twenty (20) years (“Long-Term U.S. Treasury Securities”), while minimizing dividend and/or distribution payments. The Fund is a “fund of funds,” meaning that, rather investing directly in Long-Term U.S. Treasury Securities, the Fund primarily invests its assets in the shares of affiliated and unaffiliated underlying funds that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, more specifically, ETFs (each an “Underlying Fund” and together, the “Underlying Funds”) that invest in, or provide exposure to, Long-Term U.S. Treasury Securities.

Under normal market conditions, F/m Investments LLC (the “Adviser”) seeks to achieve the Fund’s objective by investing at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in one or more Underlying Funds, which, at the discretion of the Adviser, may include the iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond ETF (TLT), iShares 10-20 Year Treasury Bond ETF (TLH), State Street® SPDR® Portfolio Long Term Treasury ETF (SPTL), Vanguard Long-Term Treasury Index Fund ETF (VGLT) and/or other Underlying Funds that invest primarily in Long-Term U.S. Treasury Securities.

The Adviser seeks to manage the Fund’s portfolio such that the Fund minimizes any dividend or other income distributions to shareholders each year. The strategy has been designed for investors seeking to achieve tax-managed exposure to Long-Term U.S. Treasury Securities. Underlying Fund dividends are paid to shareholders of record on the record date, and the Adviser seeks to manage the Fund’s portfolio such that it does not hold Underlying Fund shares on any dividend record date. Accordingly, the Fund may temporarily rotate into and out of Underlying Funds at the discretion of the Adviser to avoid receiving a dividend distribution, or for other reasons. To achieve such a rotation, the Fund typically will effect in-kind creation and redemption transactions, which the Adviser does not expect to have tax implications beyond those ordinarily associated with in-kind transactions.

The Fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents or money market instruments for cash management purposes. Additionally, the Fund may also invest in derivatives such as options, futures contracts, or swap agreements in order to achieve its investment objective.

The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements in amounts not exceeding one-third of the Fund’s total assets (including the amount borrowed).

The Fund may also seek to increase its income by lending securities. These loans will be secured by collateral (consisting of cash, U.S. government securities, or irrevocable letters of credit) maintained in an amount equal to at least 102% for domestic issuers and 105% of foreign issuers of the market value, determined daily, of the loaned securities. Cash collateral received by the Fund in connection with its lending of portfolio securities will be invested in short-term investments, including money market funds and affiliated Underlying Funds.

In order to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, the Fund may assume a temporary defensive position that is inconsistent with its investment objective and principal investment strategy and invest without limit in cash and prime quality cash equivalents such as prime commercial paper and other money market instruments. A defensive position, taken at the wrong time, may have an adverse impact on the Fund’s performance. The Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective during the employment of a temporary defensive measure.

The Fund intends to elect to be and intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

### **Principal Investment Risks**

The value of the Fund’s investments may decrease, which will cause the value of the Fund’s Shares to decrease. As a result, you may lose money on your investment in the Fund, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund’s principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Different risks may be more significant at various times depending on market conditions or other factors.

- **Active Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes will be successful or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.
- **Affiliated Fund Risk.** Affiliated fund risk is the risk that the Adviser may select Underlying Funds and/or investments for the Fund based on its own financial interests or other business considerations rather than the Fund’s interests. The Adviser may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in selecting the Underlying Funds because affiliated Underlying Funds pay an advisory fee to the Adviser based on their assets, the fees paid to the Adviser by some affiliated Underlying Funds may be higher than other Underlying Funds or the Underlying Funds may be in need of assets to enhance their appeal to other investors, liquidity and trading and/or to enable them to carry out their investment strategies. However, the Adviser is a fiduciary to the Fund and is legally obligated to act in the Fund’s best interest when selecting Underlying Funds.
- **Asset Class Risk.** The securities and other assets in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes.

- **Call Risk.** During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by an Underlying Fund may “call” or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Underlying Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in securities with lower yields, which would result in a decline in the Fund’s performance, or in securities with greater risks or with other less favorable features
- **Cash or Cash Equivalents Risk.** At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time. Additionally, in rising markets, holding cash or cash equivalents may adversely affect the Fund’s performance and the Fund may not achieve its investment objectives.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund’s investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund’s investments are concentrated in a particular issue, issuer or issuers, country, market segment, or asset class.
- **Credit Risk.** The value of your investment in the Fund may change in response to changes in the credit ratings of the Fund’s portfolio securities, including with respect to Underlying Funds. Generally, investment risk and price volatility increase as a security’s credit rating declines. The financial condition of an issuer of a fixed income security held by such Fund or an Underlying Fund may cause it to default or become unable to pay interest or principal due on the security.
- **Cyber Security Risk.** Cyber security risk is the risk of an unauthorized breach and access to the Fund’s assets, Fund or customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or the risk of an incident occurring that causes the Fund, the Adviser, custodian, transfer agent, distributor and other service providers and financial intermediaries to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality or prevent the Fund’s investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging Shares or receiving distributions. While the Fund and the Adviser have established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Further, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of the Fund’s service providers, market makers, or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. The Fund and the Adviser have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cyber security incidents affecting third-party service providers, and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Fund or the Adviser. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Fund or its service providers may adversely impact and cause financial losses to the Fund or its shareholders. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cyber security risks, and the value of these securities could decline if the issuers experience cyberattacks or other cyber-failures.
- **Derivatives Risk.** A derivative is an instrument with a value based on the performance of an underlying currency, security, index or other reference asset. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in more traditional investments. Derivatives involve costs, may create leverage, and may be illiquid, volatile, and difficult to value. The Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivative position at a particular time or at an anticipated price. The use of derivatives could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty’s bankruptcy or insolvency. The investment results achieved by the use of derivatives by the Fund may not match or fully offset changes in the value of the underlying security, index or other reference asset that it was attempting to hedge or the investment opportunity the Fund was attempting to pursue.
- **Duration Risk.** Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt security or portfolio to interest rate changes. Duration risk is the risk that longer-duration debt securities will be more volatile and thus more likely to decline in price, and to a greater extent, in a rising interest rate environment than shorter-duration debt securities. For example, if a bond has an effective duration of three years, a 1% increase in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond’s value to decline about 3% while a 1% decrease in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond’s value to increase 3%. The duration of a debt security may be equal to or shorter than the full maturity of a debt security.
- **ETF Risk.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* Only an authorized participant (“AP”) may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are institutional investors and may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, there may be significantly diminished trading in Fund Shares, Fund Shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value (“NAV”), and Fund Shares may possibly face delisting: (i) if APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or

liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions. These events, among others, may lead to Fund Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. Thus, you may pay more (or less) than the NAV when you buy Shares of the Fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less (or more) than NAV when you sell those Shares in the secondary market. A diminished market for an ETF's shares substantially increases the risk that a shareholder may pay considerably more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the ETF shares bought or sold. In periods of market volatility, APs, market makers and/or liquidity providers may be less willing to transact in Fund Shares.

- *Secondary Market Trading Risk.* Although Shares are intended to be listed on a national securities exchange, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted. During periods of market stress, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Shares trade on a stock exchange at prices at, above, or below the Fund's most recent NAV. The Fund's NAV is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Shares fluctuates continuously throughout trading hours on the exchange, based on both the relative market supply of, and demand for, the Shares and the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. As a result, the trading prices of the Shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

As the Fund invests in Underlying Funds, which are also ETFs, the Fund will be further exposed to the above ETF risks.

- **Fixed-Income Market Risk.** The market value of a fixed-income security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates). An unexpected increase in Fund redemption requests, including requests from shareholders who may own a significant percentage of the Fund's Shares, which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, could cause the Fund to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely affect the Fund's Share price and increase the Fund's liquidity risk, expenses and/or taxable distributions.
- **Fixed-Income Securities Risk.** Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, willingness of broker-dealers and other market participants to make markets in the applicable securities, and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). Lower rated fixed-income securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled. There is a risk that a lack of liquidity or other adverse credit market conditions may hamper the Fund's ability to sell the debt securities in which it invests.
- **Fund of Funds Risk.** Because it invests primarily in other funds, including ETFs, the Fund's investment performance largely depends on the investment performance of the selected Underlying Funds. The Fund is indirectly exposed to all of the risks of an investment in an Underlying Fund. In addition, at times, certain of the segments of the market represented by an Underlying Fund in which the Fund invests may be out of favor and underperform other segments. The Fund will also bear the proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an Underlying Fund in which it invests, which can result in higher expenses.

- **Futures Risk.** Futures are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that obligate a purchaser to take delivery, and a seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an asset at a specified future date at a specified price. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the futures contract or option; (b) the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; and (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** Active and frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio securities may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs, which could reduce the Fund's return.
- **Income Risk.** Under certain market conditions, the Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that are subject to income risk. The Fund's income may decline when interest rates fall or if there are defaults in its portfolio. This decline can occur because the Fund may subsequently invest in lower-yielding securities as debt securities in its portfolio mature, are near maturity or are called, or the Fund otherwise needs to purchase additional debt securities.
- **Inflation Risk.** Under certain market conditions, the Fund may invest in an Underlying Fund that is subject to inflation risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets may decline.
- **Interest-Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk of losses attributable to changes in interest rates. In general, if prevailing interest rates rise, the values of debt instruments tend to fall, and if interest rates fall, the values of debt instruments tend to rise. Changes in the value of a debt instrument usually will not affect the amount of income the Fund receives from it but will generally affect the value of your investment in the Fund. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments in debt instruments. In general, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt instrument, the greater its sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The Fund is subject to the risk that the income generated by its investments may not keep pace with inflation. Actions by governments and central banking authorities can result in increases or decreases in interest rates, which may negatively affect the value of debt instruments held by the Fund and have a negative impact on the Fund's performance and NAV. Rising interest rates may prompt redemptions from the Fund, which may force the Fund to sell investments at a time when it is not advantageous to do so, which could result in losses. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Fund shareholders. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, result in heightened market volatility and detract from the Fund's performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates. Additionally, under certain market conditions in which interest rates are low and the market prices for portfolio securities have increased, the Fund may have a very low or even negative yield. A low or negative yield would cause the Fund to lose money in certain conditions and over certain time periods. An increase in interest rates will generally cause the value of securities held by the Fund to decline, may lead to heightened volatility in the fixed-income markets and may adversely affect the liquidity of certain fixed-income investments, including those held by the Fund. The historically low-interest rate environment in recent years heightens the risks associated with rising interest rates.
- **Issuer Risk.** The performance of the Fund's investment in Underlying Funds depends on the performance of individual securities or other assets to which the Underlying Fund has exposure. The value of securities or other assets may decline, or perform differently from the market as a whole, due to changes in the financial condition or credit rating of the issuer or counterparty.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Certain securities held by an Underlying Fund may be difficult (or impossible) to sell at the time and at the price the Adviser would like. As a result, an Underlying Fund may have to hold these securities longer than it would like and may forego other investment opportunities. There is the possibility that an Underlying Fund may lose money or be prevented from realizing capital gains if it cannot sell a security at a particular time and price.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the Adviser's analysis of economic conditions and expectations regarding the performance of Underlying Funds or other Fund investments may fail to produce the intended results. In other words, the individual investments of the Fund may not perform as well as expected, and/or the Fund's portfolio management practices may not work to achieve their desired result.

- **Market Risk.** Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. The value of the Fund and/or the Underlying Fund's investments may be negatively affected by adverse changes in overall economic or market conditions, such as the level of economic activity and productivity, unemployment and labor force participation rates, inflation or deflation (and expectations for inflation or deflation), interest rates, demand and supply for particular products or resources including labor, and debt levels and credit ratings, among other factors. Such adverse conditions may contribute to an overall economic contraction across entire economies or markets, which may negatively impact the profitability of issuers operating in those economies or markets. The Fund and the Underlying Funds subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. The Fund and the Underlying Funds' NAV and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors including economic, political, or financial events, public health crises (such as epidemics or pandemics), or other disruptive events (whether real, expected or perceived) in the U.S. and global markets. The Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.
- **Market Price Risk.** Fund Shares are listed for trading on an exchange and are bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of Shares will fluctuate, in some cases materially, in response to changes in the NAV and supply and demand for Shares. As a result, the trading prices of Shares may deviate significantly from the NAV during periods of market volatility. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below or at their NAV. Given the fact that Shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units (defined below), the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained in the long-term. If market makers exit the business or are unable to continue making markets in Fund Shares, Shares may trade at a discount to NAV like closed-end fund shares and may even face delisting (that is, investors would no longer be able to trade Shares in the secondary market). Further, while the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that Shares normally will trade close to the value of the Fund's holdings, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, APs or market participants, or during periods of significant market volatility, may result in market prices that differ significantly from the value of the Fund's holdings. Although market makers will generally take advantage of differences between the NAV and the market price of Fund Shares through arbitrage opportunities, there is no guarantee that they will do so. In addition, the securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares' NAV is likely to widen. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid-ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which could cause a material decline in the Fund's NAV. The Fund's investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV of the Fund. Investors purchasing and selling Shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those APs creating and redeeming Shares directly with the Fund.
- **Market Trading Risk.** The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund Shares (including through a trading halt), losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility, and disruptions in the process of creating and redeeming Fund Shares. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's Shares trading in the secondary market at a premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. If you buy Fund Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to NAV or sell Fund Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to NAV, you may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Fund Shares.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a newly-organized management investment company with a limited operating history. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to, or maintain, an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Directors (the "Board") of The RBB Fund, Inc. (the "Company") may determine to liquidate the Fund.
- **Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties, or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.
- **Options Risk.** If the Fund purchases a call option, it receives, in return for the premium it pays, the right to buy from the writer of the option the underlying security at a specified price at any time before the option expires. The Fund purchases call options in anticipation of an increase in the market value of securities that it intends ultimately to buy. During the life of

the call option, the Fund is able to buy the underlying security at the exercise price regardless of any increase in the market price of the underlying security. In order for a call option to result in a gain, the market price of the underlying security must exceed the sum of the exercise price, the premium paid, and transaction costs.

