

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

January 28, 2026

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II

3EDGE Dynamic Hard Assets ETF

Ticker Symbol: EDGH

**INVESTMENT ADVISER:
3EDGE ASSET MANAGEMENT LP**

Principal Listing Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

Click here to view the Fund's **statutory prospectus** or **statement of additional information**.

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's complete prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund online at <https://www.3edgeetfs.com/3edge-dynamic-hard-assets-etf>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (866) 825-8452, by sending an e-mail request to 3EdgeETF@seic.com, or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated January 28th, 2026, as they may be amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website, phone number or e-mail address noted above.

3EDGE DYNAMIC HARD ASSETS ETF

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The 3EDGE Dynamic Hard Assets ETF (the “Fund”) seeks capital appreciation in rising markets while limiting losses during periods of decline.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees, including 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)¹

Management Fees	0.70%
Other Expenses	0.02%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE)	<u>0.29%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.01%

¹ 3EDGE Asset Management, LP, the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”), will pay all of the Fund’s expenses, except for the following: advisory fees, interest, 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, non-routine expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

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 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 at current levels. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell

shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$103	\$322	\$558	\$1,236

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as brokerage 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 Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual Fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal period from October 2, 2024 (commencement of Fund operations) to September 30, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 225% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in instruments providing exposure to hard assets, including derivatives and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) with economic characteristics similar to such assets. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders.

Hard assets include, but are not limited to, gold, silver, platinum, palladium, broad commodity baskets, energy-focused commodities, agricultural-focused commodities, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), and equity securities, including equity ETFs, that derive a significant percentage of revenue, which the Adviser defines as 50% or greater, in the production and distribution of commodities and Treasury inflation-protected securities (“TIPS”). As of the date of the Prospectus, the Fund has significant exposure to gold ETFs. The Fund may also utilize derivatives, principally options contracts, to gain or hedge exposure to securities, currencies or other instruments. The Fund will seek to gain exposure through the purchase of the derivatives that move in tandem with the price of the underlying asset, regardless of changes in the underlying asset, with the aim of reducing Fund costs by managing hard asset exposures. The Fund will seek to hedge exposures to reduce or eliminate the directional risk of an underlying asset’s price movements by engaging in a form

of collared solution(s), i.e., selling away upside exposure to fund the purchase of downside protection. The Fund will not typically utilize derivatives to increase leveraged exposure to an underlying asset.

The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stocks, but may also include shares of REITs and interests in master limited partnerships (“MLPs”). For the avoidance of doubt, the Fund will not directly hold hard assets and will generally seek to achieve its investment objective through the use of ETFs and derivatives that provide exposure to hard assets, consistent with applicable regulations.

The Adviser chooses hard asset exposures it believes are undervalued and poised to respond favorably to financial market catalysts based upon the Adviser’s proprietary model of the global capital markets that combines valuation, economic, and investor behavioral factors. The Adviser believes this approach can produce a high potential for share price growth. The Adviser seeks to gain an understanding of the economic landscape and to identify catalysts which may allow for near term appreciation by analyzing interest and currency rates, inflation trends, economic growth forecasts and other capital market fundamentals of the market sectors, sub-sectors, and industries.

The Fund will sell/reduce exposure to a security when it achieves its target price and/or the Adviser’s investment model finds the security overvalued or carries the potential for increased risk of a drawdown. The Fund may invest in equity securities of any market capitalization or country and denominated in any currency.

The Fund is an actively managed ETF and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. In selecting investments for the Fund’s portfolio, the Adviser adheres to the following investment process.

The Adviser determines the Fund’s target allocations by analyzing this data. The Adviser analyzes economic growth forecasts, inflation trends, and other macroeconomic and capital market fundamentals. The Adviser identifies opportunities for near-term growth in value that are facilitated by events or changes within the hard asset segments listed above.

The Fund will initially utilize a “fund of funds” structure to invest in a variety of hard asset-focused exchange traded funds. The Adviser seeks to identify the most appropriate hard asset exposure to implement its asset allocation views by evaluating such factors as the

respective ETF's: underlying index and portfolio holdings, weighting methodologies, defined outcome period (if relevant), currency exposures, sector exposures, liquidity profiles, and tracking error.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means that it may invest a larger percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

The Fund may buy and sell investments frequently in seeking to achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency.** You should consider your investment goals, time horizon, and risk tolerance before investing in the Fund. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund, either directly or indirectly through investments in underlying ETFs, are set forth below.

