



Tweedy, Browne

Prospectus

TWEEDY, BROWNE INSIDER + VALUE ETF
(NYSE TICKER: COPY)

TWEEDY, BROWNE INTERNATIONAL INSIDER + VALUE ETF
(NYSE TICKER: ICPY)

A SERIES OF THE RBB FUND TRUST

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Dated December 31, 2025

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TWEEDY, BROWNE INSIDER + VALUE ETF

SUMMARY SECTION

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Tweedy, Browne Insider + Value ETF (the “Fund”) is long-term capital growth.

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 example below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.80 %
Other Expenses	None
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.09 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.89 %

⁽¹⁾ “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other mutual funds, including money market funds and exchange-traded funds.

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:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$91	\$284	\$493	\$1,096

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the period from December 26, 2024 (the date on which the Fund commenced investment operations) through August 31, 2025, the portfolio turnover rate of the Fund was 7% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) and pursues its investment objective by investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of U.S. and non-U.S. companies that Tweedy, Browne Company LLC (“Tweedy, Browne” or the “Adviser”) believes are undervalued, and where either the company’s “insiders” have been actively purchasing the company’s equity securities and/or the company is conducting “opportunistic share buybacks.” For the purposes of the 80% policy, the Adviser considers a company’s “insiders” to be corporate officers, such as the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and/or directors, or controlling shareholders, who would typically own 10% or more of the company’s outstanding shares, and the Adviser principally intends to determine whether such insiders are “actively” purchasing a company’s equity securities at a price that is less than the Adviser’s view of such securities’ intrinsic value by reference to public reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or comparable publicly available information of foreign companies. The Adviser defines an “opportunistic share buyback” as a company’s publicly announced program or offer to repurchase equity securities of which it is the issuer at a price less than the Adviser’s view of such securities’ intrinsic value, or which is effective during a period in which the price the company would pay in the market for such securities is less than the Adviser’s view of such securities’ intrinsic value.

Equity securities in which the Fund will invest include common stock, preferred stock, and depositary receipts. The Adviser uses a largely quantitative, decision-rule based investment process to identify companies across a broad cross-section of market capitalizations that it believes are undervalued and where company “insiders” have been actively purchasing the company’s equity securities or where the company has announced an equity security buyback program or offer that reflects, or could be executed at,

a price lower than the Adviser's view of such securities' intrinsic value. The investment universe from which the Adviser makes its selections consists of companies in the U.S., Europe, the United Kingdom, and Asia, among others, and may include emerging markets. The Adviser may seek to reduce currency risk by hedging its foreign currency exposure back into the U.S. dollar (generally through the use of forward currency contracts), where practicable. The Fund may also invest in securities of foreign issuers either directly or through American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depository Receipts ("GDRs"), European Depository Receipts ("EDRs"), International Depository Receipts ("IDRs"), or Non-Voting Depository Receipts ("NVDRs"). By investing in ADRs rather than investing directly in the securities of foreign issuers, the Fund can avoid currency risks during the settlement period for purchase and sales.

The Adviser uses additional filtering criteria for investment decisions including a required minimum average daily trading volume (liquidity factor) for each security, a minimum amount of insider "free will" purchases (i.e., a stock purchase by an insider that is not required by the insider's employee compensation plan), a qualifying proprietary multi-factor Tweedy, Browne "Value" score and/or Tweedy, Browne "Total" score, which as of November 30, 2025, includes a total of 33 scored data items, and a market price for the security that is at or around the price paid by the insider or the prices paid by the particular company in opportunistic share buybacks. The Tweedy, Browne "Value" and "Total" scores are based on a multi-factor proprietary model that has been informed by empirical research conducted by the Adviser, as well as information and data derived from external sources.

The Adviser's strategy seeks diversification by issue, industry, country and market capitalization, and generally targets position sizes for individual securities that, at the time of investment, are no more than 2% of the Fund's total assets. The Adviser has retained Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") to provide sub-advisory services.

The Adviser utilizes a proprietary systematic buy and sell discipline that seeks continuous refreshment of the Fund as new ideas present themselves. The Adviser's approach includes use of a proprietary, computer-based quantitative multifactor comparison system, together with qualitative value analysis. The Adviser's quantitative investment decision aid serves as a tool to aid in both buy and sell decisions by performing filtering and multifactor scoring of companies throughout the world in which an insider purchase transaction(s) has recently been reported. This system produces multifactor score comparisons between existing portfolio companies and prospective new investment opportunities. This comparison generally aids the Adviser in making investment purchase and sale decisions, with higher scoring stocks more likely to be bought and held, and lower scoring stocks more likely to be sold. A sell decision could be influenced by new information, both favorable and unfavorable, since the date of initial purchase by the Fund. Examples of new information include earnings reports, new insider purchase or sale transactions, a new stock buyback program, a sale of newly issued shares by a company, a large debt paydown, an increase in the dividend, a new acquisition resulting in a significant increase in the company's debt, or a proposal to acquire the company, among others. The Fund may depart from its principal investment strategy in response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions by taking a temporary defensive position (up to 100% of its assets) in all types of money market and short-term debt securities. If the Fund were to take a temporary defensive position, it may be unable for a time to achieve its investment objective.

Principal Investment Risks

The value of the Fund's investments may decrease, which will cause the value of the 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. An investment in this Fund or any other fund may not provide a complete investment program. The suitability of an investment in the Fund should be considered based on the investment objective, strategies and risks described in this Prospectus, considered in light of all of the other investments in your portfolio, as well as your risk tolerance, financial goals and time horizons. You may want to consult with a financial advisor to determine if this Fund is suitable for you. The Fund's principal risks are summarized below, and are considered "principal risks" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. The following are the principal risks that could affect the value of your investment:

- **Active Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk as an actively-managed investment portfolio. The Adviser's investment approach may fail to produce the intended result.
- **Value Investing Risk.** Value investing involves buying stocks that are out of favor and/or viewed as undervalued by the Adviser in comparison to their peers or their prospects for growth. Typically, their valuation levels are less than those of growth stocks. Because different types of stocks go out of favor with investors depending on market and economic conditions, the Fund's return may be adversely affected during a market downturn and when value stocks are out of favor.
- **Common Stock Risk.** Investments in common stocks are subject to market, economic and business risks that will cause their price to fluctuate over time. Therefore, an investment in the Fund may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of these fluctuations.

- **Equity Security Risk.** The Fund will invest in, or have exposure to, equity securities. Equity securities tend to be more volatile than other investment choices, such as debt and money market instruments. The value of your investment may decrease in response to overall stock market movements or the value of individual securities.
- **Company and Market Risk.** The common stock of a company may not perform as well as expected, and may decrease in value, because of factors related to the company (such as poorer-than-expected earnings or management decisions, changes in the industry in which the company is engaged, or a reduction in the demand for a company's products or services). 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 may adversely affect securities markets generally, which could adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments in common stocks. In addition, the rights of holders of common stock are subordinate to the rights of preferred shares and debt holders.
- **Strategy Risk.** The Adviser's value strategy for managing the Fund relies on a largely quantitative, decision-rule based investment process that, among other things described above under "**Principal Investment Strategies**," takes into account observed data regarding purchases in the market by a company and/or its insiders. The Adviser's quantitative and decision-rule based approach for this strategy is based on the Adviser's own proprietary research. There is no guarantee that the equity securities the Fund purchases, or the price at which they are purchased, will represent a discount to such securities' intrinsic value, or that the Adviser's view of such securities' intrinsic value will ever be realized. The nature of the value strategy that the Adviser implements for the Fund relies more on observed market data and observed behavior by market participants, than traditional in-depth fundamental value analysis of a company. This aspect of the Fund's strategy may exacerbate the risk that securities the Fund purchases will turn out not to be undervalued or will not realize the Adviser's view of such securities' intrinsic value, all of which could result in you losing money on your investment in the Fund. Moreover, the publicly available data set of company or insider equity security purchases in the market may be incomplete, under-inclusive, or not timely, and these limitations may result in the Fund underperforming, losing money, or not performing to its full potential. The Adviser's research and development of the Fund's strategy is based on past performance and historical publicly available purchasing data, and there is no guarantee that past performance or trends will lead to positive future results.
- **Quantitative Investing Risk.** To implement its investment strategy, the Adviser may require access to large amounts of financial data and other data supplied by various data providers. The inability to access large amounts of financial and other data from data providers could adversely affect the Adviser's ability to use quantitative methods to select investments. The Adviser uses quantitative methods as part of its investment selection process for the Fund. Securities or other investments selected using quantitative methods may perform differently from the market as a whole or from their expected performance for many reasons, including factors used in building the quantitative analytical framework, the weights placed on each factor, changing sources of market returns, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models (including, for example, data problems and/or software issues), among others. Any errors or imperfections in quantitative databases, historical financial databases, and historical databases with other information, analyses or models, or in the data on which they are based, could adversely affect the ability of the Adviser to use such analyses or models effectively, which in turn could adversely affect the Fund's performance. There can be no assurance that these methodologies will help the Fund to achieve its investment objective.
- **Currency Hedging Risk.** The Fund's practice of hedging exposure to foreign currencies where practicable, tends to make the Fund underperform a similar unhedged portfolio when the dollar is losing value against the local currencies in which the Fund's investments are denominated. Conversely, this practice tends to make the Fund outperform a similar unhedged portfolio when the dollar is gaining in value against the local currencies in which the Fund's investments are denominated. Because the Fund's currency hedging techniques involve the use of derivative instruments such as forward currency contracts, the Fund is also subject to the risk of possible default by the other party to those instruments. The use of currency hedging techniques may impose costs on the Fund. As a result of practical considerations, fluctuations in a security's prices, and fluctuations in currencies, the Fund's hedges are generally expected to approximate, but will generally not equal, the Fund's foreign currency exposure.
- **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, Sub-Adviser, custodian, transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent"), the Fund's distributor (the "Distributor"), and other service providers, counterparties 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. The use of artificial intelligence and machine learning could exacerbate these risks. The Fund and the Adviser have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity 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 cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures.