- **Premium/Discount Risk.** The market price of the Fund's Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund's NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for Shares on the Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade below, at, or above their NAV because the Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices and not at 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 Shares will be closely related, but not identical, to the same forces influencing the prices of the holdings of the Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. However, given that Shares can only be purchased and redeemed in Creation Units, and only to and from broker-dealers and large institutional investors that have entered into participation agreements (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAV), the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained. During stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the market for the Fund's underlying holdings, which could in turn lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and their NAV and the bid/ask spread on the Fund's Shares may widen.
- **Prepayment and Extension Risk.** When interest rates fall, issuers of high interest debt obligations may pay off the debts earlier than expected (prepayment risk), and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower yields. When interest rates rise, issuers of lower interest debt obligations may pay off the debts later than expected (extension risk), thus keeping the Fund's assets tied up in lower interest debt obligations. Ultimately, any unexpected behavior in interest rates could increase the volatility of the Fund's Shares price and yield and could hurt fund performance. Prepayments could also create capital gains tax liability in some instances.
- **Pricing Risk.** If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the Fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for an investment could be different from the value realized upon such investment's sale. As a result, you could pay more than the market value when buying Fund Shares or receive less than the market value when selling Fund Shares.
- **Rating Agencies Risk.** Ratings are not an absolute standard of quality, but rather general indicators that reflect only the view of the originating rating agencies from which an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. There is no assurance that a particular rating will continue for any given period of time or that any such rating will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the agency establishing the rating, circumstances so warrant. A downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, or either of them, may have an effect on the liquidity or market price of the securities in which an Underlying Fund invests.
- **Reinvestment Risk.** Reinvestment risk is the risk that the Fund's portfolio will decline if and when the Fund reinvests the proceeds from the disposition of its portfolio securities at market interest rates that are below the portfolio's current earnings rate. A decline in income could negatively affect the market price of the Shares.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** Reverse repurchase agreements are a form of secured borrowing and subject the Fund to the risks associated with leverage, including exposure to potential gains and losses in excess of the amount invested, resulting in an increase in the speculative character of the Fund's outstanding Shares. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the investment return earned by the Fund (from the investment of the proceeds) will be less than the interest expense of the transaction, that the market value of the securities sold by the Fund will decline below the price the Fund is obligated to pay to repurchase the securities, and that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all.
- **Risk of Investing in the U.S.** Certain changes in the U.S. economy, such as when the U.S. economy weakens or when its financial markets decline, may have an adverse effect on the securities to which the Fund has exposure.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.
- **Securities Lending Risk.** The Fund may engage in securities lending (i.e., lend portfolio securities to institutions, such as certain broker-dealers). Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a

decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investment made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. The Fund could also experience a loss or delay in the recovery of its securities if the borrowing institution breaches its agreement with the Fund.

- **Tax Risk.** Because the Fund is expected to invest in the Underlying Funds, distributions of short-term capital gains by an Underlying Fund will be recognized as ordinary income by the Fund and would not be offset by the Fund's capital loss carryforwards, if any. Capital loss carryforwards of an Underlying Fund, if any, will not be available to offset net capital gains of the Fund. Further, the Fund's realized losses on sales of shares of an Underlying Fund may be indefinitely or permanently deferred as "wash sales" to the extent it re-acquires shares of the same Underlying Fund within the 61-day period beginning 30 days prior to the disposition date. Additionally, the Fund intends to qualify annually to be treated as a RIC under the Code. To qualify as a RIC under the Code, the Fund must invest in assets which produce the types of income specified in the Code and the Treasury regulations ("Qualifying Income"). If the Fund's income is determined to not be Qualifying Income, it may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC under the Code.
- **Underlying Funds Risk.** The Fund's investment in shares of Underlying Funds subjects it to the risks of owning the securities of the Underlying Fund, as well as the same structural risks faced by an investor purchasing shares of the Underlying Fund, including authorized participant concentration risk, market maker risk, premium/discount risk and trading issues risk. As a shareholder in another ETF, the Fund bears its proportionate share of the ETF's expenses, subjecting Fund shareholders to duplicative expenses. Since the Fund invests in the Underlying Funds, the Fund's investment performance and risks are likely to be directly related to those of the Underlying Funds. The Fund's NAV will change with changes in the value of the Underlying Funds and other assets that the Fund holds. The shares of an Underlying Fund may trade at a premium or discount to the Underlying Fund's NAV. Investors in the Fund will indirectly bear the expenses charged by the Underlying Funds, and an investment in the Fund may entail more expenses than a direct investment in the Underlying Funds.
- **U.S. Government Obligations Risk.** While U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government, such securities are nonetheless subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that the U.S. Government may be, or be perceived to be, unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations, such as making payments). Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Such instruments may include, without limitation, floating rate Treasury notes. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.
- **U.S. Treasury and Agency Market Risk.** The U.S. Treasury and agency market can be volatile, and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. U.S. Treasury and agency obligations may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other debt instruments, U.S. Treasury and agency obligations are subject to debt instrument risk and interest rate risk. In addition, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. Government may cause the value of U.S. Treasury and agency obligations to decline. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government and are generally considered to have negligible credit risk. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
- **Valuation Risk.** The prices provided by the Fund's pricing services or independent dealers or the fair value determinations made by the valuation committee of the Adviser may be different from the prices used by other funds or from the prices at which securities are actually bought and sold. The prices of certain securities provided by pricing services may be subject to frequent and significant change, and will vary depending on the information that is available.

**Performance Information:** Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus. Performance information will be included once the Fund has at least one calendar year of performance. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at [www.fminvest.com](http://www.fminvest.com).

## Management

### *Investment Adviser*

F/m Investments LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

<b>Team Member</b>	<b>Primary Titles</b>	<b>Start Date with F/m Accumulator Long Treasury Fund</b>
Peter Baden	MD, Director of Fixed Income Strategy	Inception
Kevin Conrath	VP, Portfolio Manager	Inception
Marcin Zdunek	MD, Head of Capital Markets and Portfolio Manager	Inception

#### **Purchase and Sale of F/m Accumulator Long Treasury Fund Shares**

Shares are intended to be listed on the Exchange, and investors can only buy and sell Shares through brokers or dealers 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 (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Once available, information on the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, will be available on the Fund’s website at [www.fminvest.com](http://www.fminvest.com).

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

#### **Tax Information**

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is made through 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 Fund’s Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

# SUMMARY SECTION – F/M ACCUMULATOR TIPS FUND (ZTIP)

## Investment Objective

The investment objective of the F/m Accumulator TIPS Fund (the “F/m Accumulator TIPS Fund” or the “Fund”) is to seek to deliver investment returns that correspond (before fees and expenses) with the U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) market, while minimizing dividend and/or distribution payments.

## Fees and Expenses

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 tables and examples below.**

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

Management Fees	0.22%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	0.03%
Other Expenses	None
<hr/> Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<hr/> 0.25%

<sup>(1)</sup> “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” (“AFFE”) are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude AFFE.

### 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: (1) your investment has a 5% return each year, and (2) the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
\$26	\$80

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund and the underlying funds in which the Fund invests pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when they buy and sell securities (or “turn over” their portfolios). A higher portfolio turnover rate for the Fund or underlying funds may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in the Fund or underlying funds to incur increased expenses and/or higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Portfolio turnover rate may vary from year-to-year or within a year. No portfolio turnover rate is provided for the Fund because the Fund did not commence operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

## Principal Investment Strategies

The F/m Accumulator TIPS Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to deliver investment returns that correspond (before fees and expenses) with the U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”) market, while minimizing dividend and/or distribution payments. The Fund is a “fund of funds,” meaning that rather than directly investing in TIPS, the Fund primarily invests its assets in the shares of affiliated and unaffiliated underlying funds that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, more specifically, ETFs (each an “Underlying Fund” and together, the “Underlying Funds”) that invest in, or provide exposure to, TIPS of any maturity. For purposes of this Fund, TIPS are defined as income-generating instruments whose interest and principal payments are adjusted for inflation. The inflation adjustment, which is typically applied monthly to the principal of the bond, follows a designated inflation index, the non-seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (“CPI-U”), and TIPS’ principal payments are adjusted according to changes in the CPI-U. A fixed coupon rate

is applied to the inflation-adjusted principal so that, as inflation rises, both the principal value and the interest payments increase. This can provide a hedge against inflation, as it helps preserve the purchasing power of an investment. Because of this inflation adjustment feature, inflation-protected bonds typically have lower yields than conventional fixed-rate bonds.

Under normal market conditions, F/m Investments LLC (the “Adviser”) seeks to achieve the Fund’s objective by investing at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in one or more Underlying Funds, which, at the discretion of the Adviser, may include the iShares TIPS Bond ETF (TIP), the Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities ETF (VTIP), the Schwab U.S. TIPS ETF (SCHP), the F/m Ultrashort Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) ETF (RBIL) and/or other Underlying Funds that invest primarily in TIPS of any maturity.

The Adviser seeks to manage the Fund’s portfolio such that the Fund minimizes any dividend or other income distributions to shareholders each year. The strategy has been designed for investors seeking to achieve tax-managed exposure to TIPS. Underlying Fund dividends are paid to shareholders of record on the record date, and the Adviser seeks to manage the Fund’s portfolio such that it does not hold Underlying Fund shares on any dividend record date. Accordingly, the Fund may temporarily rotate into and out of Underlying Funds at the discretion of the Adviser to avoid receiving a dividend distribution, or for other reasons. To achieve such a rotation, the Fund typically will effect in-kind creation and redemption transactions, which the Adviser does not expect to have tax implications beyond those ordinarily associated with in-kind transactions.

The Fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents or money market instruments for cash management purposes. Additionally, the Fund may also invest in derivatives such as options, futures contracts, or swap agreements in order to achieve its investment objective.

The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements in amounts not exceeding one-third of the Fund’s total assets (including the amount borrowed).

The Fund may also seek to increase its income by lending securities. These loans will be secured by collateral (consisting of cash, U.S. government securities, or irrevocable letters of credit) maintained in an amount equal to at least 102% for domestic issuers and 105% of foreign issuers of the market value, determined daily, of the loaned securities. Cash collateral received by the Fund in connection with its lending of portfolio securities will be invested in short-term investments, including money market funds and affiliated Underlying Funds.

In order to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, the Fund may assume a temporary defensive position that is inconsistent with its investment objective and principal investment strategy and invest without limit in cash and prime quality cash equivalents such as prime commercial paper and other money market instruments, although it may only do so for up to 90 days. A defensive position, taken at the wrong time, may have an adverse impact on the Fund’s performance. The Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective during the employment of a temporary defensive measure.

The Fund has elected and intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

### **Principal Investment Risks**

The value of the Fund’s investments may decrease, which will cause the value of the Fund’s Shares to decrease. As a result, you may lose money on your investment in the Fund, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund’s principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Different risks may be more significant at various times depending on market conditions or other factors.

- **Active Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes will be successful or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.
- **Affiliated Fund Risk.** Affiliated fund risk is the risk that the Adviser may select Underlying Funds and/or investments for the Fund based on its own financial interests or other business considerations rather than the Fund’s interests. The Adviser may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in selecting the Underlying Funds because affiliated Underlying Funds pay an advisory fee to the Adviser based on their assets, the fees paid to the Adviser by some affiliated Underlying Funds may be higher than other Underlying Funds or the Underlying Funds may be in need of assets to enhance their appeal to other investors, liquidity and trading and/or to enable them to carry out their investment strategies. However, the Adviser is a fiduciary to the Fund and is legally obligated to act in the Fund’s best interest when selecting Underlying Funds.

