Impact Shares Sustainable Development Goals Global Equity ETF

Ticker: SDGA – NYSE ARCA

Prospectus

September 11, 2018 (as revised September 19, 2018)

Although these securities have been registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), the SEC has not approved or disapproved any shares offered in this Prospectus or determined whether this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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Investment Objective

The Impact Shares Sustainable Development Goals Global Equity ETF (the "Fund") seeks investment results that, before fees and expenses, track the performance of the Morningstar® Societal Development Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fees and Expenses

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as % of the value of your investment).

Management Fee (1)(2)	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses (3)	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.76%

(1) The Fund pays for the transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other services it requires under a unitary fee structure (the "unitary advisory fee"). Therefore, the Fund's "Management Fee" includes fees payable to Impact Shares, Corp. ("Impact Shares" or the "Adviser") for advisory services and for the provision by third parties engaged by Impact Shares of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other services. Under the Fund's Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser bears all expenses of the Fund (including those of the services listed above) with the exception of those described under the section titled "Management of the Fund."

(2) Impact Shares is paid a Management Fee at an annual rate of 0.75% on the "Average Daily Managed Assets" of the Fund. "Average Daily Managed Assets" is the average daily value of the total assets of the Fund, less all accrued liabilities of the Fund (other than the amount of any outstanding borrowings constituting financial leverage).

(3) Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Expense Example

This Example helps you compare the cost of investing in the Fund to 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 sell or redeem all 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. Your actual costs may be higher or lower. Investors in the Fund may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Fund shares, which are not included in the examples below.

1 Year	3 Years
$78	$243

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 Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

Since the Fund had not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, no annual portfolio turnover rate information is available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of its total assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes (the "80% basket") in component securities of the Underlying Index ("Component Securities"). The Fund may invest the remaining 20% of its total assets (the "20% basket") in securities and instruments not included in the Underlying Index, but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Underlying Index. For example, the Fund may invest in securities that are not components of the Underlying Index to reflect various corporate actions (such as mergers) and other changes in the Underlying Index (such as reconstitutions, additions and deletions). Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest in at least three countries, including the United States, and at least 40% of its net assets will be invested in the securities of non-U.S. companies, which may be in both developed and emerging market countries. The Adviser currently considers a company to be a non-U.S. company if: (i) at least 50% of the company's assets are located outside of the United States; (ii) at least 50% of the company's revenues are generated outside of the United States; (iii) the company is organized or maintains its principal place of business outside of the United States; or (iv) its securities are traded principally outside the United States. A country is considered to be an emerging market country by the Adviser if the country is classified by the World Bank as low income, middle income or upper middle income, or, by the International Monetary Fund as a "non-advanced" country.

The Fund may invest in securities of any type (including equity and debt securities) and of companies of any market capitalization (including small- and mid-capitalization companies), market sector or industry, but expects to invest primarily in equity securities of U.S. companies and foreign (non-U.S.) companies in both developed and emerging markets. The Fund may use the 20% basket to invest in securities issued by other investment companies, including other exchange-traded funds. The Fund also may invest in warrants and may also use derivatives, primarily swaps (including equity, variance and volatility swaps), options and futures contracts on securities, interest rates, non-physical commodities and/or currencies, within the 20% basket to track the Underlying Index and as substitutes for direct investments the Fund can make. The Fund may also use derivatives such as swaps, options (including options on futures), futures, and foreign currency transactions (e.g., foreign currency swaps, futures and forwards) to hedge various investments for risk management and speculative purposes. In addition, the Fund's 20% basket may be invested in cash and cash equivalents, including shares of money market funds advised by the Adviser or its affiliates.

Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not try to "beat" the index it tracks. The Fund uses a passive management strategy designed to track the total return performance of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser may use a representative sampling indexing strategy to manage the Fund. "Representative sampling" is an indexing strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively has an investment profile similar to the Underlying Index. The securities selected are expected to have, in the aggregate, investment characteristics (based on factors such as market capitalization and industry weightings), fundamental characteristics (such as return variability, leverage and price to earnings ratios) and liquidity measures similar to those of the Underlying Index. The Fund may or may not hold all of the securities in the Underlying Index. "Tracking error" is the difference between the performance (return) of the Fund's portfolio and that of the Underlying Index. The Adviser expects that, over time, the Fund's tracking error will not exceed 5%. Funds that employ a representative sampling strategy may incur tracking error risk to a greater extent than funds that seek to replicate an index.

