Colterpoint Net Lease Real Estate ETF
(NETL)
(formerly, NETLease Corporate Real Estate ETF)

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

June 30, 2026

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

Colterpoint Net Lease Real Estate ETF

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FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Colterpoint Net Lease Real Estate ETF (formerly known as, NETLease Real Estate ETF) (the "Fund") seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Colterpoint Net Lease Real Estate Index (the "Index").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*	
Management Fees	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	**0.60%**

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then continue to hold or redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. 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
$61	$192	$335	$750

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. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2026, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 14% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund uses a "passive management" (or indexing) approach to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index is owned by Colterpoint, LLC (formerly known as, Fundamental Income Strategies, LLC) (the "Index Provider") and measures the performance of the net lease real estate sector of the U.S. equity market. A "net lease" is an arrangement, typically associated with commercial real estate, that requires the tenant to pay all or a portion of the taxes, fees, and maintenance costs for a property in addition to rent.

Colterpoint Net Lease Real Estate Index

The Index is generally composed of the U.S.-listed equity securities of companies that derive at least 85% of their earnings or revenues from real estate operations in the net lease real estate sector ("Eligible Companies"). At the time of each reconstitution of the Index, Eligible Companies with a market capitalization of more than $200 million and average daily traded volume of at least 10,000 shares are included in the Index (the "Index Constituents"). A significant portion of the Index is expected to be composed of real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). The Index may include American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Index includes securities of companies with a diversified customer, tenant, or obligor base (collectively, "Diversified Companies"), and may also include securities of companies with more than half of their revenue being generated from a single customer, tenant, or obligor (collectively, "Non-Diversified Companies").

The real estate companies included in the Index may utilize leverage, and some may be highly leveraged. Additionally, such companies may include significant business operations outside of the United States. As of June 1, 2026, the Index consisted of 22 securities, the three largest of which and their weights were Agree Realty Corporation (8.5%), Realty Income Corporation (8.3%) and NNN REIT, Inc. (8.2%).

The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly as of the close of business on the third Friday of each March, June, September, and December based on data as of the end of the previous month (each, a "Reference Date"). Index Constituents are weighted based on their free-float market capitalization (*i.e.*, market capitalization based on the number of shares available to the public), subject to the following constraints as of the time of each reconstitution of the Index. The sum of all Non-Diversified Companies cannot exceed 12.5% of the total Index weight, and each Non-Diversified Company cannot exceed 3.5% of the total Index weight. Additionally, each of the five largest Diversified Companies in the Index will have their weight capped at 8%, and the remaining Diversified Companies are each capped at 4% of the total Index weight.

If the foregoing limits would be exceeded at the time of a reconstitution of the Index, the excess weight of Diversified Companies is proportionally redistributed to all Diversified Companies with weights below such limits, and the excess weight of Non-Diversified Companies is proportionally redistributed to all Non-Diversified Companies with weights below such limits.

The Fund's Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, will be invested in corporate real estate companies. The foregoing policy may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders. For purposes of the foregoing policy, the Fund defines "corporate real estate companies" to mean companies that (i) earn a majority of their revenue or income from or have a majority of their assets invested in owning or managing real estate properties or (ii) are structured as REITs.

The Fund will generally use a "replication" strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it generally will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as in the Index. However, the Fund may use a "representative sampling" strategy, meaning it may invest in a sample of the securities in the Index whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole, when the Adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund (*e.g.*, when replicating the Index involves practical difficulties or substantial costs, an Index constituent becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable, or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations that apply to the Fund but not to the Index).

The Fund generally may invest in securities or other investments not included in the Index, but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index. For example, the Fund may invest in securities that are not components of the Index to reflect various corporate actions and other changes to the Index (such as reconstitutions, additions, and deletions).

The Fund is expected to concentrate (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its total assets) in securities of the real estate sector to approximately the same extent as the Index. The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Fund".