- **Asset Class Risk.** The securities and other assets in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes.
- **Call Risk.** During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by an Underlying Fund may “call” or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Underlying Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in securities with lower yields, which would result in a decline in the Fund’s performance, or in securities with greater risks or with other less favorable features
- **Cash or Cash Equivalents Risk.** At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time. Additionally, in rising markets, holding cash or cash equivalents may adversely affect the Fund’s performance and the Fund may not achieve its investment objectives.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund’s investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund’s investments are concentrated in a particular issue, issuer or issuers, country, market segment, or asset class.
- **Credit Risk.** The value of your investment in the Fund may change in response to changes in the credit ratings of the Fund’s portfolio securities, including with respect to Underlying Funds. Generally, investment risk and price volatility increase as a security’s credit rating declines. The financial condition of an issuer of a fixed income security held by such Fund or an Underlying Fund may cause it to default or become unable to pay interest or principal due on the security.
- **Cyber Security Risk.** Cyber security risk is the risk of an unauthorized breach and access to the Fund’s assets, Fund or customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or the risk of an incident occurring that causes the Fund, the Adviser, custodian, transfer agent, distributor and other service providers and financial intermediaries to suffer data breaches, data corruption or lose operational functionality or prevent the Fund’s investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging Shares or receiving distributions. While the Fund and the Adviser have established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Further, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of the Fund’s service providers, market makers, or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. The Fund and the Adviser have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cyber security incidents affecting third-party service providers, and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Fund or the Adviser. Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Fund or its service providers may adversely impact and cause financial losses to the Fund or its shareholders. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cyber security risks, and the value of these securities could decline if the issuers experience cyberattacks or other cyber-failures.
- **Derivatives Risk.** A derivative is an instrument with a value based on the performance of an underlying currency, security, index or other reference asset. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in more traditional investments. Derivatives involve costs, may create leverage, and may be illiquid, volatile, and difficult to value. The Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivative position at a particular time or at an anticipated price. The use of derivatives could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty’s bankruptcy or insolvency. The investment results achieved by the use of derivatives by the Fund may not match or fully offset changes in the value of the underlying security, index or other reference asset that it was attempting to hedge or the investment opportunity the Fund was attempting to pursue.
- **Duration Risk.** Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt security or portfolio to interest rate changes. Duration risk is the risk that longer-duration debt securities will be more volatile and thus more likely to decline in price, and to a greater extent, in a rising interest rate environment than shorter-duration debt securities. For example, if a bond has an effective duration of three years, a 1% increase in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond’s value to decline about 3% while a 1% decrease in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond’s value to increase 3%. The duration of a debt security may be equal to or shorter than the full maturity of a debt security.
- **ETF Risk.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* Only an authorized participant (“AP”) may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are institutional investors and may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, there

may be significantly diminished trading in Fund Shares, Fund Shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value (“NAV”), and Fund Shares may possibly face delisting: (i) if APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions. These events, among others, may lead to Fund Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. Thus, you may pay more (or less) than the NAV when you buy Shares of the Fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less (or more) than NAV when you sell those Shares in the secondary market. A diminished market for an ETF’s shares substantially increases the risk that a shareholder may pay considerably more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the ETF shares bought or sold. In periods of market volatility, APs, market makers and/or liquidity providers may be less willing to transact in Fund Shares.

- *Secondary Market Trading Risk.* Although Shares are intended to be listed on a national securities exchange, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (the “Exchange”), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted. During periods of market stress, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Shares trade on a stock exchange at prices at, above, or below the Fund’s most recent NAV. The Fund’s NAV is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund’s holdings. The trading price of the Shares fluctuates continuously throughout trading hours on the exchange, based on both the relative market supply of, and demand for, the Shares and the underlying value of the Fund’s portfolio holdings. As a result, the trading prices of the Shares may deviate from the Fund’s NAV. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

To the extent the Fund invests in Underlying Funds, which are also ETFs, the Fund will be further exposed to the above ETF risks.

- **Fixed-Income Market Risk.** The market value of a fixed-income security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates). An unexpected increase in Fund redemption requests, including requests from shareholders who may own a significant percentage of the Fund’s Shares, which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, could cause the Fund to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely affect the Fund’s Share price and increase the Fund’s liquidity risk, expenses and/or taxable distributions.
- **Fixed-Income Securities Risk.** Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer’s inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, willingness of broker-dealers and other market participants to make markets in the applicable securities, and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). Lower rated fixed-income securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled. There is a risk that a lack of liquidity or other adverse credit market conditions may hamper the Fund’s ability to sell the debt securities in which it invests.
- **Fund of Funds Risk.** Because it invests primarily in other funds, including ETFs, the Fund’s investment performance largely depends on the investment performance of the selected Underlying Funds. The Fund is indirectly exposed to all of the risks of an investment in an Underlying Fund. In addition, at times, certain of the segments of the market represented by

an Underlying Fund in which the Fund invests may be out of favor and underperform other segments. The Fund will also bear the proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an Underlying Fund in which it invests, which can result in higher expenses.

- **Futures Risk.** Futures are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that obligate a purchaser to take delivery, and a seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an asset at a specified future date at a specified price. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the futures contract or option; (b) the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; and (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** Active and frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio securities may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs, which could reduce the Fund's return.
- **Income Risk.** Under certain market conditions, the Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that are subject to income risk. The Fund's income may decline when interest rates fall or if there are defaults in its portfolio. This decline can occur because the Fund may subsequently invest in lower-yielding securities as debt securities in its portfolio mature, are near maturity or are called, or the Fund otherwise needs to purchase additional debt securities.
- **Inflation Risk.** Under certain market conditions, the Fund may invest in an Underlying Fund that is subject to inflation risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets may decline.
- **Inflation-Indexed Bonds Risk.** The principal value of an investment is not protected or otherwise guaranteed by virtue of the Fund's investments in inflation-indexed bonds. Inflation-indexed bonds are fixed-income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal value. The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates may rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds. Short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. Periodic adjustments for inflation to the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond may give rise to original issue discount, which will be includable in the Fund's gross income. Due to original issue discount, the Fund may be required to make annual distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash received, which may cause the Fund to liquidate certain investments when it is not advantageous to do so. Also, if the principal value of an inflation-indexed bond is adjusted downward due to deflation, amounts previously distributed in the taxable year may be characterized in some circumstances as a return of capital.
- **Inflation-Linked Securities Risk.** In general, the value of an inflation-linked security, including TIPS, will typically decrease when real interest rates (nominal interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation) increase and increase when real interest rates decrease. When inflation is negative or concerns over inflation are low, the value and income of inflation-linked securities could fall and result in losses for the Fund and during periods of very low inflation, the yield on an inflation-linked security may be negative. Conversely, during sustained periods of high inflation, the Fund's yield should increase, which may not be repeated. Funds that invest heavily in inflation-linked securities do not always move in lockstep with inflation because they do not necessarily buy inflation-linked securities when they are originally issued or hold them until maturity. In addition, the accrual of inflation adjustments on the Fund's holdings may significantly impact the current level of dividends actually paid to shareholders. Changes in inflation rates and/or interest rates may cause the Fund's yield to vary substantially over time.
- **Interest-Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk of losses attributable to changes in interest rates. In general, if prevailing interest rates rise, the values of debt instruments tend to fall, and if interest rates fall, the values of debt instruments tend to rise. Changes in the value of a debt instrument usually will not affect the amount of income the Fund receives from it

but will generally affect the value of your investment in the Fund. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments in debt instruments. In general, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt instrument, the greater its sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The Fund is subject to the risk that the income generated by its investments may not keep pace with inflation. Actions by governments and central banking authorities can result in increases or decreases in interest rates, which may negatively affect the value of debt instruments held by the Fund and have a negative impact on the Fund's performance and NAV. Rising interest rates may prompt redemptions from the Fund, which may force the Fund to sell investments at a time when it is not advantageous to do so, which could result in losses. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Fund shareholders. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, result in heightened market volatility and detract from the Fund's performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates. Additionally, under certain market conditions in which interest rates are low and the market prices for portfolio securities have increased, the Fund may have a very low or even negative yield. A low or negative yield would cause the Fund to lose money in certain conditions and over certain time periods. An increase in interest rates will generally cause the value of securities held by the Fund to decline, may lead to heightened volatility in the fixed-income markets and may adversely affect the liquidity of certain fixed-income investments, including those held by the Fund. The historically low-interest rate environment in recent years heightens the risks associated with rising interest rates.

- **Issuer Risk.** The performance of the Fund's investment in Underlying Funds depends on the performance of individual securities or other assets to which the Underlying Fund has exposure. The value of securities or other assets may decline, or perform differently from the market as a whole, due to changes in the financial condition or credit rating of the issuer or counterparty.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Certain securities held by an Underlying Fund may be difficult (or impossible) to sell at the time and at the price the Adviser would like. As a result, an Underlying Fund may have to hold these securities longer than it would like and may forego other investment opportunities. There is the possibility that an Underlying Fund may lose money or be prevented from realizing capital gains if it cannot sell a security at a particular time and price.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the Adviser's analysis of economic conditions and expectations regarding the performance of Underlying Funds or other Fund investments may fail to produce the intended results. In other words, the individual investments of the Fund may not perform as well as expected, and/or the Fund's portfolio management practices may not work to achieve their desired result.
- **Market Risk.** Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. The value of the Fund and/or the Underlying Fund's investments may be negatively affected by adverse changes in overall economic or market conditions, such as the level of economic activity and productivity, unemployment and labor force participation rates, inflation or deflation (and expectations for inflation or deflation), interest rates, demand and supply for particular products or resources including labor, and debt levels and credit ratings, among other factors. Such adverse conditions may contribute to an overall economic contraction across entire economies or markets, which may negatively impact the profitability of issuers operating in those economies or markets. The Fund and the Underlying Funds subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. The Fund and the Underlying Funds' NAV and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors including economic, political, or financial events, public health crises (such as epidemics or pandemics), or other disruptive events (whether real, expected or perceived) in the U.S. and global markets. The Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.
- **Market Price Risk.** Fund Shares are listed for trading on an exchange and are bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of Shares will fluctuate, in some cases materially, in response to changes in the NAV and supply and demand for Shares. As a result, the trading prices of Shares may deviate significantly from the NAV during periods of market volatility. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below or at their NAV. Given the fact that Shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units (defined below), the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained in the long-term. If market makers exit the business or are unable to continue making markets in Fund Shares, Shares may trade at a discount to NAV like closed-end fund shares and may even face delisting (that is, investors would no longer be able to trade Shares in the secondary market). Further, while the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that Shares normally will trade close to the value of the Fund's holdings, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, APs or market participants,

or during periods of significant market volatility, may result in market prices that differ significantly from the value of the Fund's holdings. Although market makers will generally take advantage of differences between the NAV and the market price of Fund Shares through arbitrage opportunities, there is no guarantee that they will do so. In addition, the securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares' NAV is likely to widen. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid-ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which could cause a material decline in the Fund's NAV. The Fund's investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV of the Fund. Investors purchasing and selling Shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those APs creating and redeeming Shares directly with the Fund.

- **Market Trading Risk.** The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund Shares (including through a trading halt), losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility, and disruptions in the process of creating and redeeming Fund Shares. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Fund's Shares trading in the secondary market at a premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. If you buy Fund Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to NAV or sell Fund Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to NAV, you may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Fund Shares.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a newly-organized management investment company with a limited operating history. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to, or maintain, an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Directors (the "Board") of The RBB Fund, Inc. (the "Company") may determine to liquidate the Fund.
- **Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties, or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.
- **Options Risk.** If the Fund purchases a call option, it receives, in return for the premium it pays, the right to buy from the writer of the option the underlying security at a specified price at any time before the option expires. The Fund purchases call options in anticipation of an increase in the market value of securities that it intends ultimately to buy. During the life of the call option, the Fund is able to buy the underlying security at the exercise price regardless of any increase in the market price of the underlying security. In order for a call option to result in a gain, the market price of the underlying security must exceed the sum of the exercise price, the premium paid, and transaction costs.
- **Premium/Discount Risk.** The market price of the Fund's Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund's NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for Shares on the Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade below, at, or above their NAV because the Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices and not at 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 Shares will be closely related, but not identical, to the same forces influencing the prices of the holdings of the Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. However, given that Shares can only be purchased and redeemed in Creation Units, and only to and from broker-dealers and large institutional investors that have entered into participation agreements (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAV), the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained. During stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the market for the Fund's underlying holdings, which could in turn lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and their NAV and the bid/ask spread on the Fund's Shares may widen.
- **Prepayment and Extension Risk.** When interest rates fall, issuers of high interest debt obligations may pay off the debts earlier than expected (prepayment risk), and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower yields. When interest rates rise, issuers of lower interest debt obligations may pay off the debts later than expected (extension risk), thus keeping the Fund's assets tied up in lower interest debt obligations. Ultimately, any unexpected behavior in interest rates could increase the volatility of the Fund's Shares price and yield and could hurt fund performance. Prepayments could also create capital gains tax liability in some instances.