Investment in Other Investment Companies Risk — Because the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities held by such other investment companies. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund relies on that investment company to achieve its investment objective. If the investment company fails to achieve its objective, the value of the Fund's investment could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. By investing in another investment company, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses that Fund shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any additional fees or expenses. Federal securities laws impose limitations on the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies.

ETF Risks — The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of this structure, it is exposed to the following risks:

Trading Risk — Shares of the Fund may trade on the Exchange above or below their NAV. The NAV of shares of the Fund will

fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. In addition, although the Fund's shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares of the Fund inadvisable.

Cash Transactions Risk — Like other ETFs, the Fund sells and redeems its shares only in large blocks called Creation Units and only to “Authorized Participants.” Unlike many other ETFs, however, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions at least partially for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Thus, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in other ETFs as the Fund may recognize a capital gain that it could have avoided by making redemptions in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. Further, paying redemption proceeds at least partially in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds at an inopportune time.

Limited Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Risk — Because the Fund is an ETF, only a limited number of institutional investors (known as “Authorized Participants”) are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly from the Fund. 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, Fund shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value (“NAV”) and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants 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.

Commodities Risk — Commodities include, among other things, energy products, agricultural products, industrial metals and precious metals. To the extent that the Fund gains exposure to the commodities markets, such exposure may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked investments may be affected by changes in overall market

movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or sectors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The prices of energy, industrial metals, precious metals, and agriculture sector commodities may fluctuate widely due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand and governmental regulatory policies. The energy sector can be significantly affected by changes in the prices and supplies of oil and other energy fuels, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, and tax and other government regulations, policies of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (“OPEC”) and relationships among OPEC members and between OPEC and oil importing nations. The metals sector can be affected by sharp price volatility over short periods caused by global economic, financial and political factors, resource availability, government regulation, economic cycles, changes in inflation or expectations about inflation in various countries, interest rates, currency fluctuations, metal sales by governments, central banks or international agencies, investment speculation and fluctuations in industrial and commercial supply and demand.

Some commodity-linked investments are issued by companies in the financial services sector, including the banking, brokerage and insurance sectors. As a result, events affecting issuers in the financial services sector may cause the Fund’s share value to fluctuate. Although investments in commodities have historically moved in different directions than traditional equity and debt securities when the value of those traditional securities is declining due to adverse economic conditions, there is no guarantee that these investments will perform in that manner, and at certain times the price movements of commodity-linked investments have been parallel to those of debt and equity securities.

Investing in the commodities markets though futures may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodity prices may be influenced by unfavorable weather, animal and plant disease, geologic and environmental factors as well as changes in government regulation such as tariffs, embargoes or burdensome production rules and restrictions.

Gold Risk — Price movements in gold may fluctuate quickly and dramatically, have a historically low correlation with the returns of the stock and bond markets, and may not correlate to price movements in other asset classes. Some factors that impact the price of gold include, but are not limited to, overall market movements, changes

in interest rates, changes in the global supply and demand for gold, the quantity of gold imports and exports, factors that impact gold production, such as drought, floods and weather conditions, technological advances in the processing and mining of gold, an increase in the hedging of precious metals, such as gold, and changes in economic and/or political conditions, including regulatory developments.

Inflation Protected Securities Risk — Inflation protected securities, including TIPS, are fixed income securities for which the principal and/or interest income paid is linked to inflation rates. The relationship between an inflation protected security and its associated inflation index affects both the sum the Fund is paid when the security matures and the amount of interest that the security pays the Fund. With inflation (a rise in the index), the principal of the security increases. With deflation (a drop in the index), the principal of the security decreases. Inflation protected securities pay interest at a fixed rate. Because the rate is applied to the adjusted principal, however, interest payments can vary in amount from one period to the next. If inflation occurs, the interest payment increases. In the event of deflation, the interest payment decreases. At the maturity of a security, the Fund receives the adjusted principal or the original principal, whichever is greater.