- **ADR Risk**. ADRs involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and certain additional risks. ADRs listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and ADRs entitle their holders to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). When the Fund invests in ADRs as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the ADRs may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Index, and consequently the Fund, is expected to concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its total assets) in real estate companies. As a result, the value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries. In addition, at times, the real estate industry may be out of favor and underperform other industries or groups of industries.
- **Corporate Real Estate Investment Risk.** The Fund is expected to invest substantially all of its assets in real estate-related companies that invest in properties leased to single tenants primarily on a "triple-net" basis meaning the tenants are responsible for property expenses such as property taxes, insurance and repairs and maintenance. Investments in real

estate companies involve unique risks. Real estate companies, including REITs, may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. Investing in real estate companies entails certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, such as a decrease in value of real estate, as well as the real estate industry in general. Many factors may affect real estate values, including occupancy, the general, regional and local economic conditions, the availability of mortgages, fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates, the amount of new construction in a particular area, laws and regulations affecting real estate (including zoning and tax laws, environmental regulations, and other governmental action, such as the exercise of eminent domain), and the costs of owning, maintaining and improving real estate if the company is responsible for those costs. Real estate companies are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, increased operating expenses, the skill of management, changes in property values and rental rates, overbuilding, losses due to natural disasters, casualty or condemnation, defaults by tenants or borrowers, and self-liquidation. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund's volatility and losses.

Companies in the Net Lease Real Estate sector may be affected by unique factors related to leasing properties to single tenants including dependence on the financial performance of their tenants and lease terms related to rent escalations based on economic measurements. In the event a tenant defaults on its payment obligations under a lease, the company's rental revenue related to the property could be significantly impacted or completely eliminated, which could also result in a reduction in the value of the property. In these instances, the company could experience difficulty or a significant delay in re-leasing or selling the property, and the company would incur property expenses such as property taxes, insurance, repairs and maintenance that were formerly paid by the tenant. Re-leasing the property may also require capital expenditures. The rental revenue of companies in the Net Lease Real Estate sector can also be dependent on lease terms related to rent escalations that are based on factors out of their control such as changes in CPI or the amount of sales from the operations at the companies' properties.

Companies in the Net Lease Real Estate sector also may be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors particularly for vacant properties and properties near the end of their lease terms. Net lease real estate typically involves office, retail, or industrial real estate and consequently may be affected by the risks associated with such real estate sectors. These sectors may be more susceptible to changes in interest rates, business capital expenditures, macroeconomic trends, government regulation, and tax regulation than other real estate sectors.

Industrial real estate may also be concentrated in logistics-related industries, which could expose industrial real estate companies to the risks of a downturn affecting logistics companies and could result in lower demand for vacant properties and give tenants significant negotiating power in the event of tenant default under the lease or at the end of the lease term.

Office real estate companies are particularly subject to changes in financing costs, economic conditions, and for vacant properties or properties subject to leases near the end of their terms, changes in market rental rates, the costs of repairing or renovating space, taxes, insurance and utility expenses. Office real estate companies may have properties concentrated in key geographic markets, and changes to the economic condition of one or more such markets may significantly affect such companies' profitability if the properties are vacant or near the end of their lease terms. Retail companies are particularly subject to changes in international, national, regional, and local economic conditions; tenant bankruptcies; the increasing use of the Internet by retailers and consumers; local real estate conditions; levels of consumer spending, changes in consumer confidence, and fluctuations in seasonal spending; increased operating costs; and perceptions by consumers of the safety, convenience, and attractiveness of retail properties.

Man-made disasters in recent years as well as the potential spread of contagious diseases in locations where office real estate companies own significant properties could cause a decline in rental rates and reduce demand for occupancy. Actual or threatened war, terrorist activity, political unrest, or civil strife, and other geopolitical uncertainty could have a similar effect. Any one or more of these events may reduce the overall demand for office space or limit rental prices, both of which could adversely affect company profits.

- **Equity Market Risk**. The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. 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. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, regional armed conflict, market volatility related to global trade

policy and the imposition of tariffs, the spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues (such as the global pandemic caused by the COVID-19 virus), recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets.

- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares 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.
  - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
  - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, 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.
  - *Trading*. Although Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. There can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **Foreign Securities Risk**. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. These and other factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.
- **Index Provider Risk.** There is no assurance that the Index Provider, or any agents that act on its behalf, will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, maintained, constructed, reconstituted, rebalanced, composed, calculated or disseminated accurately. The Adviser relies upon the Index Provider and its agents to compile, determine, maintain, construct, reconstitute, rebalance, compose, calculate (or arrange for an agent to calculate), and disseminate the Index accurately. Any losses or costs associated with errors made by the Index Provider or its agents generally will be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.
- **International Operations Risk.** Investments in companies with significant business operations outside of the United States may involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. companies. For example, international operations may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations; changes in foreign political and economic environments, regionally, nationally, and locally; challenges of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws, including corporate governance, operations, taxes, and litigation; differing lending practices; differences in cultures; changes in applicable laws and regulations in the United States that affect international operations; changes in applicable laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions; difficulties in managing international operations; and obstacles to the repatriation of earnings and cash. These and other factors can make an investment in the Fund more volatile than other types of investments.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the

Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance. However, the Fund intends to satisfy the diversification requirements for qualifying as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

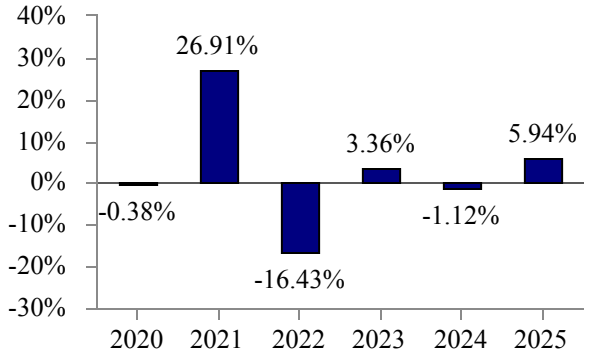
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed, and its Adviser would not sell shares of an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry, or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution or rebalancing of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology.
- **REIT Investment Risk.** Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general, as described under Corporate Real Estate Investment Risk above.

  In addition to these risks, property-owning REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage-based REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, U.S. REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Code, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower's or a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments. In addition, the Fund holds interests in REITs, and it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level).
- **Small and Mid-Sized Company Stock Risk**. Small to mid-sized company stocks have historically been subject to greater investment risk than large company stocks. The prices of small- to mid-sized company stocks tend to be more volatile and less liquid than large company stocks.
- **Tracking Error Risk**. As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and the Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Performance

The following performance information indicates some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund's performance for calendar years ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund's average annual returns for the one year, five year, and since inception periods compare with those of the Index, the S&P 500® Index a broad-based securities market index, and the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Index, an additional index that provides a broad measure of the performance of the real estate market. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.netleaseetf.com.

Calendar Year Total Returns



For the year-to-date period ended March 31, 2026, the Fund's total return was 5.47%.

During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the highest quarterly return was 20.13% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and the lowest quarterly return was -30.65% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020.

Average Annual Total Returns

(For the Periods ended December 31, 2025)

Colterpoint Net Lease Real Estate ETF	**1 Year**	**5 Year**	**Since Inception (3/21/2019)**
Return Before Taxes	5.94%	2.80%	3.77%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	4.63%	1.55%	2.49%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	3.81%	1.79%	2.48%
Colterpoint Net Lease Real Estate TR Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	6.60%	3.43%	4.44%
S&P 500® TR Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	14.42%	15.58%
Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	3.78%	4.90%	4.35%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged accounts. In certain cases, the figure representing "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares" may be higher than the other return figures for the same period. A higher after-tax return results when a capital loss occurs upon redemption and provides an assumed tax deduction that benefits the investor.

Management

Investment Adviser: Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the "Adviser") serves as the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers: Andrew Serowik, a Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in March 2019. Todd Alberico and Gabriel Tan, each a Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since June 2021. Brian Cooper, a Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since November 2021.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

Investors 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"). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund's website at www.netleaseetf.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Additional Information about the Fund's Investment Objective. The Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

Additional Information about the Index. The Index Provider created and is responsible for maintaining and applying the rules-based methodology of the Index. The Index is calculated by NASDAQ Global Indexes (the "Index Calculation Agent"), which is not affiliated with the Fund, the Adviser, the Fund's distributor, or any of their respective affiliates. The Index Calculation Agent provides information to the Fund about the Index constituents and does not provide investment advice with respect to the desirability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities.

The Index Provider is not affiliated with ETF Series Solutions (the "Trust"), the Adviser, the Fund's administrator, custodian, transfer agent or the Distributor (defined below), or any of their respective affiliates. The Index Provider provides information to the Fund about the constituents of the Index and does not make investment decisions, provide investment advice, or otherwise act in the capacity of an investment adviser to the Fund. The Adviser has entered into an arrangement with the Index Provider pursuant to which the Adviser is permitted to use the Index. The Adviser is sub-licensing rights to the Index to the Fund at no charge.

Additional Information about the Fund's Principal Risks. This section provides additional information regarding the principal risks described in the Fund Summary. As in the Fund Summary, the principal risks below are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk described below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Each of the factors below could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance and trading prices.