- **Pricing Risk.** If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the Fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for an investment could be different from the value realized upon such investment's sale. As a result, you could pay more than the market value when buying Fund Shares or receive less than the market value when selling Fund Shares.
- **Rating Agencies Risk.** Ratings are not an absolute standard of quality, but rather general indicators that reflect only the view of the originating rating agencies from which an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. There is no assurance that a particular rating will continue for any given period of time or that any such rating will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the agency establishing the rating, circumstances so warrant. A downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, or either of them, may have an effect on the liquidity or market price of the securities in which an Underlying Fund invests.
- **Reinvestment Risk.** Reinvestment risk is the risk that the Fund's portfolio will decline if and when the Fund reinvests the proceeds from the disposition of its portfolio securities at market interest rates that are below the portfolio's current earnings rate. A decline in income could negatively affect the market price of the Shares.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** Reverse repurchase agreements are a form of secured borrowing and subject the Fund to the risks associated with leverage, including exposure to potential gains and losses in excess of the amount invested, resulting in an increase in the speculative character of the Fund's outstanding Shares. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the investment return earned by the Fund (from the investment of the proceeds) will be less than the interest expense of the transaction, that the market value of the securities sold by the Fund will decline below the price the Fund is obligated to pay to repurchase the securities, and that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all.
- **Risk of Investing in the U.S.** Certain changes in the U.S. economy, such as when the U.S. economy weakens or when its financial markets decline, may have an adverse effect on the securities to which the Fund has exposure.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.
- **Securities Lending Risk.** The Fund may engage in securities lending (i.e., lend portfolio securities to institutions, such as certain broker-dealers). Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investment made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. The Fund could also experience a loss or delay in the recovery of its securities if the borrowing institution breaches its agreement with the Fund.
- **Tax Risk.** Because the Fund is expected to invest in the Underlying Funds, distributions of short-term capital gains by an Underlying Fund will be recognized as ordinary income by the Fund and would not be offset by the Fund's capital loss carryforwards, if any. Capital loss carryforwards of an Underlying Fund, if any, will not be available to offset net capital gains of the Fund. Further, the Fund's realized losses on sales of shares of an Underlying Fund may be indefinitely or permanently deferred as "wash sales" to the extent it re-acquires shares of the same Underlying Fund within the 61-day period beginning 30 days prior to the disposition date. Additionally, the Fund intends to qualify annually to be treated as a RIC under the Code. To qualify as a RIC under the Code, the Fund must invest in assets which produce the types of income specified in the Code and the Treasury regulations ("Qualifying Income"). If the Fund's income is determined to not be Qualifying Income, it may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC under the Code.
- **Underlying Funds Risk.** The Fund's investment in shares of Underlying Funds subjects it to the risks of owning the securities of the Underlying Fund, as well as the same structural risks faced by an investor purchasing shares of the Underlying Fund, including authorized participant concentration risk, market maker risk, premium/discount risk and trading issues risk. As a shareholder in another ETF, the Fund bears its proportionate share of the ETF's expenses, subjecting Fund shareholders to duplicative expenses. Since the Fund invests in the Underlying Funds, the Fund's investment performance and risks are likely to be directly related to those of the Underlying Funds. The Fund's NAV will change with changes in the value of the Underlying Funds and other assets that the Fund holds. The shares of an Underlying Fund may trade at a premium or discount to the Underlying Fund's NAV. Investors in the Fund will indirectly bear the expenses charged by the Underlying Funds, and an investment in the Fund may entail more expenses than a direct investment in the Underlying Funds.

- **U.S. Government Obligations Risk.** While U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. Government, such securities are nonetheless subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that the U.S. Government may be, or be perceived to be, unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations, such as making payments). Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Such instruments may include, without limitation, floating rate Treasury notes. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund’s U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.
- **U.S. Treasury and Agency Market Risk.** The U.S. Treasury and agency market can be volatile, and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. U.S. Treasury and agency obligations may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other debt instruments, U.S. Treasury and agency obligations are subject to debt instrument risk and interest rate risk. In addition, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. Government may cause the value of U.S. Treasury and agency obligations to decline. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. government and are generally considered to have negligible credit risk. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
- **Valuation Risk.** The prices provided by the Fund’s pricing services or independent dealers or the fair value determinations made by the valuation committee of the Adviser may be different from the prices used by other funds or from the prices at which securities are actually bought and sold. The prices of certain securities provided by pricing services may be subject to frequent and significant change, and will vary depending on the information that is available.

**Performance Information:** Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus. Performance information will be included once the Fund has at least one calendar year of performance. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund’s website at [www.fminvest.com](http://www.fminvest.com).

## Management

### *Investment Adviser*

F/m Investments LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

### *Portfolio Managers*

<b>Team Member</b>	<b>Primary Titles</b>	<b>Start Date with the F/m Accumulator TIPS Fund</b>
Peter Baden	Managing Director, Director of Fixed Income Strategy	Inception
Alexander Morris	Chief Executive Officer	Inception
Marcin Zdunek	Managing Director, Head of Capital Markets & Portfolio Manager	Inception

## Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares are intended to be listed on the Exchange, and investors can only buy and sell Shares through brokers or dealers 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 (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Once available, information on the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, will be available on the Fund’s website at [www.fminvest.com](http://www.fminvest.com).

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

**Tax Information**

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is made through 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 Fund’s Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

### Investment Objective

The investment objective of each Fund is as described in the “Investment Objectives” section of each Summary. Each Fund’s investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon sixty (60) days’ written notice to shareholders.

### Portfolio Composition

The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of each Fund’s principal investment strategies in each section titled “Principal Investment Strategies” above. Each Fund has a policy to invest, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in the types of investment shown next to the Fund’s name in the table below (each, an “80% Policy”). Each Fund’s 80% Policy is non-fundamental and can be changed by the Board upon 60 days’ prior notice to shareholders. Each Fund must comply with its 80% Policy at the time the Fund invests its assets. Accordingly, when a Fund no longer meets the 80% requirement as a result of circumstances beyond its control, such as changes in the value of portfolio holdings, the Fund would not have to sell its holdings, but any new investments it makes would need to be consistent with its 80% Policy.

<b>Fund</b>	<b>80% Policy</b>
F/m Accumulator Ultrashort Treasury Fund (SGVA)	Under normal market conditions, the Adviser seeks to achieve the Fund’s objective by investing at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in one or more Underlying Funds , which at the discretion of the Adviser may include the iShares 0-3 Month Treasury Bond ETF (SGOV), State Street SPDR Bloomberg 1-3 Month T-Bill ETF (BIL), iShares 0-1 Year Treasury Bond ETF (SHV), the F/m US Treasury 3-Month Bill ETF (TBIL), the Vanguard 0-3 Month Treasury Bill ETF (VBIL), the State Street SPDR Bloomberg 3-12 Month T-Bill ETF (BILS), Invesco Short-Term Treasury ETF (TBLL) and/or other Underlying Funds that invest primarily in Ultrashort U.S. Treasury Securities
F/m Accumulator Intermediate Treasury Fund (VGTA)	Under normal market conditions, the Adviser seeks to achieve the Fund’s objective by investing at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in one or more Underlying Funds, which, at the discretion of the Adviser, may include the Vanguard Intermediate-Term Treasury Index Fund ETF (VGIT), iShares 3-7 Year Treasury Bond ETF (IEI), Schwab Intermediate-Term U.S. Treasury ETF (SCHR), State Street® SPDR® Portfolio Intermediate Term Treasury ETF (SPTI) and/or other Underlying Funds that invest primarily in Intermediate U.S. Treasury Securities.
F/m Accumulator Long-Term Treasury Fund (TLTA)	Under normal market conditions, the Adviser seeks to achieve the Fund’s objective by investing at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in one or more Underlying Funds, which, at the discretion of the Adviser, may include the iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond ETF (TLT), iShares 10-20 Year Treasury Bond ETF (TLH), State Street® SPDR® Portfolio Long Term Treasury ETF (SPTL), Vanguard Long-Term Treasury Index Fund ETF (VGLT) and/or other Underlying Funds that invest primarily in Long-Term U.S. Treasury Securities.
F/m Accumulator TIPS Fund (ZTIP)	Under normal market conditions, the Adviser seeks to achieve the Fund’s objective by investing at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in one or more Underlying Funds, which, at the discretion of the Adviser, may include the iShares TIPS Bond ETF (TIP), the Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities ETF (VTIP), the Schwab U.S. TIPS ETF (SCHP), the F/m Ultrashort Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) ETF (RBIL) and/or other Underlying Funds that invest primarily in TIPS of any maturity.

### Additional Information About the Principal Investment Strategies for All Funds

For each Fund, the Adviser seeks to manage the Fund’s portfolio such that the Fund minimizes any dividend or other income distributions to shareholders each year. The strategy has been designed for investors seeking to achieve tax-managed exposure to a particular tenure of U.S. Treasury securities or U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected (TIPS) securities. Underlying Fund dividends are paid to shareholders of record on the record date, and the Adviser seeks to manage each Fund’s portfolio such that it does not hold Underlying Fund shares on any dividend record date. Accordingly, a Fund may temporarily rotate into and out of Underlying

Funds at the discretion of the Adviser to avoid receiving a dividend distribution, or for other reasons. To achieve such a rotation, the Fund typically will effect in-kind creation and redemption transactions, which the Adviser does not expect to have tax implications beyond those ordinarily associated with in-kind transactions. There is no guarantee that a Fund will be able to completely avoid paying dividends and distributions.

The Adviser buys and sells securities based on the Adviser's judgments about a security's fundamentals, technical factors, remaining maturity, valuation, and contribution to the overall portfolio of each Fund. The Funds invest primarily in Underlying Funds that invest in U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Treasury inflation-protected securities (TIPS) of varying durations.

The Funds may invest in derivatives, such as fixed-income futures contracts, fixed-income options, fixed-income swaps, or other derivatives. The Funds may invest in derivatives only if the expected risks and rewards of the derivatives are consistent with the investment objective, policies, strategies, and risks of the Funds, as disclosed in this Prospectus. The Fund may also invest in U.S. Treasury futures for either cash management purposes or to add value since they may be favorably priced.

An investor should understand that by investing indirectly in an Underlying Fund through a Fund, an investor bears not only his or her proportionate share of certain expenses of that respective Fund (such as operating costs), but also, indirectly, similar expenses of the Underlying Fund(s). However, an investor who chooses to invest directly in an Underlying Fund would not receive the asset allocation and rebalancing services of the Adviser.

### **Additional Principal Risk Information**

The value of the Funds' investments may decrease, which will cause the value of the Funds' Shares to decrease. As a result, you may lose money on your investment in any of the Funds, and there can be no assurance that any of the Funds will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Funds is subject to one or more of the principal risks discussed below. Unless otherwise noted, each risk described below is a principal risk of investing in each Fund.

- **Active Management Risk.** The Funds are actively managed. Active management permits the Adviser to use reasonable discretion on how to invest the assets of the Funds in a manner that helps the Adviser achieve the Funds' strategies. The Adviser's security selection and/or strategy execution could cause the Funds to underperform relevant securities markets or other funds with a similar investment objectives. All else being equal, actively managed funds can have higher fees and expenses than passively managed funds.
- **Affiliated Fund Risk.** When the Adviser invests a Fund's assets in an Underlying Fund that is also managed by the Adviser, the risk presented is that, due to its own financial interest or other business considerations, the Adviser may have had an incentive to make that investment in lieu of investments by the Fund directly in portfolio securities, or in lieu of investment in Underlying Funds sponsored or managed by others. This conflict of interest may be amplified when an affiliated Underlying Fund has low assets.
- **Asset Class Risk.** The securities and other assets in an Underlying Fund's Portfolio or the securities and other assets in the Underlying Index, may underperform in comparison to other indexes that track, or assets that represent, other countries or geographic units, industries, markets, market segments, or asset classes. Various types of securities, other assets and indices may experience cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to financial markets generally. This divergence may be due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to, inflation, interest rates, productivity, global demand for local products or resources, and regulation and government controls. This may cause the Underlying Funds, and therefore, the Funds, to underperform other investment vehicles that invest in different asset classes.
- **Call Risk.** During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by an Underlying Fund may "call" or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Underlying Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in securities with lower yields, which would result in a decline in the Fund's performance, or in securities with greater risks or with other less favorable features.
- **Concentration Risk.** Any of the Funds may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in a particular issue, issuer or issuers, country, market segment, or asset class.
- **Counterparty Risk.** The Underlying Funds may engage in transactions in securities and financial instruments that involve counterparties. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom an Underlying Fund executes transactions) to a transaction with such Underlying Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

- **Credit Risk.** In connection with a Fund's or an Underlying Fund's investments in fixed income securities, the value of your investment in such Fund may change in response to the credit ratings of the Fund's or an Underlying Fund's portfolio securities. The degree of risk for a particular security may be reflected in its credit rating. Generally, investment risk and price volatility increase as a security's credit rating declines. The financial condition of an issuer of a fixed income security held by a Fund may cause it to default or become unable to pay interest or principal due on the security. A Fund or an Underlying Fund cannot collect interest and principal payments on a fixed income security if the issuer defaults. Investments in fixed income securities that are issued by U.S. Government sponsored entities such as the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association, and the Federal Home Loan Banks involve credit risk as they are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.
- **Cyber Security Risk.** With the increased use of technologies such as the internet to conduct business, each of the Funds and Underlying Funds is susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyberattacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security failures or breaches by the Adviser, an Underlying Fund's adviser and a Fund's or Underlying Fund's other service providers (including, but not limited to, any of the Funds' or Underlying Funds' accountant, custodian, transfer agent and administrator), and the issuers of securities in which the Fund or Underlying Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with any of the Funds' or Underlying Funds' ability to calculate their respective NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. The use of artificial intelligence and machine learning could exacerbate these risks or result in cyber security incidents that implicate personal data. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Adviser has established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Funds cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Funds, the Underlying Funds and issuers in which the Funds invest. The Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.
- **Derivatives Risk.** A Fund may invest in derivatives directly or be exposed to derivatives through an Underlying Fund. A derivative is an instrument with a value based on the performance of an underlying currency, security, index or other reference asset. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in more traditional investments. Derivatives involve costs, may create leverage, and may be illiquid, volatile, and difficult to value. A Fund or an Underlying Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivative position at a particular time or at an anticipated price. The use of derivatives could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency. The investment results achieved by the use of derivatives by the Fund or an Underlying Fund may not match or fully offset changes in the value of the underlying security, index or other reference asset that it was attempting to hedge or the investment opportunity the Fund or the Underlying Fund was attempting to pursue.
- **Duration Risk.** Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt security or portfolio to interest rate changes. Duration risk is the risk that longer-duration debt securities are more volatile and thus more likely to decline in price, and to a greater extent, than shorter-duration debt securities, in a rising interest-rate environment. "Effective duration" attempts to measure the expected percentage change in the value of a bond or portfolio resulting from a change in prevailing interest rates. The change in the value of a bond or portfolio can be approximated by multiplying its duration by a change in interest rates. For example, if a bond has an effective duration of three years, a 1% increase in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond's value to decline about 3% while a 1% decrease in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond's value to increase 3%. The duration of a debt security may be equal to or shorter than the full maturity of a debt security.
- **ETF Risk.** Each of the Funds is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, the Funds are exposed to the following risks:
  - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* Only an authorized participant ("AP") may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with a Fund. Each Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, there may be significantly diminished trading in Shares, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV, and Shares may possibly face delisting: (i) if APs exit

the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/ or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions. These events, among others, may lead to a Fund's Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. Thus, you may pay more (or less) than the NAV when you buy Shares of any of the Funds in the secondary market, and you may receive less (or more) than NAV when you sell those Shares in the secondary market. A diminished market for an ETF's shares substantially increases the risk that a shareholder may pay considerably more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the ETF shares bought or sold. In periods of market volatility, APs, market makers and/ or liquidity providers may be less willing to transact in Fund Shares the Funds' Shares.