The Fund will concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent as the Underlying Index is so concentrated.

The Fund is a non-diversified fund as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), but intends to adhere to the diversification requirements applicable to regulated investment companies ("RICs") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program.

The Underlying Index is designed to measure the performance of large and mid-capitalization companies globally that (i) display a commitment to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, (ii) adhere to the principles of the UN Global Compact, (iii) display a commitment to reducing poverty and supporting economic development globally and (iv) have exposure to countries with low levels of socioeconomic development. The Underlying Index is intended to exhibit risk and return characteristics similar to those of the Morningstar® Global Markets Large-Mid Index (the "Parent Index"), as described below.

The Underlying Index is constructed using a rules based methodology to select companies with specific characteristics (described below) from the Parent Index. The Parent Index is a free-float market-cap weighted index composed of the equity securities of publicly-traded companies encompassing the top 97% of stocks by market capitalization across 46 countries including both developed and emerging markets. To be eligible for inclusion in the Parent Index, companies must meet specific trading frequency, U.S. Dollar trading volume and turnover, and free-float market capitalization requirements. The Underlying Index will provide exposure to both developed and emerging markets.

Morningstar, Inc. ("Morningstar" or the "Index Provider") constructs the Underlying Index using company level indicators, scores, and indicator relevance weightings from Sustainalytics, the Fund's ESG research provider, that include certain social criteria identified by the United Nations Capital Development Fund ("UNCDF" or the "Partner Nonprofit"), to measure (i) commitment to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals,[1] (ii) adherence to the principles of the UN Global Compact,[2] (iii) commitment to reducing poverty and supporting economic development globally and (iv) exposure to countries with low levels of socioeconomic development for each company within the Parent Index (a company's "Societal Development Score"). Morningstar determines a company's exposure to countries with low levels of socioeconomic development using a quantitative scale based on the percentage of a company's revenue identified as coming from countries defined as "low income" or "lower middle income" by the World Bank or as a "Least Developed Country" by the United Nations, excluding countries that are classified as developed or emerging by Morningstar Indexes, and increases the company's Societal Development Score accordingly. In addition to the Societal Development Score, Sustainalytics assigns each company an "Overall ESG Score" which reflects its assessment of a company's overall ESG preparedness and performance relative to other companies in the same global industry peer group. The Overall ESG Score is comprised of a company's numerical scores for environmental, social and governance criteria as determined according to Sustainalytics' proprietary methodology. After excluding those companies that Sustainalytics determines (i) have products involved in the following activities: adult entertainment, alcoholic beverages, controversial weapons, gambling, military contracting weapons, nuclear energy and small arms, or tobacco, (ii) have a detrimental controversy score for incidents related to a company involving one or

1 The UN Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs") are a collection of 17 global goals set by the UN Development Program that calls for integration of economic development, social equity, and environmental protection. Adopted in 2015, the SDGs are intended to stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet, including: poverty eradication, food security, health, education, gender equality, access to water, sanitation, clean energy, decent jobs, key infrastructure, strong institutions, inequality reduction, sustainable urbanization, responsible production and consumption patterns, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and ecosystem conservation.

2 The UN Global Compact is an arrangement by which companies voluntarily and publicly commit to a set of principles, known as the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact, all of which are drawn from key UN Conventions and Declarations, in four areas: (i) human rights; (ii) labor; (iii) environment; and (iv) anti-corruption.

more of the following matters: business ethics, governance, public policy, employee relations, social supply chain, society and community, operations, or environmental supply chain, (iii) are not compliant with the principles of the UN Global Compact, or (iv) have a below average Overall ESG Score relative to its global industry peers; the 200 highest scoring companies (after applying the optimized weighting methodology discussed below) are selected by Morningstar as the final underlying index components. The Underlying Index is constructed by Morningstar using an optimized free-float market cap weighting methodology. Under this methodology, Morningstar uses a quantitative process that is designed to determine optimal weights for securities to maximize exposure to companies with higher rankings as to global economic development, while maintaining an Underlying Index that exhibits risk and return characteristics similar to those of the Parent Index. Morningstar determines the weighting of each security in the Underlying Index using the following variables: Societal Development Score, market capitalization, maximum and minimum weightings by security, sector and region. Underlying Index constituents are subject to a maximum 5% per company weighting.