- **ADR Risk**. The Fund may hold the securities of non-U.S. companies in the form of ADRs. ADRs are negotiable certificates issued by a U.S. financial institution that represent a specified number of shares in a foreign stock and trade on a U.S. national securities exchange, such as the Exchange. Sponsored ADRs are issued with the support of the issuer of the foreign stock underlying the ADRs and carry all of the rights of common shares, including voting rights. The underlying issuers of certain ADRs are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. The underlying securities of the ADRs in the Fund's portfolio are usually denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. As a result, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of the Fund's portfolio. In addition, because the underlying securities of ADRs trade on foreign exchanges at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, the value of the securities underlying the ADRs may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, regardless of whether there is an active U.S. market for Shares.
- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse occurrences affecting the Fund more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in the securities of a particular issuer or issuers, country, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector, or asset class. In addition, at times, real estate companies may be out of favor and underperform other industries or groups of industries.
- **Corporate Real Estate Investment Risk.** The Fund is expected to invest substantially all of its assets in real estate-related companies that invest in properties leased to single tenants primarily on a "triple-net" basis meaning the tenants are responsible for property expenses such as property taxes, insurance and repairs and maintenance. Investments in real estate companies involve unique risks. Real estate companies, including REITs, may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. Investing in real estate companies entails certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, such as a decrease in value of real estate, as well as the real estate industry in general. Many factors may affect real estate values, including occupancy, the general, regional and local economic conditions, the availability of mortgages, fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates, the amount of new construction in a particular area, laws and regulations affecting real estate (including zoning and tax laws, environmental regulations, and other governmental action, such as the exercise of eminent domain), and the costs of owning, maintaining and improving real estate if the company is responsible for those costs. Real estate companies are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, increased operating expenses, the skill of management, changes in property values and rental rates, overbuilding, losses due to natural disasters, casualty or condemnation, defaults by tenants or borrowers, and self-liquidation. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund's volatility and losses.

Companies in the Net Lease Real Estate sector may be affected by unique factors related to leasing properties to single tenants including dependence on the financial performance of their tenants and lease terms related to rent escalations based on economic measurements. In the event a tenant defaults on its payment obligations under a lease, the company's rental revenue related to the property could be significantly impacted or completely eliminated, which could also result in a reduction in the value of the property. In these instances, the company could experience difficulty or a significant delay in re-leasing or selling the property, and the company would incur property expenses such as property taxes, insurance, repairs and maintenance that were formerly paid by the tenant. Re-leasing the property may also require capital expenditures. The rental revenue of companies in the Net Lease Real Estate sector can also be dependent on lease terms related to rent escalations that are based on factors out of their control such as changes in CPI or the amount of sales from the operations at the companies' properties.

Companies in the Net Lease Real Estate sector may also be affected by unique supply and demand factors that do not apply to other real estate sectors. Net lease real estate typically involves office, retail, or industrial real estate and consequently may be affected by the risks associated with such real estate sectors particularly for vacant properties and properties subject to leases near the end of their lease terms. These sectors may be more susceptible to changes in interest rates, business capital expenditures, macroeconomic trends, government regulation, and tax regulation than other real estate sectors.

Industrial real estate may also be concentrated in logistics-related industries, which could expose industrial real estate companies to the risks of a downturn affecting logistics companies and could result in lower demand for vacant properties and give tenants significant negotiating power in the event of tenant default under the lease or at the end of lease terms.

Office real estate companies are particularly subject to changes in financing costs, economic conditions, and for vacant properties or properties near the end of their lease terms, changes in market rental rates, the costs of repairing or renovating space, insurance, taxes and utility expenses. Office real estate companies may have properties concentrated in key geographic markets, and changes to the economic condition of one or more such markets may significantly affect such companies' profitability if the properties are vacant or near the end of their lease terms. Significant job losses in the financial and professional services industries could decrease demand for office space, causing market rental rates and property values to be negatively impacted.