- *Cash Transactions Risk.* Unlike certain ETFs, each of the Funds may effect creations and redemptions partially or wholly for cash rather than on an in-kind basis. Because of this, each Fund may incur costs such as brokerage costs or be unable to realize certain tax benefits associated with in-kind transfers of portfolio securities that may be realized by other ETFs. These costs may decrease a Fund's NAV to the extent that the costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP. Shareholders may be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise have been subject to and/or at an earlier date than if a Fund had effected redemptions wholly on an in-kind basis. A Fund's use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's Shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV.
- *Secondary Market Trading Risk.* Fund Shares are intended be listed on The Nasdaq Stock Exchange LLC, a national securities exchange (the "Exchange"). Although the Funds' Shares are intended to be listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in the Funds' Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange. Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of the Funds' Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of each Fund's underlying holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than each Fund's Shares. In addition, during periods of market stress, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares of the Funds may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Shares trade on a stock exchange at prices at, above, or below a Fund's most recent NAV. Each Fund's NAV is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of a Fund's holdings. The trading price of Shares fluctuates continuously throughout trading hours on the Exchange, based on both the relative market supply of, and demand for, Shares and the underlying value of a Fund's portfolio holdings. As a result, the trading prices of Shares may deviate from a Fund's NAV. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate each Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to such Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.
- **Fixed-Income Market Risk.** The market value of a fixed-income security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates). During periods of reduced market liquidity, any of the Funds or Underlying Funds may not be able to readily sell fixed-income securities at prices at or near their perceived value. If an Underlying Fund needed to sell large blocks of fixed-income securities to meet shareholder redemption requests or to raise cash, those sales could further reduce the prices of such securities. An unexpected increase in an Underlying Fund's redemption requests, including requests from shareholders who may own a significant percentage of an Underlying Fund's Shares, which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, could cause an Underlying Fund to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely affect that Fund's share price and increase that Underlying Fund's liquidity risk, fund expenses and/or taxable distributions. Economic and other market developments can adversely affect fixed-income securities markets. Regulations and business practices, for example, have

led some financial intermediaries to curtail their capacity to engage in trading (i.e., “market making”) activities for certain fixed-income securities, which could have the potential to decrease liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed-income securities markets. Policy and legislative changes worldwide are affecting many aspects of financial regulation. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time. In addition, each Underlying Fund may be subject to risks associated with investments in senior non-preferred bonds (sometimes referred to as a “bail-in bonds”), which are debt securities issued by financial institutions that can be converted into equity securities if such conversion is mandated by a financial institution’s regulatory authority due to the financial institution facing the possibility of bankruptcy. The mandatory conversion of a bail-in bond into an equity security may result in a reduction in value of the security and, if an Underlying Fund holds such security when the conversion occurs, the Underlying Fund’s, and therefore, the respective Fund’s, performance may be negatively impacted.

- **Fixed-Income Securities Risk.** Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer’s inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, willingness of broker-dealers and other market participants to make markets in the applicable securities, and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). Lower rated fixed-income securities have greater volatility because there is less certainty that principal and interest payments will be made as scheduled. There is a risk that a lack of liquidity or other adverse credit market conditions may hamper a Fund’s ability to sell the debt securities in which it invests.
- **Fund of Funds Risk.** Because it invests primarily in other funds, including ETFs, the Fund’s investment performance largely depends on the investment performance of the selected Underlying Funds. The Fund is indirectly exposed to all of the risks of an investment in an Underlying Fund. In addition, at times, certain of the segments of the market represented by an Underlying Fund in which the Fund invests may be out of favor and underperform other segments. The Fund will also bear the proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an Underlying Fund in which it invests, which can result in higher expenses.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** In seeking to track their respective Underlying Indices, the Funds may incur high portfolio turnover. The active and frequent trading of the Funds’ portfolio securities may result in increased transaction costs to the Funds, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs, which could reduce the Funds’ return.
- **Income Risk.** Under certain market conditions, a Fund may invest in Underlying Fund(s) that are subject to income risk. A Fund’s income may decline if interest rates fall. This decline in income can occur because an Underlying Fund may subsequently invest in lower yielding bonds as bonds in its portfolio mature, are near maturity or are called, bonds in the applicable Underlying Index are substituted, or a Fund and/or Underlying Fund otherwise needs to purchase additional bonds.
- **Inflation Risk.** Under certain market conditions, a Fund may invest in an Underlying Fund that is subject to inflation risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of a Fund’s assets may decline.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk of losses attributable to changes in interest rates. In general, if prevailing interest rates rise, the values of debt instruments tend to fall, and if interest rates fall, the values of debt instruments tend to rise. Changes in the value of a debt instrument held by an Underlying Fund usually will not affect the amount of income a Fund receives from it but will generally affect the value of your investment in such Fund. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of an Underlying Fund’s investments in debt instruments. In general, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt instrument, the greater its sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Each Fund is subject to the risk that the income generated by an Underlying Fund’s investments may not keep pace with inflation. Actions by governments and central banking authorities can result in increases or decreases in interest rates, which may negatively affect the value of debt instruments held by a Fund and have a negative impact on such Fund’s performance and NAV. Rising interest rates may prompt redemptions from a Fund, which may force the Fund to sell investments at a time when it is not advantageous to do so, which could result in losses. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, a Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Fund shareholders. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, result in heightened market volatility and detract from a Fund’s performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates. Additionally, under certain market conditions in which interest rates are low and the market prices for portfolio securities have increased, a Fund may have a very low or even negative yield. A low or negative yield would cause a Fund to lose money in certain conditions and over certain time periods. An increase in interest rates will generally cause the value of securities held by

Underlying Funds to decline, may lead to heightened volatility in the fixed-income markets and may adversely affect the liquidity of certain fixed-income investments, including those held by Underlying Funds. The historically low-interest rate environment in recent years heightens the risks associated with rising interest rates.

- **Inflation-Indexed Bonds Risk.** With respect to the F/m Accumulator Ultrashort TIPS Fund, the principal value of an investment in the Fund is not protected or otherwise guaranteed by virtue of the Fund's investments in inflation-indexed bonds. Inflation-indexed bonds are fixed-income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal value. The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates may rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds. Short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. Periodic adjustments for inflation to the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond may give rise to original issue discount, which will be includable in the Fund's gross income. Due to original issue discount, the Fund may be required to make annual distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash received, which may cause the Fund to liquidate certain investments when it is not advantageous to do so. Also, if the principal value of an inflation-indexed bond is adjusted downward due to deflation, amounts previously distributed in the taxable year may be characterized in some circumstances as a return of capital.
- **Inflation-Linked Securities Risk.** With respect to the F/m Accumulator Ultrashort TIPS Fund, in general, the value of an inflation-linked security, including TIPS, will typically decrease when real interest rates (nominal interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation) increase and increase when real interest rates decrease. When inflation is negative or concerns over inflation are low, the value and income of inflation-linked securities could fall and result in losses for the Fund and during periods of very low inflation, the yield on an inflation-linked security may be negative. Conversely, during sustained periods of high inflation, the Fund's yield should increase, which may not be repeated. Funds that invest heavily in inflation-linked securities do not always move in lockstep with inflation because they do not necessarily buy inflation-linked securities when they are originally issued or hold them until maturity. In addition, the accrual of inflation adjustments on the Fund's holdings may significantly impact the current level of dividends actually paid to shareholders. Changes in inflation rates and/or interest rates may cause the Fund's yield to vary substantially over time.
- **Investments in Underlying Funds Risk.** A Fund's investment in shares of Underlying Funds subjects it to the risks of owning the securities underlying the ETF, as well as the same structural risks faced by an investor purchasing shares of such Underlying Fund, including authorized participant concentration risk, market maker risk, premium/ discount risk and trading issues risk. As a shareholder in another ETF, each Fund bears its proportionate share of the ETF's expenses, subjecting Fund shareholders to duplicative expenses. Since each Fund invests in the Underlying Funds, each Fund's investment performance and risks are likely to be directly related to those of their Underlying Funds. A Fund's NAV will change with changes in the value of its Underlying Funds and other assets that such Fund holds. The shares of an Underlying Fund may trade at a premium or discount to the Underlying Fund's NAV. Investors in a Fund will indirectly bear the expenses charged by the Underlying Funds, and an investment in the Fund may entail more expenses than a direct investment in an Underlying Fund.
- **Issuer Risk.** The performance of each Fund depends on the performance of individual securities or other assets to which such Fund has exposure. The value of securities or other assets may decline, or perform different from the market as a whole, due to changes in the financial condition or credit rating of the issuer or counterparty.
- **Leverage Risk.** Borrowing transactions, reverse repurchase agreements, certain derivatives transactions, securities lending transactions and other investment transactions such as when-issued, delayed-delivery, or forward commitment transactions may create investment leverage. If a Fund engages in transactions that have a leveraging effect on the Fund's investment portfolio, the value of the Fund will be potentially more volatile and all other risks will tend to be compounded. This is because leverage generally creates investment risk with respect to a larger base of assets than a Fund would otherwise have and so magnifies the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's underlying assets. The use of leverage is considered to be a speculative investment practice and may result in losses to a Fund. Certain derivatives have the potential

for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. The use of leverage may cause a Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy repayment, interest payment, or margin obligations or to meet asset coverage requirements.

- **Liquidity Risk.** Certain securities held by the Funds may be difficult (or impossible) to sell at the time and at the price the Adviser would like. As a result, each such Fund may have to hold these securities longer than it would like and may forego other investment opportunities. There is the possibility that the Funds may lose money or be prevented from realizing capital gains if it cannot sell a security at a particular time and price.
- **Management Risk.** All of the Funds listed in this Prospectus are subject to management risk. In managing each Fund's investment portfolio, the Adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that any Fund will meet its investment objectives.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors including economic, political, financial, public health crises (such as epidemics or pandemics) or other disruptive events (whether real, expected or perceived) in the U.S. and global markets. The Funds' and/or the Underlying Funds' NAVs and market prices are based upon the market's perception of value and are not necessarily an objective measure of an investment's value. There is no assurance that any of the Funds will realize its investment objective, and an investment in any of the Funds is not, by itself, a complete or balanced investment program. You could lose money on your investment in any of the Funds, or any of the Funds could underperform other investments.

Periods of unusually high financial market volatility and restrictive credit conditions, at times limited to a particular sector or geographic area, have occurred in the past and may be expected to recur in the future. Some countries, including the United States, have adopted or have signaled protectionist trade measures, relaxation of the financial industry regulations that followed the financial crisis, and/or reductions to corporate taxes. The scope of these policy changes is still developing, but the equity and debt markets may react strongly to expectations of change, which could increase volatility, particularly if a resulting policy runs counter to the market's expectations. The outcome of such changes cannot be foreseen at the present time. In addition, geopolitical and other risks, including environmental and public health risks, war, natural disasters, terrorism, conflicts and social unrest may add to instability in the world economy and markets generally. As a result of increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets, the value and liquidity of the Funds' and/or the Underlying Funds' investments may be negatively affected by events impacting a country or region, regardless of whether any of the Funds or the Underlying Funds invests in issuers located in or with significant exposure to such country or region.

The continuing spread of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel strain of coronavirus (known as COVID-19) has caused volatility, severe market dislocations and liquidity constraints in many markets and may adversely affect the Funds' investments and operations. The outbreak was first detected in December 2019 and subsequently spread globally. The transmission of COVID-19 and efforts to contain its spread have resulted in international and domestic travel restrictions and disruptions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, event and service cancellations or interruptions, disruptions to business operations (including staff reductions), supply chains and consumer activity, as well as general concern and uncertainty that has negatively affected the economic environment. These disruptions have led to instability in the marketplace, including stock and credit market losses and overall volatility. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy, the financial performance of individual issuers, borrowers and sectors and the health of the markets generally in potentially significant and unforeseen ways. Health crises caused by the recent outbreak may heighten other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in a country or region. In the event of a pandemic or an outbreak, there can be no assurance that the Funds and their service providers will be able to maintain normal business operations for an extended period of time or will not lose the services of key personnel on a temporary or long-term basis due to illness or other reasons. Although vaccines for COVID-19 are available, the full impacts of a pandemic or disease outbreaks are unknown and the pace of recovery may vary from market to market, resulting in a high degree of uncertainty for potentially extended periods of time. Ongoing geopolitical events, such as the U.S. and Israel military action against Iran that began in February 2026 and Iran's responses thereto, including attacks on marine vessels in the Strait of Hormuz, the U.S. military operation in Venezuela that started in January 2026, the Israel-Hamas conflict, and Russia's continued military actions against Ukraine that began in February 2022 and the U.S. responses thereto, may continue to have an impact on certain markets, which may in turn impact a Fund's performance.