- **Depository Receipts Risk.** The Fund may purchase depositary receipts (ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, IDRs, and NVDRs) to facilitate its investments in foreign securities. By investing in ADRs rather than investing directly in the securities of foreign issuers, the Fund can avoid currency risks during the settlement period for purchase and sales. However, ADRs do not eliminate all the risks inherent in investing in the securities of foreign issuers. Depositary receipts may be issued in a sponsored program, in which an issuer has made arrangements to have its securities traded in the form of depositary receipts, or in an unsponsored program, in which the issuer may not be directly involved. The holders of depositary receipts that are unsponsored generally bear various costs associated with the facilities, while a larger portion of the costs associated with sponsored depositary receipts are typically borne by the foreign issuers.
- **Preferred Stock Risk.** Preferred stocks are usually entitled to rights on liquidation that are senior to those of common stocks. For these reasons, preferred stocks generally entail less risk than common stocks. Preferred stocks may pay cumulative dividends. Because the dividend rate is pre-established, and because preferred stocks are senior to common stocks, preferred stocks tend to have less possibility of capital appreciation. There are also other special risks associated with investing in preferred stocks, including deferral of distributions, subordination to securities senior in the issuer's capital structure, limited voting rights, and special redemption rights that may be exercised by the issuer.
- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund may invest in derivative instruments, including forward currency exchange contracts, which may be leveraged and may result in losses. Investments in derivative instruments may result in losses exceeding the amounts invested. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with investments in more traditional securities and instruments. The use of derivatives is also subject to operational and legal risks. Operational risks generally refer to risks related to potential operational issues, including documentation issues, settlement issues, system failures, inadequate controls, and human error. Legal risks generally refer to risks of loss resulting from insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of counterparty, or legality or enforceability of a contract. Additionally, the Fund intends to maintain its status as a "limited derivatives user" under Rule 18f-4 of the 1940 Act. If the Fund were not able to maintain such status, it would be required to apply a value-at-risk based limit to its use of derivative instruments and financing transactions, comply with other requirements, and adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** International investing may be subject to special risks, including, but not limited to, currency exchange rate volatility, political, social or economic instability, less publicly available information, less stringent investor protections, and differences in taxation, auditing and other financial practices. Foreign securities in which the Fund invests may be traded in markets that close before the time that the Fund calculates its NAV. Furthermore, certain foreign securities in which the Fund invests may be listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not calculate its NAV. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may change on days when shareholders are not able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares.
- **Emerging Markets Risk.** Investment in emerging market securities involves greater risk than that associated with investment in securities of issuers in developed foreign countries. These risks include volatile currency exchange rates, periods of high inflation, increased risk of default, greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability, less governmental supervision and regulation of securities markets, weaker auditing and financial reporting standards, lack of liquidity in the markets, and the significantly smaller market capitalizations of emerging market issuers. The information available of an emerging market issuer may be less reliable than for comparable issuers in more developed capital markets. In addition, investments in certain emerging markets are subject to an elevated risk of loss resulting from market manipulation and the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions). The legal rights and remedies available for investors in emerging markets may be more limited than the rights and remedies available in the U.S., and the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) to bring actions against bad actors in emerging markets may be limited.
- **Foreign Custody Risk.** The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian (each a "Foreign Custodian"). Some Foreign Custodians may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. In some countries, Foreign Custodians may be subject to little or no regulatory oversight over or independent evaluation of their operations. Further, the laws of certain countries may place limitations on the Fund's ability to recover its assets if a Foreign Custodian enters bankruptcy. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. Custody services in emerging market countries are very often underdeveloped and may be considerably less well-regulated than in more developed countries, and thus may not afford the same level of investor protection as would apply in developed countries.

- **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,” “Secondary Market Trading Risk,” and “Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.”
 - *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, Shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value (“NAV”) and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions. These events, among others, may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. 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 Shares.
 - *Secondary Market Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, the NYSE Arca, Inc. (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, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Closure of Underlying Securities Market.* To the extent that all or a portion of the Fund’s underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund’s Shares are listed and trading in that market is open, there may be changes between the last quote from the closed foreign market and the value of such security during the Fund’s domestic trading day. In turn, this could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund’s Shares and the underlying value of its Shares.
- **European Investments Risk.** The Fund invests in European securities. The economies and markets of European countries are often closely connected and interdependent, and events in one country in Europe can have an adverse impact on other European countries. Securities of issuers that are located in, or have significant operations in or exposure to, member states of the European Union (the “EU”) are subject to economic and monetary controls that can adversely affect the Fund’s investments. The European financial markets have experienced volatility, economic and financial difficulties, and other adverse trends in recent years. Responses to financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest, and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Political, social or economic disruptions in the region, even in countries in which the Fund is not invested, and adverse changes in the value and exchange rate of the euro and other currencies, may adversely affect the value of investments held by the Fund.
- **Asian Investments Risk.** The Fund invests in Asian securities. Investments in securities of issuers in Asia-Pacific countries involve risks that are specific to the Asia-Pacific region, including certain legal, regulatory, political and economic risks. Certain Asia-Pacific countries have experienced expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, confiscatory taxation, political instability, armed conflict and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic, socio-economic and/or political unrest. Some economies in this region are dependent on a range of commodities, and are strongly affected by international commodity prices and particularly vulnerable to price changes for these products.
- **United Kingdom Investments Risk.** Investments in the United Kingdom (“U.K.”) are subject to risks associated with the U.K.’s economy and uncertainties surrounding the U.K.’s exit from the European Union single market and customs union (“Brexit”). The U.K.’s economic growth, as well as the strength of its currency, the British pound, may be affected by changes in the economic health of its primary trade partners across Europe and the United States. The U.K.’s economy is also heavily dependent on the export of financial services and may be impacted by a slowdown in the financial services sector.

- **Inflation and Deflation Risk.** Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Fund’s shares and any distributions thereon may decline. Inflation rates may change frequently and significantly as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy and changes in economic policies, and the Fund’s investments may not keep pace with inflation, which may result in losses to the Fund’s shareholders. Deflation risk is the risk that the prices of goods and services in the U.S. and many foreign economies may decline over time. Deflation may have an adverse effect on stock prices and the creditworthiness of issuers and may make defaults on debt more likely. If a country’s economy slips into a deflationary pattern, it could last for a prolonged period and be difficult to reverse.
- **Large-Cap Companies Risk.** Securities of companies with certain market capitalizations may perform differently from the equities markets generally. At times, large-cap companies may underperform as compared to small- or mid-capitalization companies, and vice versa. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond to new competitive challenges such as changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors.
- **Micro-Cap, Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Companies Risk.** Securities of companies with micro-, small- and mid-size capitalizations tend to be riskier than securities of companies with large capitalizations. This is because micro-, small- and mid-cap companies typically have smaller product lines and less access to liquidity than large cap companies, and are therefore more sensitive to economic downturns. In addition, growth prospects of micro-, small- and mid-cap companies tend to be less certain than large cap companies, and the dividends paid on micro-, small- and mid-cap stocks are frequently negligible. Moreover, micro-, small- and mid-cap stocks have, on occasion, fluctuated in the opposite direction of large cap stocks or the general stock market. Consequently, securities of micro-, small- and mid-cap companies tend to be more volatile than those of large-cap companies. The market for micro- and small-cap securities may be thinly traded and as a result, greater fluctuations in the price of micro- and small-cap securities may occur. In general, the Adviser’s investment philosophy and selection process favor companies that do not have capital structures that would be considered to be “highly leveraged” for a company in the same field.
- **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 Trustees (the “Board”) of the Trust may determine to liquidate the Fund. Such a liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent that the Fund focuses its investments in the securities of issuers in one or more sectors, the Fund may be subjected, to a greater extent than if its investments were diversified across different sectors, to the risks of volatile economic cycles and/or conditions and developments that may be particular to that sector, such as adverse economic, business, political, environmental, or other developments. The Fund may concentrate its portfolio investments in the following sector, among others:
 - *Financial Sector Risk.* The operations and business of financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, the availability and cost of capital funds, and interest rate changes. General market downturns may affect financial services companies adversely.
- **Buyback Strategy Risk.** The Fund’s buyback strategy is based, in part, on the premise that stocks of companies that engage in share buyback purchases are often anticipated to perform well because they typically are a signal that a company’s management believes its shares are undervalued. This positive signal from management may cause the value of such shares to rise. There is no certainty that management of a company undertook a buyback strategy because it believes its stock is undervalued; a company could be using buybacks to increase their price to earnings or other ratios, to alleviate excessive dilution, as a defensive measure, or to cut their own capital expenditures, thereby potentially limiting future growth.

Performance Information

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not have a full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. Performance information will be available in the Prospectus once the Fund has at least one calendar year of performance. The Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future and does not guarantee future results. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.tweedyetfs.com.

Management

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Tweedy, Browne Company LLC serves as investment adviser to the Fund. Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund and is responsible for certain activities, including the trading of portfolio securities.

Investment Committee and Portfolio Managers

The Adviser’s management committee (the “Management Committee”) consists of Roger de Bree, Jay Hill, Thomas Shrager, John Spears, Jason Minard, and Robert Wyckoff, each of whom is a Managing Director. The Management Committee has overall responsibility for the conduct of the Adviser’s affairs. Roger de Bree, Jay Hill, Thomas Shrager, John Spears, Robert Wyckoff, Andrew Ewert, and Frank Hawrylak (each of whom is a Managing Director), act as the Adviser’s investment committee (the “Investment Committee”) and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio (each a “Portfolio Manager”). Mr. Spears has served on the Management Committee and Investment Committee since 1993. Mr. Shrager has served on the Investment Committee since 2003 and the Management Committee since 2008. Mr. Wyckoff has served on the Investment Committee since 2007 and the Management Committee since 2008. Mr. Hill has served on the Investment Committee since August 2013 and the Management Committee since January 2021. Mr. de Bree has been a member of the Investment Committee since August 2013 and the Management Committee since June 2024. Messrs. Hawrylak and Ewert have served on the Investment Committee since December 2014 and July 2022, respectively. Mr. Minard became a member of the Management Committee in June 2024, and is not a member of the firm’s Investment Committee.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares are 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”). Information on the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is provided at the Fund’s website at www.tweedyetfs.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. Creation Units generally consist of 10,000 Shares, though this may change from time to time. 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 in an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

TWEEDY, BROWNE INTERNATIONAL INSIDER + VALUE ETF

SUMMARY SECTION

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Tweedy, Browne International Insider + Value ETF (the “Fund”) is long-term capital growth.

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 example below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fee:	0.80%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾ :	None
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.80%

⁽¹⁾ “Other Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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>
\$82	\$255

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. No portfolio turnover rate is provided because the Fund commenced operations after the fiscal year ended August 31, 2025.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) and pursues its investment objective by investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of non-U.S. companies that Tweedy, Browne Company LLC (“Tweedy, Browne” or the “Adviser”) believes are undervalued, and where either the company’s “insiders” have been actively purchasing the company’s equity securities and/or the company is conducting “opportunistic share buybacks.” For the purposes of the 80% policy, the Adviser considers a company’s “insiders” to be corporate officers, such as the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and/or directors, or controlling shareholders, who would typically own 10% or more of the company’s outstanding shares, and the Adviser principally intends to determine whether such insiders are “actively” purchasing a company’s equity securities at a price that is less than the Adviser’s view of such securities’ intrinsic value by reference to public reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or comparable publicly available information of foreign companies. The Adviser defines an “opportunistic share buyback” as a company’s publicly announced program or offer to repurchase equity securities of which it is the issuer at a price less than the Adviser’s view of such securities’ intrinsic value, or which is effective during a period in which the price the company would pay in the market for such securities is less than the Adviser’s view of such securities’ intrinsic value. Up to 20% of the Fund’s net assets may be invested in U.S. companies.

In general, the Adviser considers an insider to be “actively purchasing” his or her own company shares if an insider transaction purchase amount is deemed by the Adviser meaningful, significant, and opportunistic for the particular insider rather than cursory and routine, or required by the insider’s employee compensation plan. For instance, if an insider’s purchase signals that the insider is opportunistically buying their own company’s stock with the expectation that the stock will increase in value, the Adviser is likely to deem the transaction an active purchase by that insider of the company’s securities.