Equity Market Risk — The risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The value of equity securities will fluctuate in response to factors affecting a particular company, as well as broader market and economic conditions. Broad movements in financial markets may adversely affect the price of the Fund's investments, regardless of how well the companies in which the Fund invests perform. A variety of factors can lead to volatility in local, regional, or global markets, including regulatory events, inflation, interest rates, government defaults, government shutdowns, war, regional conflicts, acts of terrorism, social unrest, the imposition of tariffs, trade disputes, and substantial economic downturn or recessions. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on

your investment in the Fund. Moreover, in the event of a company's bankruptcy, claims of certain creditors, including bondholders, will have priority over claims of common stockholders such as the Fund.

REITs Risk — REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as the following: declines in property values; increases in property taxes, operating expenses, interest rates or competition; overbuilding; zoning changes; and losses from casualty or condemnation. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. REIT operating expenses are not reflected in the fee table and example in this prospectus.

Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) Risk — MLPs are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to oil and gas industries or other natural resources, but they also may finance other projects. To the extent that an MLP's interests are all in a particular industry, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. Additional risks of investing in a MLP also include those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation, such as limited control of management, limited voting rights and tax risks. MLPs may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions, which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the MLP to its investors.

Depository Receipts Risk — Investments in depository receipts may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying securities in their primary trading market. If a depository receipt is denominated in a different currency than its underlying securities, the Fund will be subject to the currency risk of both the investment in the depository receipt and the underlying security. Holders of depository receipts may have limited or no rights to take action with respect to the underlying securities or to compel the issuer of the receipts to take action. The prices of depository receipts may differ from the prices of securities upon which they are based.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund's use of options is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Market risk is described elsewhere in this section. Many over-the-counter ("OTC")

derivative instruments will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument. Leverage risk is the risk that a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the Fund's performance. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Each of these risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of an initial investment. The other parties to certain derivative contracts present the same types of credit risk as issuers of fixed income securities. The use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk — The prices of the Fund's fixed-income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, the Fund's fixed-income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa. In a low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising rates are heightened. Declines in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed-income markets.

U.S. Government Securities Risk — Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. Government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the agency's own resources.

Interest Rate Risk — The risk that a change in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed-income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which the Fund invests. Generally the value of the Fund's fixed income securities will vary inversely with the direction of prevailing interest rates. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets and may affect the value and liquidity of instruments held by the Fund.

Natural Resources Risk — Investments related to natural resources may be affected by numerous factors, including events occurring in nature, inflationary pressures and domestic and international politics. For example, events occurring in nature

(such as earthquakes or fires in prime natural resource areas) and political events (such as coups or military confrontations) can affect the overall supply of a natural resource and the value of companies involved in such natural resource. Political risks and other risks to which non-US companies are subject also may affect US companies if they have significant operations or investments in non-US countries. In addition, interest rates, prices of raw materials and other commodities, international economic developments, energy conservation, tax and other government regulations (both US and non-US) may affect the supply of and demand for natural resources, which can affect the profitability and value of securities issued by companies in the natural resources category. Securities of companies within specific natural resources sub-categories can perform differently than the overall market. This may be due to changes in such things as the regulatory or competitive environment or to changes in investor perceptions.

Structured Notes Risk — Structured notes are specially-designed derivative debt instruments in which the terms may be structured by the purchaser and the issuer of the note. The Fund bears the risk that the issuer of the structured note will default. The Fund also bears the risk of loss of its principal investment and periodic payments expected to be received for the duration of its investment. In addition, a liquid market may not exist for the structured notes. The lack of a liquid market may make it difficult to sell the structured notes at an acceptable price or to accurately value them.

Valuation Risk — The risk that a security may be difficult to value. The Fund may value certain securities at a price higher or lower than the price at which they can be sold. This risk may be especially pronounced for investments that are illiquid or may become illiquid.

Large Purchase and Redemption Risk — Large purchases or redemptions of the Fund's shares may force the Fund to purchase or sell securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, and may cause the Fund's portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs to rise, which may negatively affect the Fund's performance and have adverse tax consequences for Fund shareholders.