- **Market Trading Risk.** Each Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of a Fund. In stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for a Fund's portfolio holdings, which may cause a variance in the market price of Shares and their underlying NAV. In addition, an exchange or market may issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which a disrupt a Fund's creation/redemption process, potentially affect the price at which Shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in a Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, a Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. Any of these factors may lead to Shares trading at a premium or discount to a Fund's NAV.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Funds are newly organized, diversified management investment companies with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record on which to base their investment decision. In addition, there can be no assurance that a Fund will grow to, or maintain, an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Directors (the "Board") of the RBB Fund, Inc. may determine to liquidate any or all of the Funds. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact any of the Funds' market exposure for limited periods of time. This impact may be positive or negative, depending on the direction of market movement during the period affected. If any of the Funds fails to attract a large amount of assets, shareholders of the Fund may incur higher expenses as the Fund's fixed costs would be allocated over a smaller number of shareholders.
- **Operational Risk.** Each Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of a Fund's service providers, counterparties, or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. Each Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.
- **Premium/Discount Risk.** The market price of a Fund's Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund's NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for Shares on the Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade below, at, or above their NAV because the Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices and not at 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 Shares will be closely related, but not identical, to the same forces influencing the prices of the holdings of a Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. However, given that Shares can only be purchased and redeemed in Creation Units, and only to and from broker-dealers and large institutional investors that have entered into participation agreements (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAV), the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained. During stressed market conditions, the market for a Fund's Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the market for such Fund's underlying holdings, which could in turn lead to differences between the market price of a Fund's Shares and the net asset value and the bid/ask spread on a Fund's Shares may widen.
- **Prepayment and Extension Risk.** When interest rates fall, issuers of high interest debt obligations may pay off the debts earlier than expected (prepayment risk), and a Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower yields. When interest rates rise, issuers of lower interest debt obligations may pay off the debts later than expected (extension risk), thus keeping a Fund's assets tied up in lower interest debt obligations. Ultimately, any unexpected behavior in interest rates could increase the volatility of a Fund's Share price and yield and could hurt Fund performance. Prepayments could also create capital gains tax liability in some instances.
- **Pricing Risk.** If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, a Fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for an investment could be different from the value realized upon such investment's sale. As a result, you could pay more than the market value when buying Fund Shares or receive less than the market value when selling Fund Shares.
- **Rating Agencies Risk.** Ratings are not an absolute standard of quality, but rather general indicators that reflect only the view of the originating rating agencies from which an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. There is no assurance that a particular rating will continue for any given period of time or that any such rating will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the agency establishing the rating, circumstances so warrant. A downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, or either of them, may have an effect on the liquidity or market price of the securities in which the Funds or Underlying Funds invest.

- **Reinvestment Risk.** Reinvestment risk is the risk that income from the Funds' portfolios will decline if and when a Fund reinvests the proceeds from the disposition of portfolio securities at market interest rates that are below the portfolio's current earnings rate. A decline in income could negatively affect the market price of a Fund's Shares.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by a Fund subject to an agreement to repurchase them at a mutually agreed upon date and price (including interest). A Fund may enter these transactions when the Adviser expects the return to be earned from the investment of the transaction proceeds to be greater than the interest expense of the transaction. Reverse repurchase agreements may also be entered into as a temporary measure for emergency purposes or to meet redemption requests.

Reverse repurchase agreements are a form of secured borrowing and subject a Fund to the risks associated with leverage, including exposure to potential gains and losses in excess of the amount invested, resulting in an increase in the speculative character of the Fund's outstanding Shares. If the securities held by a Fund decline in value while these transactions are outstanding, the NAV of a Fund's outstanding Shares will decline in value by proportionately more than the decline in value of the securities. In addition, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the investment return earned by a Fund (from the investment of the proceeds) will be less than the interest expense of the transaction, that the market value of the securities sold by a Fund will decline below the price the Fund is obligated to pay to repurchase the securities, and that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all.

When a Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it is subject to the risk that the buyer under the agreement may file for bankruptcy, become insolvent or otherwise default on its obligations to the Fund. In the event of a default by the counterparty, there may be delays, costs and risks of loss involved in a Fund's exercising its rights under the agreement, or those rights may be limited by other contractual agreements or obligations or by applicable law. Such an insolvency may result in a loss equal to the amount by which the value of the securities or other assets sold by the Fund exceeds the repurchase price payable by the Fund; if the value of the purchased securities or other assets increases during such a delay, that loss may also be increased. A Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities or if the value of investments made by the Fund using the proceeds of the transaction is less than the value of securities. When a Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it must identify on its books cash or liquid assets that have a value equal to or greater than the repurchase price.

- **Risk of Investing in the U.S.** A decrease in imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, inflation and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse effect on the U.S. economy and the securities listed on U.S. exchanges. Proposed and adopted policy and legislative changes in the U.S. are changing many aspects of financial, commercial, public health, environmental, and other regulation and may have a significant effect on U.S. markets generally, as well as on the value of certain securities. Governmental agencies project that the U.S. will continue to maintain elevated public debt levels for the foreseeable future. Although elevated debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, elevated public debt service costs may constrain future economic growth. Circumstances could arise that could prevent the timely payment of interest or principal on U.S. government debt, such as reaching the legislative "debt ceiling." Such non-payment would result in substantial negative consequences for the U.S. economy and the global financial system. If U.S. relations with certain countries deteriorate, it could adversely affect U.S. issuers, as well as non-U.S. issuers that rely on the U.S. for trade. The U.S. has also experienced increased internal unrest and discord. If these trends were to continue, it may have an adverse impact on the U.S. economy and the issuers in which any of the Funds invest.
- **Securities Lending Risk.** Each Fund may seek to increase its income by lending portfolio securities to institutions, such as certain broker-dealers. Portfolio securities loans are secured continuously by collateral maintained on a current basis at an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned. The value of the securities loaned by a Fund will not exceed 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets. A Fund may experience a loss or delay in the recovery of its securities if the borrowing institution breaches its agreement with the Fund. Lending a Fund's portfolio securities involves the risk of delay in receiving additional collateral if the value of the securities goes up while they are on loan. A Fund may lose money from securities lending if, for example, it is delayed in or prevented from selling the collateral or from recovering the securities loaned or if it incurs losses on the reinvestment of cash collateral.
- **Tax Risk.** Because each Fund is expected to invest in the Underlying Funds, distributions of short-term capital gains by an Underlying Fund will be recognized as ordinary income by the respective Fund and would not be offset by the respective Fund's capital loss carryforwards, if any. Capital loss carryforwards of an Underlying Fund, if any, will not be available to offset net capital gains of the respective Fund. Further, a Fund's realized losses on sales of shares of an Underlying Fund may be indefinitely or permanently deferred as "wash sales" to the extent it reacquires shares of the same Underlying Fund within the 61-day period beginning 30 days prior to the disposition date.

- **Underlying Funds Risk.** Investing in Underlying Funds may result in duplication of expenses, including advisory fees, in addition to a Fund's own expenses. The risk of owning an Underlying Fund generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investments the Underlying Fund holds. Each Fund may incur brokerage fees in connection with its purchase of Underlying Fund shares. When a Fund invests in an Underlying Fund, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities comprising the Underlying Fund or index on which the Underlying Fund is based and the value of the Fund's investments will fluctuate in response to the performance and risks of the underlying investments or index. In addition to the brokerage costs associated with the Underlying Fund's purchase and sale of the underlying securities, Underlying Funds incur fees that are separate from those of a Fund. As a result, a Fund's shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the operating expenses of the Underlying Funds, in addition to Fund expenses. The Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") and the related rules and regulations adopted thereunder impose conditions on investment companies that invest in other investment companies. Section 12(d)(1) (A) of the 1940 Act prohibits a fund from (i) acquiring more than 3% of the voting shares of any one investment company, (ii) investing more than 5% of its total assets in any one investment company, and (iii) investing more than 10% of its total assets in all investment companies combined. Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act permits registered investment companies to acquire securities of another investment company in excess of these amounts subject to certain conditions, including limits on control and voting of acquired funds' shares, evaluations and findings by investment advisers, fund investment agreements, and limits on most three-tier fund structures.
- **U.S. Government Obligations Risk.** While U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government, such securities are nonetheless subject to credit risk (i.e., the risk that the U.S. Government may be, or be perceived to be, unable or unwilling to honor its financial obligations, such as making payments). Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Such instruments may include, without limitation, floating rate Treasury notes. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of a Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.
- **U.S. Treasury and Agency Market Risk.** The U.S. Treasury and agency market can be volatile, and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. U.S. Treasury and agency obligations may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other debt instruments, U.S. Treasury and agency obligations are subject to debt instrument risk and interest rate risk. In addition, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. Government may cause the value of U.S. Treasury and agency obligations to decline. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government and are generally considered to have negligible credit risk. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
- **Valuation Risk.** The prices provided by the Funds' pricing services or independent dealers or the fair value determinations made by the valuation committee of the Adviser may be different from the prices used by other funds or from the prices at which securities are actually bought and sold. The prices of certain securities provided by pricing services may be subject to frequent and significant change, and will vary depending on the information that is available.

**Additional Information About Non-Principal Risks of the Funds.** This section provides additional information regarding certain non-principal risks of investing in the Funds. The risks listed below could have a negative impact on any of the Funds' performance and trading prices.

- **Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.** Investors buying or selling Shares of a Fund in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of the Funds' Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy a Fund's Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell a Fund's 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 a Fund's 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 a Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in a Fund, asset swings in a Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling a Fund's Shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of a Fund's Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in a Fund's Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

- **Counterparty Risk.** Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by an Underlying Fund, or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by an Underlying Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed. Because certain Underlying Funds may enter into derivative agreements with a limited number of counterparties, this increases exposure to counterparty credit risk. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Underlying Fund, and as a result, the Underlying Fund may not be able to achieve its leveraged investment objective or rebalance properly, which may result in significant losses to the Underlying Fund, or the Underlying Fund may decide to change its leveraged investment objective. Counterparty risk may be heightened when there is significant volatility in the overall market.
- **Distressed Securities Risk.** A Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that invest in distressed securities. Distressed securities are speculative and involve substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in junk bonds. An Underlying Fund will generally not receive interest payments on the distressed securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. In addition, distressed securities involve the substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. These securities may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time of investment. An Underlying Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a portfolio company, an Underlying Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment. Distressed securities and any securities received in an exchange for such securities may be subject to restrictions on resale
- **Early Close/Trading Halt Risk.** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may prevent the Fund or an Underlying Fund from buying or selling certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, a Fund or an Underlying Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and may incur substantial trading losses.
- **Equity Securities Risk.** The price of equity securities fluctuates based on changes in a company's activities and financial condition and in overall market conditions. Economic, political, and financial conditions, or industry or economic trends or developments, may for varying periods of time cause volatility, illiquidity, or other potentially adverse effects in the markets. Investments in equity securities may expose a Fund or an Underlying Fund to sudden and unpredictable drops in value and the potential for extended periods of lackluster performance.
- **Foreign Investment Risk.** Certain Underlying Funds may face the risks inherent in foreign investing. Adverse political, economic or social developments could undermine the value of the Underlying Fund's foreign investments, prevent the Underlying Fund from realizing the full value of its foreign investments or prevent the Fund from selling foreign securities it holds. Financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets differ from those in the United States. Additionally, foreign securities markets generally are smaller and less liquid than U.S. markets. Foreign governments may restrict investment by foreigners, limit withdrawal of trading profit or currency from the country, restrict currency exchange or seize foreign investments. In addition, an Underlying Fund may be limited in its ability to exercise its legal rights or enforce a counterparty's legal obligations in certain jurisdictions outside of the U.S. The foreign investments of the Underlying Fund may also be subject to foreign withholding taxes.
- **Futures Risk.** Futures are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that obligate a purchaser to take delivery, and a seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an asset at a specified future date at a specified price. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by a Fund and the price of the futures contract or option; (b) the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the investment adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; and (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations.
- **Geographic Risk.** A natural disaster could occur in a geographic region in which an Underlying Fund invests, which could adversely affect the economy or the business operations of companies in the specific geographic region, causing an adverse impact on the Underlying Fund's investments in, or which are exposed to, the affected region. Also, current military conflicts in various geographic regions, including those in Europe and the Middle East, can lead to, and have led to, economic and market disruptions, which may not be limited to the geographic region in which the conflict is occurring. Such conflicts can also result, and have resulted in some cases, in sanctions being levied by the United States, the European Union and/or

other countries against countries or other actors involved in the conflict. In addition, such conflicts and related sanctions can adversely affect regional and global energy, commodities, financial and other markets and thus could affect the value of the Underlying Fund's investments.