Retail real estate companies are particularly subject to changes in international, national, regional, and local economic conditions; tenant bankruptcies; the increasing use of the Internet by retailers and consumers; local real estate conditions; levels of consumer spending, changes in consumer confidence, and fluctuations in seasonal spending; increased operating costs; and perceptions by consumers of the safety, convenience, and attractiveness of retail properties. Retail properties leased to anchor stores (*e.g.*, department stores) or other major tenants (*e.g.*, "big box" stores) or properties in close proximity to such stores could be adversely affected by the loss of one or more of such anchor stores or major tenants. Certain department stores and other national retailers have experienced, and may continue to experience for the foreseeable future, given current macroeconomic uncertainty and less-than-desirable levels of consumer confidence, considerable decreases in customer traffic in their retail stores, increased competition from alternative retail options such as those accessible via the Internet and other forms of pressure on their business models. As pressure on these department stores and national retailers increases, their ability to maintain their stores, meet their lease and lending obligations, withstand takeover attempts by investors or rivals, or avoid bankruptcy and/or liquidation may be impaired and result in closures of their stores or lead the retailer to seek out more favorable lease terms.

Man-made disasters in recent years as well as the potential spread of contagious diseases in locations where office real estate companies own significant properties could cause a decline in rental rates and reduce demand for occupancy. Actual or threatened war, terrorist activity, political unrest, or civil strife, and other geopolitical uncertainty could have a similar effect. Any one or more of these events may reduce the overall demand for office space or limit rental prices, both of which could adversely affect company profits.

- **Equity Market Risk.** 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; local, regional or global events such as acts of terrorism or war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine; regional armed conflict; market volatility related to global trade policy and the imposition of tariffs; and global or regional political, economic, public health, and banking crises. If you held common stock, or common stock equivalents, of any given issuer, you would generally be exposed to greater risk

than if you held preferred stocks and debt obligations of the issuer because common stockholders, or holders of equivalent interests, generally have inferior rights to receive payments from issuers in comparison with the rights of preferred stockholders, bondholders, and other creditors of such issuers.

- **ETF Risks**. The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
  - *APs, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has 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.
  - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Investors buying or selling Shares 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 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 the spread 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 the Fund, asset swings in the 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.
  - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. The market price of Fund 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 the Fund shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid-ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Fund shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Fund shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Fund 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.
  - *Trading*. Although 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 such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in 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 when a decline in the S&P 500® Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (*e.g.*, 7%, 13%, and 20%). 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 Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **Foreign Securities Risk**. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations, the imposition of tariffs, or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement,

custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there is also the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when a Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in a Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

- **Index Provider Risk.** There is no assurance that the Index Provider, or any agents that act on its behalf, will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, maintained, constructed, reconstituted, rebalanced, composed, calculated or disseminated accurately. The Adviser relies upon the Index Provider and its agents to compile, determine, maintain, construct, reconstitute, rebalance, compose, calculate (or arrange for an agent to calculate), and disseminate the Index accurately. Any losses or costs associated with errors made by the Index Provider or its agents generally will be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.
- **International Operations Risk.** Investments in companies with significant business operations outside of the United States may involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. companies. For example, international operations may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations; changes in foreign political and economic environments, regionally, nationally, and locally; challenges of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws, including corporate governance, operations, taxes, and litigation; differing lending practices; differences in cultures; changes in applicable laws and regulations in the United States that affect international operations; changes in applicable laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions; difficulties in managing international operations; and obstacles to the repatriation of earnings and cash. These and other factors can make an investment in the Fund more volatile than other types of investments.
- **Non-Diversification Risk**. Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund will be considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **Passive Investment Risk**. The Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, the Index regardless of their investment merit. The Fund does not attempt to outperform the Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected by a general decline in the market segments relating to the Index. The returns from the types of securities in which the Fund invests may underperform returns from the various general securities markets or different asset classes. This may cause the Fund to underperform other investment vehicles that invest in different asset classes. Different types of securities (for example, large-, mid- and small-capitalization stocks) tend to go through cycles of doing better – or worse – than the general securities markets. In the past, these periods have lasted for as long as several years.
- **REIT Investment Risk.** Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general, as described under Corporate Real Estate Investment Risk above.

  In addition to these risks, property-owning REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage-based REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, U.S. REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Code, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act. The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower's or a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments. In addition, the Fund holds interests in REITs, and it is expected

that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level).