Active Management Risk — The Fund is subject to the risk that the Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of the Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform

in comparison to its benchmark index or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Tax Risk — Income from certain exchange traded products that invest in commodities and other non-security based asset classes, as well as direct investments in such alternative asset classes such as gold, may not be qualifying income for purposes of the qualifying income test that must be met by the Fund in order to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). The Fund will seek to restrict its income from direct investments in such alternative investments that do not generate qualifying income to a maximum of 10% of its gross income (when combined with its other investments that produce non-qualifying income) to comply with certain qualifying income tests necessary for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under the Code. However, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in this regard. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC and to avail itself of certain relief provisions, it would be subject to tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and its distributions would generally be taxable as dividends. Please see the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) for a more detailed discussion, including the availability of certain relief provisions for certain failures by the Fund to qualify as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain commodity investments and other non-security based instruments may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Fund’s taxable income or gains and distributions. The Fund’s pursuit of its investment objective will potentially be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The Fund can make certain investments, the treatment of which is unclear under the Code and could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to qualify as a RIC.

Cyber Security and Operational Risk — The Fund and its service providers may experience disruptions that arise from breaches in cyber security, human error, processing and communications errors, counterparty or third-party errors, technology or systems failures, any of which may have an adverse impact on the Fund. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Fund’s adviser, distributor, and other service providers, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund’s operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.

Quantitative Investing Risk — There is no guarantee that a quantitative model or algorithm used by the Adviser, and the investments selected based on the model or algorithm, will perform as expected or produce the desired results. The Fund may be adversely affected by imperfections, errors or limitations in the construction and implementation of the model or algorithm and the Adviser's ability to properly analyze or timely adjust the metrics or update the data underlying the model or features of the algorithm.

Non-Diversified Risk — The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest in the securities of relatively few issuers. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or political occurrence affecting one or more of these issuers and may experience increased volatility due to its investments in those securities. If the securities in which the Fund invests perform poorly, the Fund could incur greater losses than it would have had it invested in a greater number of securities. However, the Fund intends to satisfy the asset diversification requirements for qualification as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

Portfolio Turnover Risk — Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may affect the Fund's performance.

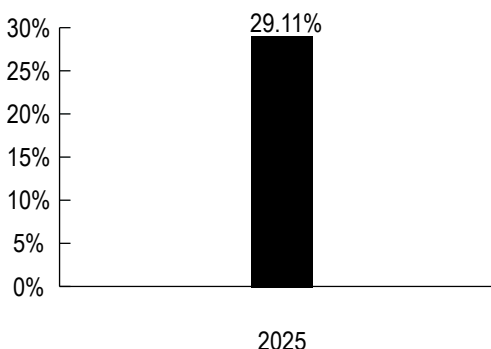
New Adviser Risk — The Adviser has not previously served as an adviser to a registered investment company. As a result, investors do not have a track record of managing an ETF from which to judge the Adviser, and the Adviser may not achieve the intended result in managing the Fund.

New Fund Risk — Because the Fund is new, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, may not employ a successful investment strategy, or may fail to attract sufficient assets under management to realize economies of scale, any of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders. Such liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks of an investment in the Fund by showing the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Current performance information is available online at www.3EDGEETFs.com or by calling toll-free at (866) 825-8452.



BEST QUARTER	WORST QUARTER
9.46%	0.96%
09/30/2025	06/30/2025

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2025

This table compares the Fund's average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2025 to those of an appropriate broad-based index and a more narrowly based index with characteristics relevant to the Fund's investment strategies.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates 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 Fund

shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”).

3EDGE Dynamic Hard Assets ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (10/2/2024)
Fund Return Before Taxes	29.11%	21.27%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions [^]	28.50%	19.58%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares [^]	17.23%	15.49%
S&P 500 Total Return Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.88%	17.16%

[^] After tax figures are based on estimated amounts for the periods ended December 31, 2025.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

3EDGE Asset Management LP is the Fund’s investment adviser.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Stephen Cucchiaro, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Eric Biegeleisen, CFA, Deputy Chief Investment Officer, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Monica Chandra, President, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024.

DeFred Folts, Chief Investment Strategist, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Lawrence Jules, Head Trader, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2024.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Fund issues shares to (or redeems shares from) certain institutional investors known as “Authorized Participants” (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of shares known as “Creation Units.” Creation Unit transactions are conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a portfolio of in-kind securities designated by the Fund and/or cash.

Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on the Exchange, other national securities exchanges, electronic crossing networks and other alternative trading systems through a broker-dealer at market prices. Because Fund shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Fund shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). When buying or selling shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information regarding the Funds’ NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available at www.3EDGEETFs.com.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as qualified dividend income, ordinary income or capital gains if you are not investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account (“IRA”), in which case your distribution will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

Click here to view the Fund’s **statutory prospectus** or **statement of additional information**.

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