- **High-Yield Securities Risk.** A Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that invest in securities that are rated below investment-grade. Securities that are rated below investment-grade (commonly referred to as “junk bonds,” including those bonds rated lower than “BBB-” by S&P or “Baa3” by Moody’s), or are unrated, may be deemed speculative and may be more volatile than higher rated securities of similar maturity with respect to the issuer’s continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. High-yield debt securities’ total return and yield may generally be expected to fluctuate more than the total return and yield of investment-grade debt securities. A real or perceived economic downturn or an increase in market interest rates could cause a decline in the value of high-yield debt securities, result in increased redemptions and/or result in increased portfolio turnover, which could result in a decline in the NAV of an Underlying Fund, reduce liquidity for certain investments and/or increase costs. High-yield debt securities are often thinly traded and can be more difficult to sell and value accurately than investment-grade debt securities.
- **Large Shareholder and Large-Scale Redemption Risk.** Certain shareholders, including an Authorized Participant, a third-party investor, the Funds’ Adviser or an affiliate of the Funds’ Adviser, a market maker, or another entity, may from time to time own or manage a substantial amount of Fund Shares or may invest in any of the Funds and hold their investment for a limited period of time. These shareholders may also pledge or loan Fund Shares (to secure financing or otherwise), which may result in the Shares becoming concentrated in another party. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder or large group of shareholders would not redeem their investment or that the size of any of the Funds would be maintained. Redemptions of a large number of Fund Shares by these shareholders may adversely affect a Fund’s liquidity and net assets. To the extent a Fund permits redemptions in cash, these redemptions may force a Fund to sell portfolio securities when it might not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact a Fund’s NAV, have a material effect on the market price of the Shares and increase a Fund’s brokerage costs and/or accelerate the realization of taxable income and/ or gains and cause a Fund to make taxable distributions to its shareholders earlier than it otherwise would have. In addition, under certain circumstances, non-redeeming shareholders may be treated as receiving a disproportionately large taxable distribution during or with respect to such tax year. A Fund also may be required to sell its more liquid Fund investments to meet a large redemption, in which case a Fund’s remaining assets may be less liquid, more volatile, and more difficult to price. To the extent these large shareholders transact in Shares on the secondary market, such transactions may account for a large percentage of the trading volume for the Shares of a Fund and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of Fund Shares. In addition, large purchases of Fund Shares may adversely affect a Fund’s performance to the extent that a Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would, diluting its investment returns.
- **Legal and Regulatory Change Risk.** The regulatory environment for investment companies is evolving, and changes in regulation may adversely affect the value of any of the Funds’ investments and each Fund’s ability to pursue its trading strategy. In addition, the securities markets are subject to comprehensive statutes and regulations. The SEC and other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Funds could be substantial and adverse.
- **Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk.** A Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that invest in mortgage- and asset-backed securities, which are subject to call (prepayment) risk, reinvestment risk and extension risk. In addition, these securities are susceptible to an unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool, which may adversely affect their value. The risk of such defaults depends on the quality of the mortgages underlying such security, the credit quality of its issuer or guarantor, and the nature and structure of its credit support. For example, the risk of default generally is higher in the case of mortgage pools that include subprime mortgages, which are loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with lower capacity to make timely mortgage payments.
- **Non-U.S. Issuers Risk.** A Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that invest in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers. Securities issued by non-U.S. issuers have different risks from securities issued by U.S. issuers. These risks include differences in accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, political instability which could affect U.S. investments in non-U.S. countries, uncertainties of transnational litigation, and potential restrictions on the flow of international capital, including the possible seizure or nationalization of the securities issued by non-U.S. issuers held by a Fund. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to less governmental regulation than U.S. issuers. Moreover, individual non-U.S. economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payment positions. Unfavorable political, economic or governmental

developments in non-U.S. countries could affect the payment of a security's principal and interest. Securities issued by non-U.S. issuers may also be less liquid than, and more difficult to value than, securities of U.S. issuers. In addition, the value of these securities may fluctuate due to changes in the exchange rate of the issuer's local currency against the U.S. dollar.

- **Options Risk.** A Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that invest in options. When an Underlying Fund purchases a call option, it receives, in return for the premium it pays, the right to buy from the writer of the option the underlying security at a specified price at any time before the option expires. An Underlying Fund purchases call options in anticipation of an increase in the market value of securities that it intends ultimately to buy. During the life of the call option, an Underlying Fund is able to buy the underlying security at the exercise price regardless of any increase in the market price of the underlying security. In order for a call option to result in a gain, the market price of the underlying security must exceed the sum of the exercise price, the premium paid, and transaction costs.
- **Restricted Securities/Rule 144A Securities Risk.** A Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that invest in securities offered pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"), which are restricted securities. They may be less liquid and more difficult to value than other investments because such securities may not be readily marketable in broad public markets. The Fund may not be able to sell a restricted security promptly or at a reasonable price. Although there is a substantial institutional market for Rule 144A securities, it is not possible to predict exactly how the market for Rule 144A securities will develop. A restricted security that was liquid at the time of purchase may subsequently become illiquid and its value may decline as a result. Restricted securities that are deemed illiquid will count towards the Underlying Fund's 15% limitation on illiquid securities. In addition, transaction costs may be higher for restricted securities than for more liquid securities. The Underlying Fund may have to bear the expense of registering Rule 144A securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration.
- **RIC Compliance Risk.** Each of the Funds intends to elect to be, and intends to qualify each year for treatment as, a RIC under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Code. To continue to qualify for federal income tax treatment as a RIC, a Fund must meet certain source-of-income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. If for any taxable year a Fund fails to qualify for the special federal income tax treatment afforded to RICs, all of that Fund's taxable income will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates (without any deduction for distributions to its shareholders) and its income available for distribution will be reduced. Under certain circumstances, a Fund could cure a failure to qualify as a RIC, but in order to do so, that Fund could incur significant Fund-level taxes and could be forced to dispose of certain assets.
- **Swap Risk.** A Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that invest in swaps. A swap is a two-party contract that generally obligates the parties to exchange payments based on a specified reference security, basket of securities, security index or index component. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities because swaps may be leveraged and are subject to counterparty risk (e.g., the risk of a counterparty's defaulting on the obligation or bankruptcy), credit risk and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). Swaps may also be considered illiquid. It may not be possible for a Fund to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.
- **TBA Risk.** A Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that invest in TBA securities. In the TBA market, the seller agrees to deliver the mortgage-backed securities for an agreed-upon price on an agreed upon date, but makes no guarantee as to which or how many securities are to be delivered. The Underlying Fund relies on the seller to complete the transaction, and the seller's failure to do so may cause the Fund to miss a price or yield considered advantageous to the Fund. In addition, the Underlying Fund bears the risk of loss in the event of the default or bankruptcy of the seller. The purchaser of TBA securities generally is subject to increased market risk relative to direct purchasers of mortgage-backed securities because the delivered securities may be less favorable than anticipated by the purchaser. Recently effective Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") rules have implemented mandatory margin requirements for the TBA market that would require the Fund to post collateral in connection with its TBA transactions. There is no similar regulatory requirement applicable to the Underlying Fund's TBA counterpart.

### Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

The Funds' entire portfolio holdings are publicly disseminated each day the Funds are open for business through the Funds' website located at [www.fminvest.com](http://www.fminvest.com) and may be made available through financial reporting and news services or any other medium, including publicly available internet web sites. Additional information regarding the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio securities is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

## MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of The RBB Fund, Inc. (the “Company”), of which the Funds are each a series, is responsible for supervising the operations and affairs of the Funds. The Adviser is responsible for the daily management and administration of the Funds’ operations.

### Investment Adviser

The investment adviser for each Fund is F/m Investments LLC (the “Adviser”). The Adviser is located at 3050 K Street NW, Suite 201, Washington, DC 20007. The Adviser is a majority owned subsidiary of F/m Managers Group, LP, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of 1251 Capital, Inc., a financial services holding company. Three officers of the Company own an indirect, minority interest in the Adviser. Subject to the overall supervision of the Board, the Adviser manages the overall investment operations of each Fund in accordance with the Fund’s investment objective and policies and formulates a continuing investment strategy for the Fund pursuant to the terms of investment advisory agreement between the Company and the Adviser (the “Advisory Agreement”). Under the terms of the Advisory Agreement, each Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee that is computed and paid monthly at an annual rate of each Fund’s average daily net assets during the month, as described in the chart below. From the unitary management fee, the Adviser pays most of the expenses of the Funds, including the cost of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other services. However, under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is not responsible for interest expenses, brokerage commissions and other trading expenses, taxes and other extraordinary costs such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of business. No information regarding the advisory fees paid by the Funds is currently available, as the Funds have not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus.

The Adviser will receive an advisory fee from each Fund at an annual rate of each Fund’s average daily net assets as indicated in the following table:

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Contractual Advisory Fee</b>
F/m Accumulator Ultrashort Treasury Fund (SGVA)	0.15%
F/m Accumulator Intermediate Treasury Fund (VGTA)	0.15%
F/m Accumulator Long-Term Treasury Fund (TLTA)	0.15%
F/m Accumulator TIPS Fund (ZTIP)	0.22%

A discussion regarding the Board’s approval of the Funds’ Advisory Agreement and the factors the Board considered with respect to its approval will be available in the Funds’ first annual or semi-annual report to shareholders.

### The Adviser’s Investment Management Team

Peter Baden, Kevin Conrath, Alexander Morris and Marcin Zdunek serve as the portfolio managers of the Funds, as described in each Fund’s summary section, and are jointly responsible for the portfolio management decisions for the Funds.

#### Peter Baden

Mr. Baden is the Managing Director and Director of Fixed Income Strategy for the Adviser. Mr. Baden has over 25 years of investment management experience, encompassing portfolio management, mergers and acquisitions, financial institutions, and credit analysis. Prior to joining the Adviser in 2020, Mr. Baden joined a predecessor firm in 2005 to launch the firm’s effort to build customized fixed income portfolios for high net-worth clients. Prior to joining the predecessor firm, Mr. Baden worked on the mergers and acquisitions team at Star Banc (now US Bancorp) acquiring and integrating multiple banks and savings and loan associations. In the trust department of Star Banc, he managed the REIT allocation for a mutual fund and analyzed US and international bank, insurance, and financial companies, as well as municipalities. Previously, at Pacholder Associates, Mr. Baden managed money market assets in multiple portfolios, and designed and developed proprietary portfolio systems and models for distressed companies, collateralized bond obligations, and legal settlement pools. Mr. Baden has extensive experience with resolution and liquidation for distressed portfolios including experience with the Resolution Trust Corporation.

### Kevin Conrath

Mr. Conrath is a Vice President and Portfolio Manager within the Adviser's Fixed Income team. He focuses on multi-sector credit, including both structured credit and corporate credit investments. Mr. Conrath started his career at Ziegler Capital Management, where he held roles as a Quantitative Analyst supporting the firm's Equity and Fixed Income efforts and later as a Fixed Income Portfolio Manager. He has investment experience since 2012, graduated with a bachelor's degree from St. Norbert College, holds a Financial Risk Manager designation and is a member of the Global Association of Risk Professionals.

### Alexander Morris

Mr. Morris is the Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser. Mr. Morris has over 15 years of investment management experience, encompassing portfolio management, trading, mergers and acquisitions, financial institutions, and security analysis, and has served in a number of senior management roles for various financial institutions. He founded the Adviser in 2019 and has served as its President and Chief Investment Officer since its inception. Prior to founding the Adviser, Mr. Morris founded Rowhouse Capital Partners LLC, a boutique strategic advisory firm to financial institutions and previously served as in various capital markets and corporate development roles with Fortigent LLC ("Fortigent"), a family office services provider and asset manager, as well as with LPL Financial which acquired Fortigent in 2012. Prior to Fortigent, Mr. Morris served in various analysis roles for financial institutions.

### Marcin Zdunek

Mr. Zdunek is the Managing Director, Head of Capital Markets & Portfolio Manager for the Adviser. He joined the Adviser in November 2020 when his prior firm, First Western Capital Management ("First Western"), was acquired. Prior to joining First Western in 2007, Mr. Zdunek was a Supervisor in Fixed Income and Equity Trading at AIG Global Investment Group. Mr. Zdunek's prior positions included Senior Fixed Income Trade Support Specialist at Alliance Capital Management and a Fixed Income Associate/Supervisor at Morgan Stanley.

The SAI provides additional information about the compensation of each Portfolio Manager, other accounts managed by them, and their ownership of Shares of the Funds.

## HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Each of the Funds issues and redeems its Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from each Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to each Fund, at NAV. APs must be (i) a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC; or (ii) a DTC participant (as discussed below). In addition, each AP must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Transfer Agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Investors can only buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares are intended to be listed for trading the secondary market on The Nasdaq Stock Exchange LLC (the "Exchange") and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

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

### **Book Entry**

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

Investors owning a Fund's Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Funds' Shares. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of a Fund's Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have a Fund's Shares registered

in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of a Fund's Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of a Fund's Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book entry or "street name" through your brokerage account.

### **Share Trading Prices on the Exchange**

Trading prices of the Funds' Shares on the Exchange may differ from the Fund's daily NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares. To provide additional information regarding the indicative value of each Fund's Shares, the Exchange or a market data vendor disseminates information every 15 seconds through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association, or other widely disseminated means, including an updated "intraday indicative value" ("IIV") for each Fund's Shares as calculated by an information provider or market data vendor. The Funds are neither involved in nor responsible for any aspect of the calculation or dissemination of the IIVs and make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the IIVs. If the calculation of the IIV is based on the basket of Deposit Securities, such IIV may not represent the best possible valuation of the Funds' portfolios because the basket of Deposit Securities does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current portfolio of any Fund at a particular point in time. The IIV should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of each Fund's NAV because the IIV may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed only once a day, typically at the end of the business day. The IIV is generally determined by using both current market quotations and/or price quotations obtained from broker-dealers that may trade in the Deposit Securities.