- **Small and Mid-Sized Company Stock Risk**. Small and mid-sized companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of larger-capitalization companies. The securities of small- and mid-sized capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some smaller capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, and financial and managerial resources and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to larger capitalization companies. 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.
- **Tracking Error Risk.** As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may vary somewhat for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by its Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of its Index at all times or may hold securities not included in its Index. The use of sampling techniques may affect the Fund's ability to achieve close correlation with its Index. The Fund may use a representative sampling strategy to achieve its investment objective, if the Adviser believes it is in the best interest of the Fund, which generally can be expected to produce a greater non-correlation risk.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Fund's daily portfolio holdings is available at www.netleaseetf.com. A complete description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC, serves as the investment adviser and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Fund. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other non-distribution related services necessary for the Fund to operate. The Adviser has provided investment advisory services to individual and institutional accounts since 2009. The Adviser is an Oklahoma limited liability company and is located at 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 400, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120. For the services it provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.60% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Fund except for the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (collectively, "Excluded Expenses").

The Adviser has entered into an arrangement with the Index Provider pursuant to which the Adviser is permitted to use the Index. The Adviser is sub-licensing rights to the Index to the Fund at no charge. As part of the arrangement between the Index Provider and the Adviser, the Index Provider has agreed to assume the Adviser's obligation to pay all expenses of the Fund (except Excluded Expenses) and, to the extent applicable, pay the Adviser a minimum fee.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' (the "Board") approval of the Fund's Investment Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders dated February 28, 2026, which is included in the Fund's most recent Form N-CSR filing.

Portfolio Managers

Andrew Serowik, Todd Alberico, Gabriel Tan, and Brian Cooper are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Mr. Serowik joined the Adviser from Goldman Sachs in May 2018. He began his career at Spear, Leeds & Kellogg ("SLK"), continuing with Goldman after its acquisition of SLK in September 2000. During his career of more than 19 years at the combined companies, he held various roles, including managing the global Quant ETF Strats team and One Delta ETF Strats.

He designed and developed systems for portfolio risk calculation, algorithmic ETF trading, and execution monitoring, with experience across all asset classes. He graduated from the University of Michigan with a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in Finance.

Mr. Alberico joined the Adviser in November 2020 as a Portfolio Manager. From 2005 to 2011, he worked on the ETF trading and portfolio risk management team at Goldman Sachs. He subsequently held roles at Cantor Fitzgerald (from 2011 to 2013) and Virtu Financial (from 2013 to 2020). Mr. Alberico has worked on several different facets of ETF trading, from lead market-making and electronic trading to customer facing institutional business developing models for block trading as well as transitional trades. Mr. Alberico graduated from St. John's University in New York with a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance.

Mr. Tan joined the Adviser in May 2019 as an Associate Portfolio Manager and was promoted to Portfolio Manager in December 2020. From 2013 to 2017, Mr. Tan worked at UBS and BBR Partners where he served as a financial planning analyst and a portfolio strategist. During his time there, he developed comprehensive wealth management solutions focused on portfolio optimization, trust and estate planning, and tax planning. Mr. Tan graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill with a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration with a concentration in Investments, a Bachelor of Arts in Economics, and a Minor in Chinese.

Mr. Cooper joined the Adviser in November 2021. Previously, Mr. Cooper had roles in trade operations for Constellation Advisers from March 2017 until April 2018 and for QFR Capital Management from April 2018 until July 2020 and in the middle office derivatives group of Elliot Capital Management from September 2020 until November 2021. Prior to these roles, he spent 14 years working in various operational roles for Falcon Management Corporation, a global macro family office, gaining exposure to a variety of asset classes with a focus on operations, accounting, and technology. Mr. Cooper graduated from Pennsylvania State University in 2002 with a Bachelor of Science in Finance and a minor in Business Law.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation structure, other accounts that the Portfolio Managers manage and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of Shares.

INDEX PROVIDER

Colterpoint, LLC (formerly known as, Fundamental Income Strategies, LLC), was founded by Chris Burbach and Alexi Panagiotakopoulos in 2018 to identify and create investment strategies rooted in solid, understandable fundamentals that are expected to generate sustainable income along with growth. The Index Provider created the Index, its inaugural index, to help define and track the rapidly expanding publicly-traded Net Lease Real Estate sector. The Index Provider is not affiliated with the Fund, the Adviser, or the Distributor (defined below). The Index Provider does not make investment decisions, provide investment advice, or otherwise act in the capacity of an investment adviser to the Fund.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor (defined below), and that has been accepted by the Fund's transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the bid-ask spread on your transactions. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book Entry

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

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

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Fund imposes 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 Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Fund accommodates 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. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Fund employs 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 Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of NAV