The Underlying Index will provide exposure to both developed and emerging markets and is expected to contain approximately 200 securities, but this number may change. If a company in the Underlying Index has acted in a manner inconsistent with the selection criteria of the Underlying Index, Morningstar may, in its discretion, after consulting with Sustainalytics, exclude the company from the Underlying Index between reconstitution periods. Morningstar may also make adjustments to the Underlying Index in accordance with its internal guidelines to reflect extraordinary corporate events (e.g. mergers and acquisitions, spin-offs, bankruptcies, insolvencies, and liquidations). The Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly and reconstituted utilizing the rules-based methodology described above annually. Rebalancing refers to the process of adjusting the weights of the constituent securities in the Underlying Index in accordance with its optimized weighting methodology in response to changes in stock value and market capitalization. Reconstitution refers to the process of changing the constituent securities in the Underlying Index so that securities that no longer meet the criteria for the Underlying Index are excluded and new securities that do meet those criteria are included.

The initial composition of the Underlying Index, as well as any ongoing adjustment, is based on thirty-two separate social indicators used in determining the Societal Development Score that narrows the universe of companies included in the Parent Index. Each of these social indicators addresses an issue that has historically been important to the UNCDF and falls within one of the following five groups:

1. **Business Ethics**
    a. Bribery & Corruption Policy: Assesses the quality of the company's policy to combat bribery and corruption.
    b. Bribery & Corruption Programs: Assesses the quality of the company's programs to combat bribery and corruption.
    c. Global Compact Signatory: Denotes whether a company is a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact.
    d. Human Rights Policy: Assesses the strength of the company's commitment to respect human rights in within its sphere of influence.
    e. Renewable Energy Programs: Assesses whether the company has taken initiatives to increase the use of renewable energy.

2. **Employment Practices**
    a. HIV/AIDS Programs: Assesses the quality of a company's programs to address HIV/AIDS among its employees.
    b. Collective Bargaining Agreements: Assesses the extent that the company's employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements.

c. Freedom of Association Policy: Assesses the quality of a company's freedom of association and collective bargaining policy.

d. Working Conditions Policy: Assesses whether the company has a formal policy on working hours and/or minimum wages. The indicator relates to relevant core labor rights conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

3. **Contractor and Supply Chain Monitoring**

a. Conflict Minerals Policy: Assesses the quality of a company's formal policy commitment to eliminate conflict minerals from its products and its supply chain.

b. Conflict Minerals Programs: Assesses the strength of the company's initiatives to eliminate conflict minerals from its products and its supply chain.

c. EICC Signatory: Denotes whether the company is a member of the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC).

d. Fair Trade Products: Assesses the contribution of fair trade products to total company revenues.

e. Quality of Social Supplier Standards: Assesses of the quality of social standards in supply chain code of conducts or policies.

f. Scope of Social Supplier Standards: Assesses whether the company has supply chain/contractor policies and the scope of social standards.

g. Social Supplier Certification: Assesses the percentage of suppliers certified to an external labor/social standard, such as SA 8000 or similar. SA8000 certification is an external verification ensuring that core labor standards are adhered to.

h. Supply Chain Management: Assesses whether the company has a supply chain management system and how it is applied.

i. Supply Chain Monitoring: Assesses whether the company has a supply chain monitoring system and/or whether there are other supply chain monitoring activities.

4. **Community Involvement and Social Development Programs.**

a. Access to Basic Services: Assesses the quality of the company's programs that promote access to basic services (energy, electricity, water) to poor or disadvantaged groups and of the quality of its reporting on such programs.

b. Access to Health Care: Assesses the strength of the company's initiatives to promote access to health care equipment and services.

c. Access to Medicine Programs: Assesses the strength of a company's overall policies, strategies and initiatives to improve access to medicine in developing countries as well as for low income groups in developed markets.

d. Community Development Programs: Assesses the strength of the company's local community development programs. It does not focus on cash donations, but formal programs that promote long-term economic development among communities directly affected by the company's operations.

e. Community Involvement Programs: Assesses the company's mechanisms to consult with local communities potentially affected by its operations.

f. Digital Divide Programs: Assesses the presence of programs that address the digital divide.

g. Drug Donations Policy: Assesses whether the company has a policy for drug donations.

h. Equitable Pricing and Availability: Assesses the extent to which the company has developed and implemented drug pricing models that ensure equitable access to medicine for poor countries and poor populations within countries.

i. Indigenous Rights Policy: Assesses the quality of the company's policy on indigenous people and land rights.

j. Neglected Diseases R&D: Assesses the strength of companies' research and development (R&D) activities in areas that are under-researched and/or where there is a great societal need. This includes neglected tropical diseases and other diseases that disproportionally affect developing countries.

k. Value of Drug Donations: Assesses the value of drug donations relative to earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT).