While there is no minimum percentage ownership threshold that would require a company with an insider purchase transaction to be eliminated from consideration as a possible investment candidate, generally an insider transaction amount of \$100,000 is considered meaningful and opportunistic (depending on the insider's net worth). Ultimately, the determination that an insider has or has not actively purchased a company's shares is a proprietary judgment made by the Adviser based on its investment analysis.

The Fund determines where a company is located, and thus, whether a company is considered to be located outside the United States by considering whether: (i) it is organized under the laws of or maintains its principal office in a country located outside the United States; (ii) its securities are principally traded on trading markets in countries located outside the United States; (iii) it derives at least 50% of its total revenue or profits from either goods produced or services performed or sales made in countries located outside the United States; or (iv) it has at least 50% of its assets in countries located outside the United States.

Equity securities in which the Fund will invest include common stock, preferred stock, and depositary receipts. The Adviser uses a largely quantitative, decision-rule based investment process to identify companies across a broad cross-section of market capitalizations that it believes are undervalued and where company "insiders" have been actively purchasing the company's equity securities or where the company has announced an equity security buyback program or offer that reflects, or could be executed at, a price lower than the Adviser's view of such securities' intrinsic value. The Adviser's determination that a stock is undervalued is a judgment call that is informed by the analysis of numerous investment characteristics, including: (i) the nature and context of the insider purchase transaction itself, (ii) comparisons to other publicly traded companies and other peer companies, and (iii) valuation ratios, such as price-to-earnings ratio, dividend yield, and the relationship between a company's stock price and its book value.

The investment universe from which the Adviser makes its selections consists of companies in the Europe, the United Kingdom, and Asia, among others, and may include emerging markets. The Adviser considers "emerging markets" to include countries in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or countries that the Adviser considers to be emerging markets based on an evaluation of their level of economic development or the size and experience of their securities markets.

The Adviser may seek to reduce currency risk by hedging its foreign currency exposure back into the U.S. dollar (generally through the use of forward currency contracts), where practicable. The Fund may also invest in securities of foreign issuers either directly or through American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depository Receipts ("GDRs"), European Depository Receipts ("EDRs"), International Depository Receipts ("IDRs"), or Non-Voting Depository Receipts ("NVDRs"). By investing in ADRs rather than investing directly in the securities of foreign issuers, the Fund can avoid currency risks during the settlement period for purchase and sales.

The Adviser uses additional filtering criteria for investment decisions including a required minimum average daily trading volume (liquidity factor) for each security, a minimum amount of insider "free will" purchases (i.e., a stock purchase by an insider that is not required by the insider's employee compensation plan), a qualifying proprietary multi-factor Tweedy, Browne "Value" score and/or Tweedy, Browne "Total" score, which as of November 30, 2025, includes a total of 33 scored data items, and a market price for the security that is at or around the price paid by the insider or the prices paid by the particular company in opportunistic share buybacks. The Tweedy, Browne "Value" and "Total" scores are based on a multi-factor proprietary model that has been informed by empirical research conducted by the Adviser, as well as information and data derived from external sources.

The Adviser's strategy seeks diversification by issue, industry, country and market capitalization, and generally targets position sizes for individual securities that, at the time of the initial investment, are no more than 3% of the Fund's total assets. The Adviser has retained Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser"), which is responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions or in connection with any rebalancing of the Fund.

While investing in a particular sector is not a principal investment strategy of the Fund, its portfolio may be significantly invested in a sector as a result of the portfolio management decisions made pursuant to its principal investment strategy. Initially, the Fund expects to be significantly invested in the financial services sector.

The Adviser utilizes a proprietary systematic buy and sell discipline that seeks continuous refreshment of the Fund as new ideas present themselves. The Adviser's approach includes use of a proprietary, computer-based quantitative multifactor comparison system, together with qualitative value analysis. The Adviser's quantitative investment decision aid serves as a tool to aid in both buy and sell decisions by performing filtering and multifactor scoring of companies throughout the world in which an insider purchase transaction(s) has recently been reported. This system produces multifactor score comparisons between existing portfolio companies and prospective new investment opportunities. This comparison generally aids the Adviser in making investment purchase and sale decisions, with higher scoring stocks more likely to be bought and held, and lower scoring stocks more likely to be sold. A sell decision could be influenced by new information, both favorable and unfavorable, since the date of initial purchase by the Fund. Examples of new information include earnings reports, new insider purchase or sale transactions, a new stock buyback program, a sale of newly issued shares by a company, a large debt paydown, an increase in the dividend, a new acquisition resulting in a significant increase in the company's debt, or a proposal to acquire the company, among others.

The Fund may depart from its principal investment strategy in response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions by taking a temporary defensive position (up to 100% of its assets) in all types of money market and short-term debt securities. If the Fund were to take a temporary defensive position, it may be unable for a time to achieve its investment objective.

Principal Investment Risks

The value of the Fund's investments may decrease, which will cause the value of the 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. An investment in this Fund or any other fund may not provide a complete investment program. The suitability of an investment in the Fund should be considered based on the investment objective, strategies and risks described in this Prospectus, considered in light of all of the other investments in your portfolio, as well as your risk tolerance, financial goals and time horizons. You may want to consult with a financial advisor to determine if this Fund is suitable for you.

The Fund's principal risks are summarized below, and are considered "principal risks" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. The following are the principal risks that could affect the value of your investment:

- **Active Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk as an actively-managed investment portfolio. The Adviser's investment approach may fail to produce the intended result.
- **Value Investing Risk.** Value investing involves buying stocks that are out of favor and/or viewed as undervalued by the Adviser in comparison to their peers or their prospects for growth. Typically, their valuation levels are less than those of growth stocks. Because different types of stocks go out of favor with investors depending on market and economic conditions, the Fund's return may be adversely affected during a market downturn and when value stocks are out of favor.
- **Common Stock Risk.** Investments in common stocks are subject to market, economic and business risks that will cause their price to fluctuate over time. Therefore, an investment in the Fund may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of these fluctuations.
- **Equity Security Risk.** The Fund will invest in, or have exposure to, equity securities. Equity securities tend to be more volatile than other investment choices, such as debt and money market instruments. The value of your investment may decrease in response to overall stock market movements or the value of individual securities.
- **Company and Market Risk.** The common stock of a company may not perform as well as expected, and may decrease in value, because of factors related to the company (such as poorer-than-expected earnings or management decisions, changes in the industry in which the company is engaged, or a reduction in the demand for a company's products or services). 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 may adversely affect securities markets generally, which could adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments in common stocks. In addition, the rights of holders of common stock are subordinate to the rights of preferred shares and debt holders.
- **Strategy Risk.** The Adviser's value strategy for managing the Fund relies on a largely quantitative, decision-rule based investment process that, among other things described above under "Principal Investment Strategies," takes into account observed data regarding purchases in the market by a company and/or its insiders. The Adviser's quantitative and decision-rule based approach for this strategy is based on the Adviser's own proprietary research. There is no guarantee that the equity securities the Fund purchases, or the price at which they are purchased, will represent a discount to such securities' intrinsic value, or that the Adviser's view of such securities' intrinsic value will ever be realized. The nature of the value strategy that the Adviser implements for the Fund relies more on observed market data and observed behavior by market participants, than traditional in-depth fundamental value analysis of a company. This aspect of the Fund's strategy may exacerbate the risk that securities the Fund purchases will turn out not to be undervalued or will not realize the Adviser's view of such securities' intrinsic value, all of which could result in you losing money on your investment in the Fund. Moreover, the publicly available data set of company or insider equity security purchases in the market may be incomplete, under-inclusive, or not timely, and these limitations may result in the Fund underperforming, losing money, or not performing to its full potential. The Adviser's research and development of the Fund's strategy is based on past performance and historical publicly available purchasing data, and there is no guarantee that past performance or trends will lead to positive future results.
- **Quantitative Investing Risk.** To implement its investment strategy, the Adviser may require access to large amounts of financial data and other data supplied by various data providers. The inability to access large amounts of financial and other data from data providers could adversely affect the Adviser's ability to use quantitative methods to select investments. The Adviser uses quantitative methods as part of its investment selection process for the Fund. Securities or other investments selected using quantitative methods may perform differently from the market as a whole or from their expected performance for many reasons, including factors used in building the quantitative analytical framework, the weights placed on each factor, changing sources of market returns, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and

implementation of the models (including, for example, data problems and/or software issues), among others. Any errors or imperfections in quantitative databases, historical financial databases, and historical databases with other information, analyses or models, or in the data on which they are based, could adversely affect the ability of the Adviser to use such analyses or models effectively, which in turn could adversely affect the Fund's performance. There can be no assurance that these methodologies will help the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

- **Currency Hedging Risk.** The Fund's practice of hedging exposure to foreign currencies where practicable, tends to make the Fund underperform a similar unhedged portfolio when the dollar is losing value against the local currencies in which the Fund's investments are denominated. Conversely, this practice tends to make the Fund outperform a similar unhedged portfolio when the dollar is gaining in value against the local currencies in which the Fund's investments are denominated. Because the Fund's currency hedging techniques involve the use of derivative instruments such as forward currency contracts, the Fund is also subject to the risk of possible default by the other party to those instruments. The use of currency hedging techniques may impose costs on the Fund. As a result of practical considerations, fluctuations in a security's prices, and fluctuations in currencies, the Fund's hedges are generally expected to approximate, but will generally not equal, the Fund's foreign currency exposure.
- **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, Sub-Adviser, custodian, transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent"), the Fund's distributor (the "Distributor"), and other service providers, counterparties 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. The use of artificial intelligence and machine learning could exacerbate these risks. The Fund and the Adviser have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity 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 cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures.
- **Depository Receipts Risk.** The Fund may purchase depository receipts (ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, IDRs, and NVDRs) to facilitate its investments in foreign securities. By investing in ADRs rather than investing directly in the securities of foreign issuers, the Fund can avoid currency risks during the settlement period for purchase and sales. However, ADRs do not eliminate all the risks inherent in investing in the securities of foreign issuers. Depository receipts may be issued in a sponsored program, in which an issuer has made arrangements to have its securities traded in the form of depository receipts, or in an unsponsored program, in which the issuer may not be directly involved. The holders of depository receipts that are unsponsored generally bear various costs associated with the facilities, while a larger portion of the costs associated with sponsored depository receipts are typically borne by the foreign issuers.
- **Preferred Stock Risk.** Preferred stocks are usually entitled to rights on liquidation that are senior to those of common stocks. For these reasons, preferred stocks generally entail less risk than common stocks. Preferred stocks may pay cumulative dividends. Because the dividend rate is pre-established, and because preferred stocks are senior to common stocks, preferred stocks tend to have less possibility of capital appreciation. There are also other special risks associated with investing in preferred stocks, including deferral of distributions, subordination to securities senior in the issuer's capital structure, limited voting rights, and special redemption rights that may be exercised by the issuer.
- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund may invest in derivative instruments, including forward currency exchange contracts, which may be leveraged and may result in losses. Investments in derivative instruments may result in losses exceeding the amounts invested. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with investments in more traditional securities and instruments. The use of derivatives is also subject to operational and legal risks. Operational risks generally refer to risks related to potential operational issues, including documentation issues, settlement issues, system failures, inadequate controls, and human error. Legal risks generally refer to risks of loss resulting from insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of counterparty, or legality or enforceability of a contract. Additionally, the Fund intends to maintain its status as a "limited derivatives user" under Rule 18f-4 of the 1940 Act. If the Fund were not able to maintain such status, it would be required to apply a value-at-risk based limit to its use of derivative instruments and financing transactions, comply with other requirements, and adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** International investing may be subject to special risks, including, but not limited to, currency exchange rate volatility, political, social or economic instability, less publicly available information, less stringent investor protections, and differences in taxation, auditing and other financial practices. Foreign securities in which the Fund invests may be traded in markets that close before the time that the Fund calculates its NAV. Furthermore, certain foreign securities

in which the Fund invests may be listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not calculate its NAV. As a result, the value of the Fund's holdings may change on days when shareholders are not able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares.