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

In calculating its NAV, the 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. In particular, the Fund generally values equity securities traded on any recognized U.S. or non-U.S. exchange at the last sale price or official closing price on the exchange or system on which they are principally traded. If such information is not available for a security held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued by the Adviser at fair value pursuant to procedures established by the Adviser and approved by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Fund pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. In its capacity as valuation designee, the Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund securities whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) a security has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) a security's primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) a security's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) a security's value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the security's primary trading market. The Board has appointed the Adviser as the Fund's valuation designee to perform all fair valuations of the Fund's portfolio investments, subject to the Board's oversight. Accordingly, the Adviser has established procedures for its fair valuation of the Fund's portfolio investments. Generally, when fair valuing a security held by the Fund, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer's business, recent trades or offers of the security, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the security. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies established by the Adviser. Due to the subjective and variable nature of determining the fair value of a security or other investment, there can be no assurance that the Adviser's fair value will match or closely correlate to any market quotation that subsequently becomes available or the price quoted or published by other sources. In addition, the Fund may not be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the security upon the sale of such security.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Fund beyond the limits set forth in section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Fund.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Fund. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Fund is

available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

Dividends from net investment income, if any, are generally declared and paid monthly by the Fund. Distributions of net realized securities gains, if any, generally are declared annually. The Fund will declare and pay capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of certain important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. Your investment in the Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws. This summary does not apply to Shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to Shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change.

The Fund has elected and intends to qualify each year for treatment as a RIC under the Code. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

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

Taxes on Distributions

The Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of the Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets), provided that certain capital gain dividends attributable to dividends the Fund receives form REITs (*i.e.*, "unrecaptured section 1250 gain") may be taxable to non-corporate shareholders at a rate of 25%. 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 the Fund as "qualified dividend income" are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund received in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Dividends received by the Fund from a REIT may be treated as qualified dividend income generally only to the extent so reported by such REIT.

Due to the Fund's investments in REITs, it is expected that a significant portion of the Fund's distributions will not qualify to be treated as qualified dividend income and will not qualify for the dividends received deduction. See "Taxation of REIT Investments" below for additional information regarding the taxation of dividends received from REITs.

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

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 the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares' NAV when you purchased your Shares).

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

If the Fund's distributions exceed its current and accumulated earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made for a taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder's cost basis in Shares and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the Shares are sold. After a shareholder's basis in Shares has been reduced to zero, distributions in excess of earnings and profits in respect of those Shares will be treated as gain from the sale of the Shares.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by the Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. Gains from the sale or other disposition of Shares by non-U.S. shareholders generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. The 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. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if a tax treaty applies.

Non-U.S. persons are generally subject to U.S. tax on a disposition of a "United States real property interest" (a "USRPI"). Gain on such a disposition is generally referred to as "FIRPTA gain." The Code provides a look-through rule for distributions of so-called FIRPTA gain by the Fund if certain requirements are met. If the look-through rule applies, certain distributions attributable to income received by the Fund, from a REIT, may be treated as gain from the disposition of a USRPI, causing distributions to be subject to U.S. withholding tax at rates of up to 21%, and requiring non-U.S. investors to file nonresident U.S. income tax returns. Also, gain may be subject to a 30% branch profits tax in the hands of a foreign stockholder that is treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. Under certain circumstances, Fund shares may qualify as USRPIs, which could result in 15% withholding on certain distributions and gross redemption proceeds paid to certain non-U.S. shareholders.

The Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage (24%) of the taxable distributions and sale 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 the shareholder is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Provided that a shareholder holds Shares as capital assets, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares of the Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

The cost basis of Shares of the Fund acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for the Shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of Shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of Shares. Contact the broker through whom you purchased your Shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP's aggregate basis in the securities delivered, plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The IRS may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an AP who does not mark-to-market its holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. APs exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether the wash sales rule applies and when a loss might be deductible.

The Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause 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. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Taxation of REIT Investments

The Fund invests in U.S. REITs. "Qualified REIT dividends" (*i.e.*, ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Pursuant to proposed Treasury regulations on which the Fund may rely, distributions by the Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as "section 199A dividends," are treated as "qualified REIT dividends" in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so.

REITs in which the Fund invests often do not provide complete and final tax information to the Fund until after the time that the Fund issues a tax reporting statement. As a result, the Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement. When such reclassification is necessary, the Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) will send you a corrected, final Form 1099-DIV to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected Form 1099-DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued tax reporting statement, in completing your tax returns.