5. **Financial Inclusion in Access to Products and Services**

a. Credit & Loan Standards: Assesses the quality of a company's environmental and social standards in its credit and loan activities.

b. Financial Inclusion: Assesses whether the company has taken initiatives to promote financial inclusion of disadvantaged people.

c. Sustainable Financial Initiatives: Assesses whether the company offers sustainability related financial services.

Principal Risks

When you sell Fund shares, they may be worth less than what you paid for them. Consequently, you can lose money by investing in the Fund. No assurance can be given that the Fund will achieve its objective, and investment results may vary substantially over time and from period to period. An investment in the Fund is not appropriate for all investors.

Asset Class Risk. Securities in the Underlying Index or in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets or other asset classes.

Commodities Risk. Commodities markets historically have been extremely volatile, and the performance of securities and other instruments that provide exposure to those markets therefore also may be highly volatile. The commodities markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors. These include changes in overall market movements, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, war, acts of terrorism, changes in domestic or foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates, domestic and foreign inflation rates and/or investor expectations concerning inflation rates and investment and trading activities of mutual funds, hedge funds and commodities funds. Commodity-linked derivative instruments have a high degree of price variability and are subject to rapid and substantial price changes. Commodity-linked derivative instruments may employ leverage, which creates the possibility for losses greater than the amount invested. The Fund's investments in commodity-linked instruments may bear on or be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify as a regulated investment company.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the Fund enters into derivatives contracts, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and other transactions. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, the Fund may be unable to terminate or realize any gain on the investment or transaction, or to recover collateral posted to the counterparty, resulting in a loss to the Fund. If the Fund holds collateral posted by its counterparty, it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on the collateral in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to the counterparty.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives Risk is a combination of several risks, including the risks that: (1) an investment in a derivative instrument may not correlate well with the performance of the securities or asset class to which the Fund seeks exposure, (2) derivative contracts, including options, may expire worthless and the use of derivatives may result in losses to the Fund, (3) a derivative instrument entailing leverage may result in a loss greater than the principal amount invested, (4) derivatives not traded on an exchange may be subject to credit risk, for example, if the counterparty does not meet its obligations (see also "Counterparty Risk"), and (5) derivatives not traded on an exchange may be subject to liquidity risk and the related risk that the instrument is difficult or impossible to value accurately. As a general matter, when the Fund establishes certain derivative instrument positions, such as certain futures and options contract positions, it will segregate liquid assets (such as cash, U.S. Treasury bonds or commercial paper) equivalent to the Fund's outstanding obligations under the contract or in connection with the position. In addition, recent legislation has called for a new regulatory framework for the derivatives market. The impact of the new regulations are still unknown, but has the potential to increase the costs of using derivatives, may limit the availability of some forms of derivatives or the Fund's ability to use derivatives, and may adversely affect the performance of some derivative instruments used by the Fund as well as the Fund's ability to pursue its investment objective through the use of such instruments.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investing in issuers located in or tied economically to emerging markets is subject to the same risks as foreign market investments, generally to a greater extent. The Fund will be subject to these risks to an even greater extent, to the extent the Fund invests in issuers exposed to countries defined as "low income" or "lower middle income" by the World Bank or as a "Least Developed Country" by the United Nations. These countries typically confront severe structural impediments to sustainable development and are highly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks and have low levels of human assets. Emerging markets may have additional risks including greater fluctuations in market values and currency exchange rates; increased risk of default; greater social, economic, and political uncertainty and instability; increased risk of nationalization, expropriation, or other confiscation of assets of issuers to which the Fund may be exposed; increased risk of embargoes or economic sanctions on a country, sector, or issuer; greater governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation of the securities markets and participants in those markets; controls on non-U.S. investment, capital controls and limitations on repatriation of invested capital, dividends, interest, and other income, and on the Fund's ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; lower levels of liquidity; inability to purchase and sell investments or otherwise settle security or derivative transactions; greater risk of issues with share registration and safe custody; unavailability of currency hedging techniques; differences in, or lack of, auditing and financial reporting standards and resulting unavailability of material information about issuers; slower clearance and longer settlement; and difficulties in obtaining and/or enforcing legal judgments.