- **Emerging Markets Risk.** Investment in emerging market securities involves greater risk than that associated with investment in securities of issuers in developed foreign countries. These risks include volatile currency exchange rates, periods of high inflation, increased risk of default, greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability, less governmental supervision and regulation of securities markets, weaker auditing and financial reporting standards, lack of liquidity in the markets, and the significantly smaller market capitalizations of emerging market issuers. The information available of an emerging market issuer may be less reliable than for comparable issuers in more developed capital markets. In addition, investments in certain emerging markets are subject to an elevated risk of loss resulting from market manipulation and the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions). The legal rights and remedies available for investors in emerging markets may be more limited than the rights and remedies available in the U.S., and the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) to bring actions against bad actors in emerging markets may be limited.
- **Foreign Custody Risk.** The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian (each a "Foreign Custodian"). Some Foreign Custodians may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. In some countries, Foreign Custodians may be subject to little or no regulatory oversight over or independent evaluation of their operations. Further, the laws of certain countries may place limitations on the Fund's ability to recover its assets if a Foreign Custodian enters bankruptcy. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. Custody services in emerging market countries are very often underdeveloped and may be considerably less well-regulated than in more developed countries, and thus may not afford the same level of investor protection as would apply in developed countries.
- **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," "Secondary Market Trading Risk," and "Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk."
 - *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, Shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value ("NAV") and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions. These events, among others, may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. 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 Shares.
 - *Secondary Market Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, the NYSE Arca, Inc. (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, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Closure of Underlying Securities Market.* To the extent that all or a portion of the Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Fund's Shares are listed and trading in that market is open, there may be changes between the last quote from the closed foreign market and the value of such security during the Fund's domestic trading day. In turn, this could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's Shares and the underlying value of its Shares.

- **European Investments Risk.** The Fund invests in European securities. The economies and markets of European countries are often closely connected and interdependent, and events in one country in Europe can have an adverse impact on other European countries. Securities of issuers that are located in, or have significant operations in or exposure to, member states of the European Union (the “EU”) are subject to economic and monetary controls that can adversely affect the Fund’s investments. The European financial markets have experienced volatility, economic and financial difficulties, and other adverse trends in recent years. Responses to financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest, and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Political, social or economic disruptions in the region, even in countries in which the Fund is not invested, and adverse changes in the value and exchange rate of the euro and other currencies, may adversely affect the value of investments held by the Fund.
- **Asian Investments Risk.** The Fund invests in Asian securities. Investments in securities of issuers in Asia-Pacific countries involve risks that are specific to the Asia-Pacific region, including certain legal, regulatory, political and economic risks. Certain Asia-Pacific countries have experienced expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, confiscatory taxation, political instability, armed conflict and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic, socio-economic and/or political unrest. Some economies in this region are dependent on a range of commodities, and are strongly affected by international commodity prices and particularly vulnerable to price changes for these products.
- **United Kingdom Investments Risk.** Investments in the United Kingdom (“U.K.”) are subject to risks associated with the U.K.’s economy and uncertainties surrounding the U.K.’s exit from the European Union single market and customs union (“Brexit”). The U.K.’s economic growth, as well as the strength of its currency, the British pound, may be affected by changes in the economic health of its primary trade partners across Europe and the United States. The U.K.’s economy is also heavily dependent on the export of financial services and may be impacted by a slowdown in the financial services sector.
- **Inflation and Deflation Risk.** Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Fund’s shares and any distributions thereon may decline. Inflation rates may change frequently and significantly as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy and changes in economic policies, and the Fund’s investments may not keep pace with inflation, which may result in losses to the Fund’s shareholders. Deflation risk is the risk that the prices of goods and services in the U.S. and many foreign economies may decline over time. Deflation may have an adverse effect on stock prices and the creditworthiness of issuers and may make defaults on debt more likely. If a country’s economy slips into a deflationary pattern, it could last for a prolonged period and be difficult to reverse.
- **Large-Cap Companies Risk.** Securities of companies with certain market capitalizations may perform differently from the equities markets generally. At times, large-cap companies may underperform as compared to small- or mid-capitalization companies, and vice versa. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond to new competitive challenges such as changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors.
- **Micro-Cap, Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Companies Risk.** Securities of companies with micro-, small- and mid-size capitalizations tend to be riskier than securities of companies with large capitalizations. This is because micro-, small- and mid-cap companies typically have smaller product lines and less access to liquidity than large cap companies, and are therefore more sensitive to economic downturns. In addition, growth prospects of micro-, small- and mid-cap companies tend to be less certain than large cap companies, and the dividends paid on micro-, small- and mid-cap stocks are frequently negligible. Moreover, micro-, small- and mid-cap stocks have, on occasion, fluctuated in the opposite direction of large cap stocks or the general stock market. Consequently, securities of micro-, small- and mid-cap companies tend to be more volatile than those of large-cap companies. The market for micro- and small-cap securities may be thinly traded and as a result, greater fluctuations in the price of micro- and small-cap securities may occur. In general, the Adviser’s investment philosophy and selection process favor companies that do not have capital structures that would be considered to be “highly leveraged” for a company in the same field.
- **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 Trustees (the “Board”) of the Trust may determine to liquidate the Fund. Such a liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent that the Fund focuses its investments in the securities of issuers in one or more sectors, the Fund may be subjected, to a greater extent than if its investments were diversified across different sectors, to the risks of volatile economic cycles and/or conditions and developments that may be particular to that sector, such as adverse economic, business, political, environmental, or other developments. The Fund may focus its portfolio investments in the following sector, among others:

- **Financial Services Sector Risk.** The operations and business of financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, the availability and cost of capital funds, and interest rate changes. General market downturns may affect financial services companies adversely.
- **Buyback Strategy Risk.** The Fund’s buyback strategy is based, in part, on the premise that stocks of companies that engage in share buyback purchases are often anticipated to perform well because they typically are a signal that a company’s management believes its shares are undervalued. This positive signal from management may cause the value of such shares to rise. There is no certainty that management of a company undertook a buyback strategy because it believes its stock is undervalued; a company could be using buybacks to increase their price to earnings or other ratios, to alleviate excessive dilution, as a defensive measure, or to cut their own capital expenditures, thereby potentially limiting future growth.

Performance Information

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not have a full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. Performance information will be available in the Prospectus once the Fund has at least one calendar year of performance. The Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future and does not guarantee future results. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.tweedyetfs.com.

Management

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Tweedy, Browne Company LLC serves as investment adviser to the Fund. Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund and is responsible for certain activities, including the trading of portfolio securities.

Investment Committee and Portfolio Managers

The Adviser’s management committee (the “Management Committee”) consists of Roger de Bree, Jay Hill, Thomas Shrager, John Spears, Jason Minard, and Robert Wyckoff, each of whom is a Managing Director. The Management Committee has overall responsibility for the conduct of the Adviser’s affairs. Roger de Bree, Jay Hill, Thomas Shrager, John Spears, Robert Wyckoff, Andrew Ewert, and Frank Hawrylak (each of whom is a Managing Director), act as the Adviser’s investment committee (the “Investment Committee”) and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio (each a “Portfolio Manager”). Mr. Spears has served on the Management Committee and Investment Committee since 1993. Mr. Shrager has served on the Investment Committee since 2003 and the Management Committee since 2008. Mr. Wyckoff has served on the Investment Committee since 2007 and the Management Committee since 2008. Mr. Hill has served on the Investment Committee since August 2013 and the Management Committee since January 2021. Mr. de Bree has been a member of the Investment Committee since August 2013 and the Management Committee since June 2024. Messrs. Hawrylak and Ewert have served on the Investment Committee since December 2014 and July 2022, respectively. Mr. Minard became a member of the Management Committee in June 2024, and is not a member of the firm’s Investment Committee.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares are 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”). Information on the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is provided at the Fund’s website at www.tweedyetfs.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. Creation Units generally consist of 10,000 Shares, though this may change from time to time. 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 in an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Investment Objective

Each Fund's investment objective is long-term capital growth. Each Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of The RBB Fund Trust (the "Trust") without shareholder approval. Shareholders will, however, receive 60 days' prior written notice of any changes. Any such changes may result in a Fund having an investment objective different from the objective that the shareholder considered appropriate at the time of investment in the Fund.

Policy Regarding Fund Names

Each Fund has adopted a policy of investing at least 80% of its net assets in the type of securities stated in the section entitled "Summary Section – Principal Investment Strategies." The term "net assets" means a Fund's net assets, including any borrowings for investment purposes, consistent with SEC requirements. Investments and certain derivative instruments that provide exposure to the type of securities suggested by a Fund's name may be used to satisfy a Fund's 80% investment policy. A Fund's "80%" policy is non-fundamental and can be changed without shareholder approval. However, Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days written notice prior to any such change.

Additional Principal Risk Information

The value of a 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 a Fund, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

An investment in each Fund is subject to the following principal risks.

- **Active Management Risk.** The Adviser actively manages each Fund's investments. Consequently, a Fund is subject to the risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses employed by the Adviser may not produce the desired results. This could cause a Fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives. Additionally, legislative, regulatory or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser in connection with managing a Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment goal.
- **Value Investing Risk.** Investments in a fund which purchases value-oriented stocks as its guiding principle involve special risks. Each Fund offers investors the opportunity to invest in a diversified portfolio of securities whose market prices may be well below the stocks' intrinsic values at time of purchase.

The Adviser may be wrong in its assessment of a company's value, and the stocks owned by a Fund may not reach what the Adviser believes are their true or intrinsic values. The market may not favor value-oriented stocks and may not favor equities at all, which may cause the Fund's relative performance to suffer. There may be periods during which a Fund is unable to find securities that meet its value investment criteria. If a Fund is selling investments or experiencing net subscriptions during those periods, a Fund could have a significant cash position, which could adversely impact the Fund's performance under certain market conditions and could make it more difficult for a Fund to achieve its investment objective.