### **Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares**

The Funds impose no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of the Funds' Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by any of the Funds' shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem any Fund's Shares directly with a Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Funds accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains or losses. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Funds employ fair value pricing and impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by any of the Funds in effecting trades. In addition, the Funds reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

### **Determination of Net Asset Value**

Each Fund's NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV for each Fund is calculated by dividing that Fund's net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, each Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. If such information is not available for a security held by a Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued at fair value estimates by the Fund's Valuation Designee (defined below), under guidelines established by the Board.

### **Fair Value Pricing**

The Board has adopted a pricing and valuation policy for use by each Fund and its Valuation Designee in calculating the Fund's NAV. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, each Fund has designated the Adviser as its "Valuation Designee" to perform all of the fair value determinations as well as to perform all of the responsibilities that may be performed by the Valuation Designee in accordance with Rule 2a-5. The Valuation Designee is authorized to make all necessary determinations of the fair values of portfolio securities and other assets for which market quotations are not readily available or if it is deemed that the prices obtained from brokers and dealers or independent pricing services are unreliable. Relying on prices supplied by pricing services or dealers or using fair valuation involves the risk that the values used by a Fund to price its investments may be higher or lower than the values used by other investment companies and investors to price the same investments.

# DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

## Dividends and Distributions

Each Fund will distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders. Each Fund expects to declare and pay distributions, if any, annually, however it may declare and pay distributions more or less frequently. Net realized capital gains (including net short-term capital gains), if any, will be distributed by each Fund annually.

## Dividend Reinvestment Service

Brokers may make the DTC book-entry dividend reinvestment service available to their customers who own a Fund's Shares. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and capital gains will automatically be reinvested in additional whole Shares of that Fund purchased on the secondary market. Without this service, investors would receive their distributions in cash. In order to achieve the maximum total return on their investments, investors are encouraged to use the dividend reinvestment service. To determine whether the dividend reinvestment service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, consult your broker. Brokers may require a Fund's shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables.

## Taxes

Each Fund intends to elect to be, and intends to qualify each year for treatment as, a RIC under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Code.

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in Shares of a Fund will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information about certain U.S. tax considerations relevant under current law, which may be subject to change in the future. Such tax information does not represent a detailed description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you in light of your particular circumstances, including if you are subject to special tax treatment. Except where otherwise indicated, the discussion relates to investors who are "United States persons" (within the meaning of the Code) holding Shares as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes (generally, for investment). You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in a Fund's Shares.

Unless your investment in a Fund's Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when: (i) a Fund makes distributions; (ii) you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange; and (iii) you purchase or redeem Creation Units.

## Taxes on Distributions

Each Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains income. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income (as discussed below). Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long a Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Shares of a Fund. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by a Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of a Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by that Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates. Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares of a Fund.

Distributions reported by a Fund as "qualified dividend income" are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met by both such Fund and the shareholder. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that a Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. The amount of a Fund's distributions that qualify for this favorable treatment, if any, may be reduced as a result of such Fund's securities lending activities, if any.

Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends-received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by such Fund from U.S. corporations, provided holding period and other requirements are met by both such Fund and the shareholder. The amount of the dividends qualifying for this deduction, if any, may be reduced as a result of a Fund's securities lending activities, if any.

If a Fund were to retain any net capital gain, such Fund may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to shareholders who, if subject to U.S. federal income tax on long-term capital gains, (i) will be required to include in income as long-term capital gain, their proportionate share of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate share of the U.S. federal income tax paid by such Fund on the undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. If such an event occurs, the tax basis of Shares owned by a shareholder of a Fund will, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, generally be increased by the difference between the amount of undistributed net capital gain included in the shareholder's gross income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder.

A Fund may make distributions that are treated as a return of capital. Such distributions are generally not taxable but will reduce the basis of your Shares. To the extent that the amount of any such distribution exceeds the basis of your Shares, however, the excess will be treated as gain from a sale of the Shares.

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

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

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares' NAV when you purchased your Shares of a Fund). Income from U.S. treasury securities are generally exempt from state and local taxes. Tax-exempt interest income is not included in net investment income for purposes of the federal net investment tax. Distributions paid from any interest income that is not tax-exempt and from any short-term or long-term capital gains will be taxable whether you reinvest those distributions or receive them in cash. Distributions paid from a Fund's net long-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held your Shares.

You may wish to avoid investing in a Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable to you even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment. This adverse tax result is known as "buying into a dividend."

### **Taxes When Shares are Sold**

For federal income tax purposes, any gain or loss realized upon a sale of shares of a RIC generally is treated as a capital gain or loss. However, due to the nature of the Funds' investment strategies, the IRS could assert that gain recognized on a sale of Shares should be characterized as ordinary income. If capital gain or loss is recognized on the sale of Shares, such gain is long-term capital gain or loss if those Shares have been held for more than 12 months and short-term capital gain or loss if those Shares have been held for 12 months or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid or undistributed capital gains deemed paid with respect to such Shares of a Fund. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares of a Fund are acquired (or the shareholder enters into a contract or option to acquire Shares of a Fund), including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the sale of Shares. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an increase to the basis of the Shares acquired.

### **IRAs and Other Tax-Qualified Plans**

The one major exception to the preceding tax principles is that distributions on and sales of Shares of a Fund held in an IRA (or other tax-qualified plan) will not be currently taxable unless it borrowed to acquire the Shares.

### **U.S. Tax Treatment of Foreign Shareholders**

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends or returns of capital) paid to you by a Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. The Funds may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. For these purposes, interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends generally represent distributions of interest or short-term capital gains that would not have been subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at the source if received directly by a foreign shareholder, and that satisfy certain other requirements.

Properly reported distributions by a Fund that are received by foreign shareholders are generally exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax when they (a) are paid by a Fund in respect of such Fund's "qualified net interest income" (i.e., such Fund's U.S. source interest income, subject to certain exceptions, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income), or (b) are paid by a Fund in connection with such Fund's "qualified short-term gains" (generally, the excess of such Fund's net short-term capital gains over such Fund's long-term capital losses for such tax year). However, depending on the circumstances, a Fund may report all, some or none of such Fund's potentially eligible distributions as derived from such qualified net interest income or from such qualified short-term gains, and a portion of such distributions (e.g., distributions attributable to interest from non-U.S. sources or any foreign currency gains) would be ineligible for this potential exemption from withholding.

If a Fund were to retain any net capital gain and designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to shareholders, foreign shareholders would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return in order to claim refunds of their portion of the tax paid by such Fund on deemed capital gain distributions.

Foreign shareholders will generally not be subject to U.S. tax on gains realized on the sale of Funds' Shares, except that a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in a calendar year will be taxable on such gains and on Capital Gain Dividends from the Fund.

However, if a foreign investor conducts a trade or business in the United States and the investment in a Fund is effectively connected with that trade or business, then the foreign investor's income from that Fund will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax at graduated rates in a manner similar to the income of a U.S. citizen or resident. The Funds are generally required to withhold 30% on certain payments to shareholders that are foreign entities and that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements.

The tax consequences to a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty may differ from those described herein. All foreign investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences in their country of residence of an investment in any of the Funds.

### **Backup Withholding**

Each Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares of a Fund) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she or it is not subject to such backup withholding. A foreign investor can generally avoid such backup withholding by certifying his or her foreign status under penalties of perjury. The current backup withholding rate is 24%.

### **Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units**

An AP who exchanges securities for Creation Units ordinarily recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the sum of the AP's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus the amount of cash paid for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service, 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 on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Any gain or loss realized by an AP upon a creation of Creation Units would ordinarily be treated as capital gain or loss if the AP holds the securities exchanged therefor as capital assets, and otherwise will be ordinary income or loss. Any capital gain or loss realized upon the creation of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the securities exchanged for such Creation Units have been held by the AP for more than 12 months, and otherwise will be short-term capital gain or loss.

The Company on behalf of the Funds has the right to reject an order for a purchase of Creation Units if the AP (or a group of APs) would, upon obtaining the Creation Units so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding Shares of any of the Funds and if, pursuant to Section 351 of the Code, any of the Funds would have a basis in the securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. The Company also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination. If a Fund does issue Creation Units to an AP (or group of APs) that would, upon obtaining the Creation Units so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding Shares of a Fund, the AP (or group of APs) may not recognize gain or loss upon the exchange of securities for Creation Units.

An AP who redeems Creation Units will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the sum of the aggregate market value of any securities received plus the amount of any cash received for such Creation Units and the AP's basis in the Creation Units. Any gain or loss realized by an AP upon a redemption of Creation Units will be treated as capital gain or loss if the AP holds the Shares comprising the Creation Units as capital assets, and otherwise will be ordinary income or loss. Any capital gain or loss

realized upon the redemption of Creation Units would ordinarily be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares comprising the Creation Units have been held by the AP for more than 12 months, and otherwise generally as short-term capital gain or loss. Any capital loss realized upon a redemption of Creation Units held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions to the applicable AP of long-term capital gains with respect to the Creation Units (including any amounts credited to the AP as undistributed capital gains). However, any loss realized upon a redemption of Creation Units will be disallowed to the extent Shares of a Fund are acquired (or the AP enters into a contract or option to acquire Shares of a Fund), including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the redemption. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an increase to the basis of the Shares acquired. Additionally, due to the nature of the Funds' investment strategies, the IRS could assert that gain recognized on a sale of Shares should be characterized as ordinary income.

The Funds may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Funds may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind, which would generally not give rise to a taxable gain or loss for the Fund. As a result, a Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Persons purchasing or redeeming Creation Units should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction.

*The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Funds. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on a Fund's distributions and sales of Shares of a Fund. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares of the Funds under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES" in the SAI.*

## DISTRIBUTION

The Distributor, Quasar Distributors, LLC, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund. The Distributor's principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101.

## ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Adviser and its affiliates, out of their own resources and without additional cost to the Funds or their shareholders, may pay intermediaries, including affiliates of the Adviser, for the sale of Funds' Shares and related services, including participation in activities that are designed to make intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products. Payments are generally made to intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, marketing and related sales support, educational training or support, or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary. Payments may also be made to intermediaries for making Shares of the Funds available to their customers generally and in investment programs. The Adviser and its affiliates may also reimburse expenses or make payments from their own resources to intermediaries in consideration of services or other activities the Adviser believes may facilitate investment in the Fund.

The possibility of receiving, or the receipt of, the payments described above may provide intermediaries or their salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of Shares of any of the Funds, and other funds whose affiliates make similar compensation available, over other investments that do not make such payments. Investors may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to the Funds and other ETFs.

### Premium/Discount Information

Information regarding how often each of the Fund's Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV is available, free of charge, on the Funds' website at [www.fminvest.com](http://www.fminvest.com).

## Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Units are purchased and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, at any point a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), may occur. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into individual Shares, and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are effecting transactions in Shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of Shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available with respect to such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer-firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with Funds’ Shares that are part of an over-allotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(a) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares of the Funds are reminded that under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b) (2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the Funds’ Prospectus is available on the SEC’s electronic filing system. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 of the Securities Act is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

## Additional Information

The Funds enter into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Funds’ Adviser, who provides services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to, nor intended (or “third party”) beneficiaries of, those contractual arrangements.

The Prospectus and the SAI provide information concerning the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase Shares of any of the Funds. The Funds may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this Prospectus nor the SAI is intended to give rise to any contract rights or other rights in any shareholder, other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

**NO PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS NOT CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS OR IN THE FUND’S SAI INCORPORATED HEREIN BY REFERENCE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING MADE BY THIS PROSPECTUS AND, IF GIVEN OR MADE, SUCH REPRESENTATIONS MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE COMPANY OR ITS DISTRIBUTOR. THIS PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFERING BY THE COMPANY OR BY THE DISTRIBUTOR IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH SUCH OFFERING MAY NOT LAWFULLY BE MADE.**

## **FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Financial highlights are not yet available for the Funds as the Funds did not commence operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

**INVESTMENT ADVISER**

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## FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information about the Funds, the following documents are available free upon request:

### **Annual/Semiannual Reports**

Once available, additional information about the Funds' investments will be included in the Funds' annual and semiannual reports to shareholders. The annual report will contain a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance during its most recently completed fiscal year. The Funds' annual reports and semi-annual reports to shareholders will be available on the Funds' website at [www.fminvest.com](http://www.fminvest.com) or by calling 1-800-617-0004.

### **Statement of Additional Information**

The SAI dated June 10, 2026 provides more details about each Fund and its policies. The current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into (and is legally a part of) this Prospectus.

## TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

The SAI is available, without charge, upon request along with the semiannual and annual reports (when available). To obtain a free copy of the SAI, semiannual or annual reports or if you have questions about the Funds:

### **By Internet**

Go to [www.fminvest.com](http://www.fminvest.com).

### **By Telephone**

Call 1-800-617-0004 or your securities dealer.

### **From the SEC**

Information about the Funds (including the SAI) and other information about the Funds are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov), and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by sending an electronic request to [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov).

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