Investments in REIT equity securities may require the Fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. To generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, the Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold. The Fund's investments in REIT equity securities may at other times result in the Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings; if the Fund distributes these amounts, these distributions could constitute a return of capital to the Fund's shareholders for federal income tax purposes. Dividends paid by a REIT, other than capital gain distributions, will generally be taxable as ordinary income up to the amount of the REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Capital gain dividends paid by a REIT to the Fund will be treated as long-term capital gains by the Fund and, in turn, may be distributed by the Fund to shareholders as a capital gain distribution. Dividends received by the Fund from a REIT generally will not constitute qualified dividend income or qualify for the dividends received deduction. If a REIT is operated in a manner such that it fails to qualify as a REIT, an investment in the REIT would become subject to double taxation, meaning the taxable income of the REIT would be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders and the dividends would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

Foreign Taxes

To the extent the Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund received from sources in foreign countries.

Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). 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.

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

DISTRIBUTION

The Distributor, Quasar Distributors, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (d/b/a ACA Group), is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund. The Distributor's principal address is 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, Maine 04101.

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of the Fund's assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV per Share is available for the Fund, free of charge, on the Fund's website at www.netleaseetf.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the ability of the Fund to track the total return performance of the Index or the ability of the Index identified herein to track the performance of its constituent securities. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in, the determination of the compilation or the calculation of the Index, nor in the determination of the timing, prices, or quantities of Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the Shares.

The Exchange does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Index or the data included therein. The Exchange makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Fund, owners of Shares, or any other person or entity from the use of the Index or the data included therein. The Exchange makes no express or implied warranties, and hereby expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose with respect to the Index or the data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser and the Fund make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly. The Fund does not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or performance of the Index or the data included therein and shall have no liability in connection with the Index or Index calculation. The Index Provider owns the Index and the Index methodology and is a licensor of the Index to the Adviser and the index receipt agent. The Index Provider has contracted with the Index Calculation Agent to maintain and calculate the Index used by the Fund. The Index Calculation Agent shall have no liability for any errors or omissions in calculating the Index.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the Fund's five most recent fiscal years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's Annual Financial Statements and Additional Information, which is available upon request and as part of the Fund's most recent Form N-CSR, which can be located on the SEC's website.

Colterpoint Net Lease Real Estate ETF

For a capital share outstanding throughout the year.

	Year Ended February 28,		Year Ended February 29,	Year Ended February 28,	
	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
PER SHARE DATA:					
Net asset value, beginning of year	$ 25.12	$ 22.66	$ 25.89	$ 28.42	$ 26.95
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	0.94	0.86	0.91	0.91	0.77
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	1.92	2.80	(2.99)	(2.30)	2.17
Total from investment operations	2.86	3.66	(2.08)	(1.39)	2.94
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:					
Net investment income	(0.94)	(0.84)	(0.93)	(0.92)	(0.98)
Net realized gains	—	—	—	—	(0.23)
Return of capital	(0.29)	(0.36)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.26)
Total distributions	(1.23)	(1.20)	(1.15)	(1.14)	(1.47)
Net asset value, end of year	$ 26.75	$ 25.12	$ 22.66	$ 25.89	$ 28.42
Total return	11.96%	16.44%	-8.08%	-4.88%	10.69%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:					
Net assets, end of year (in thousands)	$ 47,483	$ 38,313	$ 60,042	$ 99,682	$ 129,331
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	3.83%	3.54%	3.85%	3.43%	2.56%
Portfolio turnover rate[b]	14%	15%	18%	28%	28%

[a] Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the years.

[b] Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

Colterpoint Net Lease Real Estate ETF

Adviser	**Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC** 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 400 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120	**Index Provider**	**Colterpoint, LLC** 2425 E. Camelback Road, Suite 800 Phoenix, Arizona 85016
Index Calculation Agent	**The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC** One Liberty Plaza 165 Broadway New York, New York 10006	**Distributor**	**Quasar Distributors, LLC** Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, Maine 04101
Custodian	**U.S. Bank National Association** 1555 N. Rivercenter Dr., Suite 302 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	**Transfer Agent, Fund Accountant and Fund Administrator**	**U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC** d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Legal Counsel	**Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP** 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004-2541	**Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**	**Cohen & Company, Ltd.** 1835 Market St., Suite 310 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Investors may find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information: The Fund's SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated June 30, 2026 is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by contacting the Fund by calling 1-800-617-0004.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Fund are also available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov; or
- Free of charge from the Fund's Internet website at www.netleaseetf.com; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-22668)