- **Equity Security Risk.** The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of changes in the broad market or changes in a company's financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries selected for a Fund or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions. Equity securities are subject to "stock market risk" meaning that stock prices in general (or in particular, the types of securities in which the Fund invests) may decline over short or extended periods of time. When the value of a Fund's securities goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including: expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic, and banking crises.

- **Common Stock Risk.** Common stocks in which a Fund may invest are subject to market, economic and business risks that will cause their price to fluctuate over time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of a Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility. An investment in the Fund may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of these fluctuations. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds and preferred stock take precedence over the claims of those who own common stock.

- **Company and Market Risk.** The common stock of a company may not perform as well as expected, and may decrease in value, because of factors related to the company. Among these factors are adverse developments regarding the company’s business or management decisions, changes in the industry in which the company is engaged, and a reduction in the demand for a company’s products or services. In this regard, there is a risk that the judgments of the Adviser about the value and appreciation potential of particular securities will be incorrect. In addition, if a company becomes insolvent, owners of the company’s common stock will have the lowest priority among owners of that company’s different classes of securities as to the distribution of the company’s assets.

General market and economic factors may adversely affect securities markets generally, which could adversely affect the value of the Funds’ investments in common stocks. In addition, the rights of holders of common stock are subordinate to the rights of preferred shares and debt holders.

Each Fund’s NAV and investment return will fluctuate based upon changes in the value of its investments. There is no assurance that a Fund will realize its investment objective, and an investment in a Fund is not, by itself, a complete or balanced investment program. You could lose money on your investment in a Fund, or a Fund 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 events such as war, military conflict, acts of terrorism, social unrest, natural disasters, recessions, inflation, threatened or actual imposition of tariffs, rapid interest rate changes, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats, 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’ investments may be negatively affected by events impacting a country or region, regardless of whether the Fund invests in issuers located in or with significant exposure to such country or region.

Recently, the United States has enacted or proposed to enact significant new tariffs, and various federal agencies have been directed to further evaluate key aspects of U.S. trade policy, which could potentially lead to significant changes to current policies, treaties, and tariffs. There continues to exist significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the U.S. and other countries with respect to such trade policies, treaties and tariffs. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, may have a material adverse effect on global trade, in particular, trade between the impacted nations and the U.S.; global financial markets’ stability; and global economic conditions. These events could, in turn, adversely affect a Fund’s performance.

- **Strategy Risk.** The Adviser’s value strategy for managing each Fund relies on a largely quantitative, decision-rule based investment process that, among other things described above under “**Principal Investment Strategies**,” takes into account observed data regarding purchases in the market by a company and/or its insiders. The Adviser’s quantitative and decision-rule based approach for this strategy is based on the Adviser’s own proprietary research. There is no guarantee that the equity securities a Fund purchases, or the price at which they are purchased, will represent a discount to such securities’ intrinsic value, or that the Adviser’s view of such securities’ intrinsic value will ever be realized. The nature of the value strategy that the Adviser implements for a Fund relies more on observed market data and observed behavior by market participants, than traditional in-depth fundamental value analysis of a company. This aspect of a Fund’s strategy may exacerbate the risk that securities a Fund purchases will turn out not to be undervalued or will not realize the Adviser’s view of such securities’ intrinsic value, all of which could result in you losing money on your investment in a Fund. Moreover, the publicly available data set of company or insider equity security purchases in the market may be incomplete, under-inclusive, or not timely, and these limitations may result in a Fund underperforming, losing money, or not performing to its full potential. The Adviser’s research and development of a Fund’s strategy is based on past performance and historical publicly available purchasing data, and there is no guarantee that past performance or trends will lead to positive future results.
- **Quantitative Investing Risk.** The Adviser may use quantitative models, algorithms, methods or other similar techniques (“Quantitative Tools”) in managing a Fund, including to generate investment ideas, identify investment opportunities or as a component of its overall portfolio construction processes and investment selection or screening criteria. Quantitative Tools may also be used in connection with risk management and hedging processes. The value of securities selected using Quantitative Tools can react differently to issuer, political, market and economic developments than the market as a whole or securities selected using only fundamental or other similar means of analysis. The factors used in Quantitative Tools and the weight placed on those factors may not be predictive of a security’s value or a successful weighting. In addition, factors that affect a security’s

value can change over time and these changes may not be reflected in the Quantitative Tools. Thus, a Fund is subject to the risk that any Quantitative Tools used will not be successful in, among other things, forecasting movements in industries, sectors or companies and/or in determining the size, direction and/or weighting of investment positions.

- **Currency Hedging Risk.** A Fund’s practice of hedging exposure to foreign currencies, where practicable, tends to make the Fund underperform a similar unhedged portfolio when the dollar is losing value against the local currencies in which a Fund’s and the portfolio’s investments are denominated. Conversely, this practice tends to make the Fund outperform a similar unhedged portfolio when the dollar is gaining in value against the local currencies in which the Funds’ and the portfolio’s investments are denominated. Because the Funds’ currency hedging techniques involve the use of derivative instruments such as forward currency contracts, each Fund is also subject to the risk of possible default by the other party to those instruments. The use of currency hedging techniques may impose costs on the Funds. As a result of practical considerations, fluctuations in a security’s prices, and fluctuations in currencies, a Fund’s hedges are generally expected to approximate, but will generally not equal, the Funds’ foreign currency exposure.

A forward currency contract involves a privately negotiated obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. In a non-deliverable forward currency contract, the parties net their respective obligations based on the notional amount of the contract and the Fund will either pay or receive such net amount depending on the movement of the U.S. dollar relative to hedged currency.

- **Cyber Security Risk.** With the increased use of technologies such as the internet to conduct business, each Fund is susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber-attacks 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 and other service providers (including, but not limited to, the Funds’ accountant, custodian, Transfer Agent and administrator), and the issuers of securities in which a Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with a Fund’s ability to calculate its 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. 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 and issuers in which the Funds invest. Each Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

- **Depository Receipts Risk.** Each Fund may purchase depository receipts, including ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, IDRs, and NVDRs to facilitate its investments in foreign securities. By investing in ADRs rather than investing directly in the securities of foreign issuers, the Funds can avoid currency risks during the settlement period for purchase and sales.

However, ADRs do not eliminate all the risk inherent in investing in the securities of foreign issuers. The information available for ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, IDRs, and NVDRs is subject to the accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards of the market or exchange on which they are traded, and those standards may be more uniform and more exacting than those to which many foreign issuers may be subject.

Depository receipts may be issued in a sponsored program, in which an issuer has made arrangements to have its securities traded in the form of depository receipts, or in an unsponsored program, in which the issuer may not be directly involved. The holders of depository receipts that are unsponsored generally bear various costs associated with the facilities, while a larger portion of the costs associated with sponsored depository receipts are typically borne by the foreign issuers.

The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited securities or to pass through the voting rights to facility holders with respect to the deposited securities. Available information concerning the issuers may not be as current for unsponsored depository receipts and the prices of unsponsored depository receipts may be more volatile than would be the case if the receipts were sponsored by the issuers.

- **Preferred Stock Risk.** Preferred stocks are usually entitled to rights on liquidation that are senior to those of common stocks. For these reasons, preferred stocks generally entail less risk than common stocks. Preferred stocks may pay cumulative dividends. Because the dividend rate is pre-established, and because preferred stocks are senior to common stocks, preferred stocks tend to have less possibility of capital appreciation. There are also other special risks associated with investing in preferred stocks,

including deferral of distributions, subordination to securities senior in the issuer's capital structure, limited voting rights, and special redemption rights that may be exercised by the issuer. Preferred stock may be less liquid than many other types of securities, such as common stock.

- **Derivatives Risk.** Each Fund may, but need not, use derivative contracts to seek to hedge against the possible adverse impact of changes in currency exchange rates in the market value of its securities or securities to be purchased. Examples of derivative contracts include: futures and options on currencies; forward foreign currency contracts; and currency swaps. A derivative contract will obligate or entitle a Fund to deliver or receive an asset or cash payment that is based on the change in value of one or more securities, currencies or indices. Even a small investment in derivative contracts can have a big impact on a Fund's currency exposure. Therefore, using derivatives can disproportionately increase losses and reduce opportunities for gains when currency rates are changing. A Fund may not fully benefit from or may lose money on derivatives if changes in their value do not correspond accurately to changes in the value of the Fund's holdings. The other parties to certain derivative contracts present the same types of default risk as issuers of fixed income securities in that the counterparty may default on its payment obligations or become insolvent. Derivatives can also make a Fund less liquid and harder to value, especially in declining markets.

Under Rule 18f-4, "Derivatives Transactions" include the following: (i) any swap, security-based swap (including a contract for differences), futures contract, forward contract, option (excluding purchased options), any combination of the foregoing, or any similar instrument, under which a Fund is or may be required to make any payment or delivery of cash or other assets during the life of the instrument or at maturity or early termination, whether as margin or settlement payment or otherwise; (ii) any short sale borrowing; (iii) reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions, if a Fund elects to treat these transactions as Derivatives Transactions under Rule 18f-4; and (iv) when-issued or forward-settling securities (e.g., firm and standby commitments, including to-be-announced ("TBA") commitments, and dollar rolls) and non-standard settlement cycle securities, unless a Fund intends to physically settle the transaction and the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date.

Unless a Fund is relying on the Limited Derivatives User Exception (as defined below), the Fund must comply with Rule 18f-4 with respect to its Derivatives Transactions. Rule 18f-4, among other things, requires the Fund to (i) appoint a Derivatives Risk Manager, (ii) maintain a Derivatives Risk Management Program designed to identify, assess, and reasonably manage the risks associated with Derivatives Transactions; (iii) comply with certain value-at-risk (VaR)-based leverage limits (VaR is an estimate of an instrument's or portfolio's potential losses over a given time horizon and at a specified confidence level); and (iv) comply with certain Board reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Rule 18f-4 provides an exception from the requirements to appoint a Derivatives Risk Manager, adopt a Derivatives Risk Management Program, comply with certain VaR-based leverage limits, and comply with certain Board oversight and reporting requirements if the Funds' "derivatives exposure" (as defined in Rule 18f-4) is limited to 10% of its net assets (as calculated in accordance with Rule 18f-4) and the Fund adopts and implements written policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage its derivatives risks (the "Limited Derivatives User Exception"). Each Fund expects to qualify for the Limited Derivatives User Exception under Rule 18f-4.

The requirements of Rule 18f-4 may limit a Fund's ability to engage in Derivatives Transactions as part of its investment strategies. These requirements may also increase the cost of the Funds' investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect the value of a Fund's investments and/or the performance of the Fund.

- **Forward Foreign Currency Contracts.** Each Fund is authorized to enter into forward foreign currency contracts. These contracts represent agreements to exchange an amount of currency at an agreed-upon future date and rate. The rate can be higher or lower than the spot rate between the currencies that are the subject of the contract. A forward contract generally has no deposit requirement, and such transactions do not involve commissions. By entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale of the amount of foreign currency invested in an equity or fixed-income security of a foreign issuer (a "foreign security"), the Fund can hedge against possible variations in the value of the dollar versus the subject currency either between the date the foreign security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment is made or received ("transaction hedging"), or during the time the Fund holds the foreign security ("position hedging"). Hedging against a decline in the value of a currency through the use of forward contracts does not eliminate fluctuations in the prices of securities or prevent losses if the prices of securities decline. Hedging transactions precludes the opportunity for gain if the value of the hedged currency should rise. The Funds will not speculate in forward currency contracts. Forward contracts will not be used in all cases and, in any event, cannot completely protect the Funds against all changes in the values of foreign securities resulting from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Each Fund invests in the securities of foreign companies, including companies located in both developed and emerging market countries. A Fund's investments in foreign companies may be made through the purchase of depositary receipts that represent indirect interests in the securities of foreign companies. Investing in securities of foreign companies involves risks generally not associated with investments in the securities of U.S. companies. These risks may relate to those associated with fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, more or less foreign government regulation; less public

information; less stringent investor protections; less stringent accounting, corporate governance, financial reporting and disclosure standards; and less economic, political and social stability in the countries in which the Fund invests. Securities of foreign issuers generally trade and thus may be purchased and sold by the Fund in foreign markets. The principal risks generally associated with foreign investing include the following: Country risk arises from political, social, economic, and other conditions that are unique to a particular country or region. These conditions may relate to the existence of less publicly available information, inferior regulatory oversight (for example, less demanding accounting, auditing, corporate governance, investor relations, and financial reporting standards), the possibility of government-imposed restrictions, and even the nationalization of assets. The liquidity of foreign investments may be more limited than for comparable U.S. investments. Therefore, at times, it may be difficult to sell foreign securities at favorable prices. Foreign securities in which the Fund invests may be traded in markets that close before the time that the Fund calculates its NAV. Furthermore, certain foreign securities in which a Fund invests may be listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not calculate its NAV. As a result, the value of a Fund's holdings may change on days when shareholders are not able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares.

Recently, various countries have seen significant internal conflicts and in some cases, civil wars may have had an adverse impact on the securities markets of the countries concerned. In addition, the occurrence of new disturbances due to acts of war or terrorism or other political developments cannot be excluded. Nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage, political changes, government regulation, political, regulatory or social instability or uncertainty or diplomatic developments, including the imposition of sanctions or other similar measures, could adversely affect the a Fund's investments.

Recent examples of the above include conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict in Europe and in the Middle East. The extent, duration and impact of these conflicts, related sanctions and retaliatory actions are difficult to ascertain, but could be significant and have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities and commodities. These impacts could negatively affect the Funds' investments in securities and instruments that are economically tied to the applicable region and include (but are not limited to) declines in value and reductions in liquidity. In addition, to the extent new sanctions are imposed or previously relaxed sanctions are reimposed (including with respect to countries undergoing transformation), complying with such restrictions may prevent the Funds from pursuing certain investments, cause delays or other impediments with respect to consummating such investments or divestments, require divestment or freezing of investments on unfavorable terms, render divestment of underperforming investments impracticable, negatively impact the Funds' ability to achieve its investment objectives, prevent the Funds from receiving payments otherwise due, increase diligence and other similar costs to the Funds, render valuation of affected investments challenging, or require the Funds to consummate an investment on terms that are less advantageous than would be the case absent such restrictions. Any of these outcomes could adversely affect the Funds' performance with respect to such investments, and thus the Funds' performance as a whole.

The current presidential administration has called for and is seeking to quickly enact significant changes to U.S. fiscal, tax, trade, healthcare, immigration, foreign, and government regulatory policy. Significant uncertainty exists with respect to legislation, regulation and government policy at the federal level, as well as the state and local levels. Recent events have created a climate of heightened uncertainty and introduced new and difficult-to-quantify macroeconomic and political risks with potentially far-reaching implications. There has been a corresponding meaningful increase in the uncertainty surrounding interest rates, inflation, foreign exchange rates, trade volumes and fiscal and monetary policy. To the extent the U.S. Congress or the current presidential administration implements changes to U.S. policy, those changes may impact, among other things, the U.S. and global economy, international trade and relations, unemployment, immigration, corporate taxes, healthcare, the U.S. regulatory environment, inflation and other areas. Although the Fund cannot predict the impact, if any, of these changes to the Fund's business, they could adversely affect the Fund's business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows. Until the Fund knows what policy changes are made and how those changes impact the Fund's business and the business of the Fund's competitors over the long term, the Fund will not know if, overall, the Fund will benefit from them or be negatively affected by them.

Additionally, climate change poses long-term threats to physical and biological systems. Potential hazards and risks related to climate change for a State or municipality include, among other things, wildfires, rising sea levels, more severe coastal flooding and erosion hazards, and more intense storms. Storms in recent years have demonstrated vulnerabilities in a State's or municipality's infrastructure to extreme weather events. Climate change risks, if they materialize, can adversely impact a State's or municipality's financial plan in current or future years. In addition, economists and others have expressed increasing concern about the potential effects of global climate change on property and security values. A rise in sea levels, an increase in powerful windstorms and/or a climate-driven increase in sea levels or flooding could cause coastal properties to lose value or become unmarketable altogether. Economists warn that, unlike previous declines in the real estate market, properties in affected coastal zones may not ever recover their value. Large wildfires driven by high winds and prolonged drought may devastate businesses and entire communities and may be very costly to any business found to be responsible for the fire. Regulatory changes and divestment movements tied to concerns about climate change could adversely affect the value of certain land and the viability

of industries whose activities or products are seen as accelerating climate change. The Funds cannot predict the effects of or likelihood of such events on the U.S. and world economies. The Funds could be materially impacted by such events which may, in turn, negatively affect the value and performance the Funds.

Advancements in technology may also adversely impact markets and the overall performance of the Funds. For instance, the economy may be significantly impacted by the advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence. As the use of technology grows, liquidity and market movements may be affected. As artificial intelligence is used more widely, the profitability and growth of Fund holdings may be impacted, which could significantly impact the overall performance of the Funds.

- **Emerging Markets Risk.** Investing in emerging market countries involves risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in more developed foreign markets. In many less developed markets, there is less governmental supervision and regulation of business and industry practices, stock exchanges, brokers, and listed companies than there is in more developed markets. The securities markets of certain countries in which a Fund may invest may also be smaller, less liquid, and subject to greater price volatility than those of more developed markets. In the event of a default on an investment in a foreign debt obligation, it may be more difficult for the Fund to obtain or to enforce a judgment against the issuer of that security. Each Fund may also be subject to emerging markets risk to the extent that it invests in companies that are not domiciled in an emerging market but have customers, products, or transactions associated with emerging markets.

In addition, emerging markets countries may have more or less government regulation and generally do not impose as extensive and frequent accounting, auditing, financial and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries. As a result, there could be less information available about issuers in emerging and frontier market countries, which could negatively affect the Adviser's ability to evaluate local companies or their potential impact on a Fund's performance. Further, investments in securities of issuers located in certain emerging countries involve the risk of loss resulting from problems in share registration, settlement or custody, substantial economic, political and social disruptions and the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions). The legal remedies for investors in emerging and frontier markets may be more limited than the remedies available in the U.S., and the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) to bring actions against bad actors may be limited.

There are special risks associated with investments in China and Taiwan, which are generally considered emerging market countries. The Chinese government has implemented significant economic reforms in order to liberalize trade policy, promote foreign investment in the economy, reduce government control of the economy and develop market mechanisms. But there can be no assurance that these reforms will continue or that they will be effective. Despite reforms and privatizations of companies in certain sectors, the Chinese government still exercises substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector and may own or control many companies. The Chinese government continues to maintain a major role in economic policy making and investing in China involves risks of losses due to expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property, and the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and on repatriation of capital invested.

A reduction in spending on Chinese products and services or the institution of additional tariffs or other trade barriers, including as a result of heightened trade tensions between China and the United States may also have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. In addition, investments in Taiwan could be adversely affected by its political and economic relationship with China. Certain securities issued by companies located or operating in China, such as China A-shares, are also subject to trading restrictions, quota limitations and less market liquidity, which could pose risks to the Funds.

- **Foreign Custody Risk.** Each Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Funds' custodian (each a "Foreign Custodian"). Some Foreign Custodians may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. In some countries, Foreign Custodians may be subject to little or no regulatory oversight over or independent evaluation of their operations. Further, the laws of certain countries may place limitations on a Fund's ability to recover its assets if a Foreign Custodian enters bankruptcy. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. Custody services in emerging market countries are very often undeveloped and may be considerably less well-regulated than in more developed countries, and thus may not afford the same level of investor protection as would apply in developed countries.

- **ETF Risk.** Each Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, a Fund is exposed to the following risks:

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* Only an AP may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with a Fund. A 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, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business

activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions. 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 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 Shares.

- *Secondary Market Trading Risk.* Although the Funds' Shares are 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 the Funds' underlying holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Funds' 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 a Fund 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 Funds' 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, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. The market price of Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid/ask" spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade Shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid/ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Adviser believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities.
- *Closure of Underlying Securities Market.* To the extent that all or a portion of a Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market in which the Funds' Shares are listed and trading in that market is open, there may be changes between the last quote from the closed foreign market and the value of such security during the Funds' domestic trading day. In turn, this could lead to differences between the market price of the Funds' Shares and the underlying value of its Shares.
- **European Investments Risk.** Each Fund may invest in European securities. The economies and markets of European countries are often closely connected and interdependent, and events in one country in Europe can have an adverse impact on other European countries. Securities of issuers that are located in, or have significant operations in or exposure to, member states of the European Union (the "EU") are subject to economic and monetary controls that can adversely affect the Funds' investments. The European financial markets have experienced volatility, economic and financial difficulties, and other adverse trends in recent years. Responses to financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest, and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Political, social or economic disruptions in the region, even in countries in which the Fund is not invested, and adverse changes in the value and exchange rate of the euro and other currencies, may adversely affect the value of investments held by a Fund.

If one or more other countries were to withdraw from the EU, or if any country were to abandon the euro, those actions would likely cause additional market disruption globally and introduce new legal and regulatory uncertainties. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, could be significant and far-reaching. To the extent that a Fund has exposure to European markets or to transactions tied to the value of the euro, these events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments.

- **Asian Investments Risk.** Each Fund may invest in Asian securities. Investments in securities of issuers in Asia-Pacific countries involve risks that are specific to the Asia-Pacific region, including certain legal, regulatory, political and economic risks. Certain Asia-Pacific countries have experienced expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, confiscatory taxation, political instability, armed conflict and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic, socio-economic and/or political unrest. Some economies in this region are dependent on a range of commodities, and are strongly affected by international commodity prices and particularly

vulnerable to price changes for these products. Another risk common to most such countries is that the economy is heavily export oriented and, accordingly, is dependent upon international trade. The existence of overburdened infrastructure and obsolete financial systems also presents risks in certain countries, as do environmental problems. In addition, many Asia-Pacific countries are subject to social and labor risks associated with demands for improved political, economic and social conditions.

- **United Kingdom Investments Risk.** Investments in the United Kingdom (“U.K.”) are subject to risks associated with the U.K.’s economy and uncertainties surrounding the U.K.’s exit from the European Union single market and customs union (“Brexit”). The U.K.’s economic growth, as well as the strength of its currency, the British pound, may be affected by changes in the economic health of its primary trade partners across Europe and the United States. The U.K.’s economy is also heavily dependent on the export of financial services and may be impacted by a slowdown in the financial services sector. Brexit has also led to legal uncertainty and could lead to politically divergent national laws and regulations as a new relationship between the U.K. and European Union is defined and the U.K. determines which European Union laws to replace or replicate.
- **Inflation and Deflation Risk.** Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of a Fund’s shares and any distributions thereon may decline. Inflation rates may change frequently and significantly as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy and changes in economic policies, and the Funds’ investments may not keep pace with inflation, which may result in losses to a Fund’s shareholders. While inflation and/or a more normalized interest rate environment relative to the past decade may create more opportunities for a value focused investment strategy, there can be no guarantee or certainty that any such opportunities will be captured or will be realized. Deflation risk is the risk that the prices of goods and services in the U.S. and many foreign economies may decline over time. Deflation may have an adverse effect on stock prices and the creditworthiness of issuers and may make defaults on debt more likely. If a country’s economy slips into a deflationary pattern, it could last for a prolonged period and be difficult to reverse.
- **Large-Cap Companies Risk.** Securities of companies with certain market capitalizations may perform differently from the equities markets generally. At times, large-cap companies may underperform as compared to small- or mid-capitalization companies, and vice versa. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond to new competitive challenges such as changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors.
- **Micro-Cap, Small- and Mid-Cap Companies Risk.** Each Fund may invest in micro-, small- and mid-cap companies. Micro-, small- and mid-cap companies may be less well established and may have a more highly leveraged capital structure, less liquidity, a smaller investor base, limited product lines, greater dependence on a few customers or a few key personnel and similar factors that can make their business and stock market performance susceptible to greater fluctuation and volatility. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies. Smaller-capitalization companies also may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, government regulation, borrowing costs and earnings. As a result, the purchase or sale of more than a limited number of shares of a small and medium company may affect its market price. A Fund may need a considerable amount of time to purchase or sell its positions in these securities. In addition, smaller or medium company stocks may not be well known to the investing public. These risks are more pronounced for micro-cap companies. In general, the Adviser’s investment philosophy and selection process favor companies that do not have capital structures that would be considered to be “highly leveraged” for a company in the same field.
- **New Fund Risk.** Each Fund is a recently organized management investment company and has a limited operating history. There is a risk that a Fund will not grow or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board may determine to liquidate the Fund. Such a liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact a Fund’s 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 a Fund 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.
- **Buyback Strategy Risk.** Each Fund’s buyback strategy is based, in part, on the premise that stocks of companies that engage in share buyback purchases are often anticipated to perform well because they typically are a signal that a company’s management believes its shares are undervalued. This positive signal from management may cause the value of such shares to rise. There is no certainty that management of a company undertook a buyback strategy because it believes its stock is undervalued; a company could be using buybacks to increase their price to earnings or other ratios, to alleviate excessive dilution, as a defensive measure, or to cut their own capital expenditures, thereby potentially limiting future growth.

- **Sector Risk.** To the extent a Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. A Fund may focus its portfolio investments in the following sector, among others:
 - *Financial Services Sector Risk.* Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge. The profitability of financial services companies is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or as a result of increased competition. During a general market downturn, numerous financial services companies may experience substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, take action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or even cease operations. These actions may cause the securities of a financial services company to experience dramatic declines in value. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers and financial losses associated with investment activities can negatively impact the sector.

This section provides additional information regarding certain non-principal risks of investing in a Fund. The risk listed below could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance and trading prices.

- **Artificial Intelligence.** Advancements in technology may also adversely impact markets and the overall performance of a Fund. For instance, the economy may be significantly impacted by the advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence. As the use of technology grows, liquidity and market movements may be affected. As artificial intelligence is used more widely, the profitability and growth of Fund holdings may be impacted, which could significantly impact the overall performance of the Funds.
- **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 a Fund's 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 Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell 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 Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if 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 Shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- **Illiquid Investments Risk.** Each Fund invests primarily in publicly traded securities and does not generally purchase securities that have legal or contractual restrictions on resale or that are illiquid. However, total return swaps entered into by a Fund may be illiquid. In addition, liquid securities purchased by a Fund may become illiquid because of issuer-specific events or changes in market conditions. Illiquid investments are subject to the risk that the Fund will not be able to sell the investments when desired or at favorable prices. A Fund will not purchase an illiquid investment if, as a result, more than 15% of the value of a Fund's net assets would be so invested.
- **Legal and Regulatory Change Risk.** The regulatory environment for investment companies is evolving, and changes in regulation may adversely affect the value of a Fund's investments and its 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.
- **Over-the-Counter Investments Risk.** Investments purchased over-the-counter ("OTC") can involve greater risks than securities traded on recognized stock exchanges. Securities traded in OTC markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by a Fund in OTC transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. OTC securities are generally securities of smaller or newer companies that may have limited product lines and markets compared to larger companies. Although a Fund intends to enter into transactions only with counterparties which the Fund believes to be creditworthy, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default and that the Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result. Information available on counterparty creditworthiness may be incomplete or outdated, thus reducing the ability to anticipate counterparty defaults.
- **Valuation Risk.** Some portfolio holdings may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur more often in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to

greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. Technological issues or other service disruption issues involving third-party service providers may cause the Fund to value its investments incorrectly. In addition, there is no assurance that a Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund at that time.

- **RIC Compliance Risk.** Each 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”). 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 the Fund fails to qualify for the special federal income tax treatment afforded to RICs, all of the 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, the Fund could incur significant Fund-level taxes and could be forced to dispose of certain assets.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Each Fund’s entire portfolio holdings are publicly disseminated each day the Fund is open for business through the Fund’s website located at www.tweedyetfs.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 each Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of a Fund’s portfolio securities is available in the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

The Board is responsible for supervising the operations and affairs of the Funds.

Investment Adviser

The Adviser is a successor to Tweedy & Co., which was founded in 1920. The Adviser has been registered as an investment adviser since 1975 and is located at One Station Place, Stamford, CT 06902. As of September 30, 2025, the Adviser had approximately \$7.2 billion in assets under management.

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 the investment advisory agreement between the Trust and the Adviser (the “Advisory Agreement”). Under the terms of the Advisory Agreement, each Fund pays a unitary management fees that is computed and paid monthly of 0.80% of such Fund’s average daily net assets. From the unitary management fees, the Adviser pays most of the expenses of each Fund, 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.

A discussion regarding the Board’s approval of the Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Trust on behalf of the Tweedy, Browne Insider + Value ETF, including the factors the Board considered with respect to its approval, and the Sub-Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser, is available in the Fund’s annual financial statements on Form N-CSR dated August 31, 2025.

A discussion regarding the Board’s approval of the Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Trust on behalf of the Tweedy, Browne International Insider + Value ETF, including the factors the Board considered with respect to its approval, and the Sub-Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser, will be available in the Fund’s semi-annual financial statements on Form N-CSR dated February 28, 2026.

The Adviser’s Investment Management Team and Portfolio Managers

The Adviser’s Management Committee, which consists of Jay Hill, Thomas Shrager, John Spears, Robert Wyckoff, Roger de Bree, and Jason Minard, each of whom is a Managing Director, has overall responsibility for the conduct of the Adviser’s affairs. The members of the Adviser’s Investment Committee, which consists of Jay Hill, Thomas Shrager, John Spears, Robert Wyckoff, Roger de Bree, Andrew Ewert, and Frank H. Hawrylak, are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund’s portfolio (each, a “Portfolio Manager”). Purchase and sale decisions for each Fund are made by a consensus of the available members of the Investment Committee.

The following is a brief biography of the Portfolio Managers, including positions held by each for the past five years:

John D. Spears has been with Tweedy, Browne since 1974 and is a Managing Director. He is also a member of the firm's Investment and Management Committees, and Vice President of Tweedy, Browne Fund Inc. Additionally, he is a member of the Board of Managers of Haverford College. Previously, he had been in the investment business with Berger, Kent Associates; Davic Associates; and Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes & Co. Mr. Spears studied at the Babson Institute of Business Administration, Drexel Institute of Technology and the University of Pennsylvania – The Wharton School.

Thomas H. Shrager has been with Tweedy, Browne since 1989. He is a member of the firm's Investment and Management Committees, and is the President and a Director of Tweedy, Browne Fund Inc., and a member of the Board of Directors of Tweedy, Browne Value Funds, domiciled in Luxembourg. Previously he had worked in mergers and acquisitions at Bear Stearns, and as a consultant for Arthur D. Little. He received a B.A. and a Masters in International Affairs from Columbia University.

Robert Q. Wyckoff, Jr. has been with Tweedy, Browne since 1991 and is a Managing Director. He is also a member of the firm's Investment and Management Committees, and is Chairman of the Board and Vice President of Tweedy, Browne Fund Inc., and a member of the Board of Directors of Tweedy, Browne Value Funds, domiciled in Luxembourg. Prior to joining the Adviser, he held positions with Bessemer Trust, C.J. Lawrence, J&W Seligman, and Stillrock Management. He received a B.A. from Washington & Lee University and a J.D. from the University of Florida School of Law.

Roger R. de Bree has been with Tweedy, Browne since 2000. He is a Managing Director and a member of the Firm's Management Committee and Investment Committee, as well as Treasurer of Tweedy, Browne Fund Inc. In 2011, he became an equity stakeholder in the Firm and a Managing Director in 2020. Roger was added to the Firm's Management Committee in June of 2024. Before joining Tweedy, Browne, Roger worked at ABN AMRO Bank and MeesPierson Inc. He has an undergraduate degree in business administration from Nijenrode, the Netherlands School of Business in Breukelen, the Netherlands as well as a M.B.A. from IESE, University of Navarre in Barcelona, Spain.

Jay Hill, CFA has been with Tweedy, Browne since 2003. He is a Managing Director and a member of the firm's Investment and Management Committees and has been an equity stakeholder in the firm since 2011. He is a holder of the CFA Institute Certificate in ESG Investing. Prior to joining Tweedy, Browne, Jay held positions with Banc of America Securities LLC, Credit Lyonnais Securities (USA) Inc., and Providence Capital, Inc. Jay received a B.B.A. from Texas Tech University.

Frank H. Hawrylak, CFA has been with Tweedy, Browne since 1986. He is a Managing Director and a member of the firm's Investment Committee. In 2011, he became an equity stakeholder in the firm and a Managing Director in 2020. Prior to joining Tweedy, Browne, Frank worked in the investment department at Royal Insurance. Mr. Hawrylak received a B.S. from the University of Arizona and an M.B.A. from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Andrew Ewert has been associated with the Adviser since 2016. He is a Managing Director of the Adviser and a member of its Investment Committee. Prior to joining the Adviser, he held positions at Equinox Partners, L.P., Ruane, Cunniff & Goldfarb Inc., MTS Health Partners, L.P., and Bear Stearns. Mr. Ewert holds a B.B.A. from Emory University and an M.B.A. from Columbia Business School.

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.

Investment Sub-Adviser

The Trust and the Adviser have received an exemptive order from the SEC with respect to each Fund that permits the Adviser, without shareholder approval and subject to certain conditions, to terminate existing investment sub-advisers or hire new sub-advisers for a Fund, to materially amend the terms of particular agreements with sub-advisers or to continue the employment of existing sub-advisers after events that would otherwise cause an automatic termination of a sub-advisory agreement. This arrangement has been approved by the Board and each Fund's initial shareholder. Consequently, under the exemptive order, the Adviser has the right to hire, terminate and replace sub-advisers when the Board and the Adviser feel that a change would benefit the applicable Fund. The exemptive order will enable each Fund to operate with greater efficiency and without incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approval of sub-advisory agreements.

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC, an Oklahoma limited liability company located at 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 400, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120, serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Funds. The Sub-Adviser is an SEC-registered investment adviser formed in 2018 and is majority owned by Cottonwood ETF Holdings LLC. As of September 30, 2025, the Sub-Adviser had approximately \$19 billion in assets under management.

The Sub-Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Funds, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions or in connection with any rebalancing of a Fund, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. For its services, the Sub-Adviser is entitled to a fee paid by the Adviser (and not the Funds).

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Each Fund issues and redeems its Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from a Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to a 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 Depository Trust Company (“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 listed for trading on the secondary market on an Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

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

Book Entry

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

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. DTC’s participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book entry or “street name” through your brokerage account.

Share Trading Prices on the Exchange

Trading prices of Shares on the Exchange may differ from a Fund’s daily NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares. To provide additional information regarding the indicative value of Shares, the Exchange or a market data vendor disseminates information every 15 seconds through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association, or other widely disseminated means, an updated “intraday indicative value” (“IIV”) for Shares as calculated by an information provider or market data vendor. The Funds are neither involved in nor responsible for any aspect of the calculation or dissemination of the IIVs and makes 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 a Fund’s portfolio because the basket of Deposit Securities does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current Fund portfolio at a particular point in time. The IIV should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of a Funds’ 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 Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Funds, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Funds accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, 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 may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by 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 NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV for a Fund is calculated by dividing the Fund’s net assets by its Shares outstanding.

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

Fair Value Pricing

If market quotations are unavailable or deemed unreliable, securities will be fair valued by the Adviser, as the Funds' valuation designee (the "Valuation Designee"), in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board and under the Board's ultimate supervision. 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. 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.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

Each Fund intends to pay out dividends, if any, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually.

Dividend Reinvestment Service

Brokers may make the DTC book-entry dividend reinvestment service available to their customers who own 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 the 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 the Funds' 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 Shares of a Fund.

Unless your investment in Shares of a Fund 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) the 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 the 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 Funds' net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by a 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.

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

If a Fund were to retain any net capital gain, the 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 the 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 the 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.

Each 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 a Fund.

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 the Fund).

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 Fund generally is treated as a capital gain or loss and as a long-term capital gain or loss if those Shares have been held for more than 12 months or as a 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 the 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 the 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. Each Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided

certain other requirements are met. 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.

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 the Fund on deemed capital gain distributions.

Foreign shareholders will generally not be subject to U.S. tax on gains realized on the sale of Shares of the Fund, 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 a Fund will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular U.S. rates in a manner similar to the income of a U.S. citizen or resident.

Each Fund is 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 to them, including in their country of residence, of an investment in a Fund.

Backup Withholding

Each Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares of the 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 generally 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, if any, 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 will 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 Trust on behalf of each Fund 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 a Fund and if, pursuant to Section 351 of the Code, the Fund would have a basis in the securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. The Trust 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 the 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 will generally 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 will generally be 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 the Fund are acquired (or the AP enters into a contract or option to acquire Shares of the 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.

Each Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. A Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind, 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 advisors 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 a Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares of the Funds. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares of the Fund 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 Funds on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Funds. The Distributor's principal address is 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, Maine 04101.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Adviser, out of its own resources and without additional cost to the Funds or its shareholders, may pay intermediaries, including affiliates of the Adviser, for the sale of 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 a Fund available to their customers generally and in investment programs. The Adviser may also reimburse expenses or make payments from its own resources to intermediaries in consideration of services or other activities the Adviser believes may facilitate investment in the Funds.

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 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 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.tweedyetfs.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 Funds 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 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 Fund 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 such Fund’s 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 Fund enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others the Funds’ investment adviser, who provides services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to, or 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 a Fund. 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.

Shareholder Rights

The Funds’ Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust and any amendments thereto (the “Declaration of Trust”) requires shareholders bringing a derivative action on behalf of a Fund to first make a pre-suit demand and also to collectively hold at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the Trust or at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the series or class to which the demand relates and to undertake to reimburse the Trust for the expense of any counsel or advisors used when considering the merits of the demand in the event that the Board of Trustees determines not to bring such action. Following receipt of the demand, the Trustees must be afforded a reasonable amount of time to investigate and consider the demand. In each case, these requirements do not apply to claims arising under the federal securities laws.

Duties of Trustees

Each Fund’s Declaration of Trust provides that the Fund’s Trustees are subject to the same fiduciary duties to which the directors of a Delaware corporation would be subject if (i) the Trust were a Delaware corporation, (ii) the Fund’s shareholders were shareholders of such Delaware corporation, and (iii) the Trustees were directors of such Delaware corporation, and that such modified duties are instead of any fiduciary duties to which the Trustees would otherwise be subject. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, all actions and omissions of the Trustees are evaluated under the doctrine commonly referred to as the “business judgment rule,” as defined and developed under Delaware law, to the same extent that the same actions or omissions of directors of a Delaware corporation in a substantially similar circumstance would be evaluated under such doctrine. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions of each Fund’s Declaration of Trust and its bylaws, to the extent that they restrict or eliminate the duties (including fiduciary duties) and liabilities relating thereto of a Trustee otherwise applicable under the foregoing standard or otherwise existing at law or in equity, replace such other duties and liabilities of such Trustee. In addition, nothing in each Fund’s Declaration of Trust modifying, restricting or eliminating the duties or liabilities of Trustees shall apply to, or in any way limit, the duties (including state law fiduciary duties of loyalty and care) or liabilities of such persons with respect to matters arising under the federal securities laws.

NO PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS NOT CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS OR IN THE FUNDS’ 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 TRUST OR ITS DISTRIBUTOR. THIS PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFERING BY THE TRUST OR BY THE DISTRIBUTOR IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH SUCH OFFERING MAY NOT LAWFULLY BE MADE.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The table below sets forth certain financial information for the period indicated for the Tweedy Browne Insider + Value ETF only. Total returns in the table represent the rate an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been derived from the Fund's financial statements and has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. This information should be read in conjunction with the Fund's financial statements, which, together with the report of the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, are included in the Fund's annual financial statements on Form N-CSR, which is available upon request.

No financial information is provided for the Tweedy Browne International Insider + Value ETF as it commenced operations after the fiscal year ended August 31, 2025.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Contained below is per share operating performance data for institutional class shares outstanding, total investment return/(loss), ratios to average net assets and other supplemental data for the period. This information has been derived from information provided in the financial statements.

	Period Ended August 31, 2025 ^(a)
PER SHARE DATA:	
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:	
Net investment income ^(b)	0.24
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) from investments ^(c)	1.95
Total from investment operations	<u>2.19</u>
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:	
ETF transaction fees per share	0.01
Net asset value, end of period	<u>\$ 12.20</u>
TOTAL RETURN^(d)	22.00%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:	
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 144,204
Ratio of expenses to average net assets ^(e)	0.80%
Ratio of net investment income/(loss) to average net assets ^(e)	3.16%
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(d)(f)}	7%

(a) Inception date of the Fund was December 26, 2024

(b) Net Investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(c) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the period, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the period.

(d) Non-Annualized for periods less than one year.

(e) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(f) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

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INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISER
Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC
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**ADMINISTRATOR AND
TRANSFER AGENT**
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CUSTODIAN
U.S. Bank, N.A.
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**INDEPENDENT REGISTERED
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DISTRIBUTOR
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190 Middle Street, Suite 301
Portland, Maine 04101

COUNSEL
Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP
One Logan Square, Suite 2000
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-6996

THE RBB FUND TRUST

PRIVACY POLICY

Privacy Information

As required by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission, the Privacy Policy below explains our handling of the information that Tweedy, Browne Company LLC and its employees, its mutual funds and other investment funds (“we,” “our” or “us”) have in our records that is personal and private to you. It reiterates our commitment to keeping that information private.

Information We Collect

In the course of doing business with you, we collect nonpublic information about you from the following sources:

- Information we receive from you on applications or other forms, such as your social security number, personal financial information, occupation, and birth date;
- Information about your transactions with us, our affiliates, or others such as payment history, account balance, assets, and past transactions; and
- Information we collect from you through your account inquiries by mail, e mail, or telephone.

Disclosure of Information to Non Affiliated Third Parties

We do not disclose any nonpublic personal information about our customers or former customers to any non affiliated third parties except with prior consent or as permitted by law. Disclosures permitted by law include information to our service providers, such as transfer agents, custodians, shareholder communications firms, technology consultants, legal and accounting firms, and clearing firms. As a rule, we only provide this information to those entities whose services are necessary for us to properly fulfill our investment services to you. We only share with these service providers the information they need to provide these services and they are required to use this information only to provide the services.

Disclosure of Information to Affiliates

Subject to applicable law, Tweedy, Browne Company LLC, any of its affiliates who serve as distributor for its mutual funds and/or other investment funds, and those mutual funds and other investment funds share information with each other about their customers and former customers and may use this information to market our products and services to you in a manner they are confident does not impinge upon your privacy. In addition, for internal accounting, recordkeeping, and auditing purposes, we may from time to time share limited information relating to your account with our holding company affiliate, which uses the information solely for the above-mentioned purposes. Except as described above, neither we nor our holding company affiliate share any of this information with any other affiliates. In certain states there may be restrictions on the ability of one affiliate to use this information obtained from another affiliate without first offering customers the ability to opt out of such sharing of information. In general, we obtain all of such information directly and accordingly are not subject to these restrictions with respect to our own use of such information.

Security Standards

We maintain physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards to seek to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of your nonpublic personal information in the manner described above.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

Annual/Semiannual Reports

Additional information about the Funds' investments will be included in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. 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. In Form N-CSR, you will find each Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements, once available.

Statement of Additional Information

The SAI dated December 31, 2025 provides more details about the Funds and their 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 semi-annual and annual reports. To obtain a free copy of the SAI, semiannual or annual reports or if you have questions about the Funds:

By Internet

Go to the Funds' website at www.tweedyetfs.com.

By Telephone

Call 1-800-617-0004 or your financial intermediary.

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 <https://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.

Investment Company Act File Number 811-23011

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