Exchange-Traded Funds Risk. The price movement of an exchange-traded fund may not exactly track the underlying index and may result in a loss. In addition, shareholders bear both their proportionate share of the Fund's expenses and similar expenses of the underlying investment company when the Fund invests in shares of another investment company.

Equity Investing Risk. The market prices of equity securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer and also may decline due to general industry or market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Fee Risk. Because the fees paid by the Fund to Impact Shares are based on the average daily value of the total assets of the Fund, less all accrued liabilities of the Fund (other than the amount of any outstanding borrowings constituting financial leverage), Impact Shares has a financial incentive to cause the Fund to utilize leverage, which creates a conflict of interest between Impact Shares, on the one hand, and the shareholders of the Fund, on the other hand.

Futures Contracts Risk. Futures contracts provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of an underlying asset at a price, date and time specified when the contract is made. A Fund that uses futures contracts, which are a type of derivative, is subject to the risk of loss caused by unanticipated market movements. In addition, there may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the prices of futures contracts and the value of their underlying instruments or indexes and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain futures contracts.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments (for example, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates (for non-U.S. securities not denominated in U.S. dollars); future foreign economic, financial, political and social developments; nationalization; exploration or confiscatory taxation; smaller markets; different trading and settlement practices; less governmental supervision; and different accounting, auditing and financial recordkeeping standards and requirements) that may result in the Fund experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies. These risks are magnified for investments in issuers tied economically to emerging markets, the economies of which tend to be more volatile than the economies of developed markets. In addition, investments by the Fund in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries on dividends, interest, capital gains, or other income or proceeds. Those taxes will reduce the Fund's yield on any such securities.

Geographic Risk. To the extent the Fund's investments in a single country or a limited number of countries represent a large percentage of the Fund's assets, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political and social conditions in those countries will have a significant impact on its investment performance and the Fund's shares may be subject to increased price volatility.

Industry Concentration Risk. Because the Fund may invest 25% or more of the value of its assets in an industry or group of industries to the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries, the Fund's performance may depend to a large extent on the overall condition of such industry or group of industries and the Fund may be susceptible to economic, political and regulatory risks or other occurrences associated with that industry or group of industries.

Intellectual Property Risk. The Fund relies on licenses that permit the Adviser to use the Underlying Index and associated trade names, trademarks and service marks of the relevant Index Provider, as well as the Partner Nonprofit's name and logo (the "Intellectual Property") in connection with the investment strategies of the Fund and/or in marketing and other materials for the Fund. Such licenses may be terminated, and, as a result, the Fund may lose its ability to use the Intellectual Property. In the event a license is terminated or the license provider does not have rights to license the Intellectual Property, the operations of the Fund may be adversely affected.

Limited Operating History Risk. The Fund is newly formed and has no operating history for investors to evaluate as of the date of this Prospectus. The Fund may not attract sufficient assets to achieve or maximize investment and operational efficiencies and remain viable. If the Fund fails to achieve sufficient scale, it may be liquidated.

Management Risk. Management risk is the risk associated with the fact that the Fund relies on the Adviser's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Adviser may be incorrect in its assessment of the intrinsic value of companies whose securities the Fund holds, which may result in a decline in the value of Fund shares and failure to achieve its investment objective. The Fund's portfolio manager uses qualitative analyses and/or models. Any imperfections or limitations in such analyses and models could affect the ability of the portfolio manager to implement strategies. The Adviser has no experience managing an ETF. The relative lack of experience of the Adviser may increase the Fund's management risk.

Market Price Variance Risk. Fund shares will be listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") and can be bought and sold in the secondary market at prevailing market prices. The market prices of shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the net asset value ("NAV") and supply and demand for shares. As a result, the trading prices of shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. The Adviser cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at their NAV. Given the fact that shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of shares should not be sustained in the long-term. In addition, the securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares' NAV may widen. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which could cause a material decline in the Fund's NAV. In times of market stress, market makers and authorized participants may step away from their respective roles in making a market in Fund shares or in executing purchase and redemption orders, which could lead to variances between the market price of Fund shares and the underlying value of those shares. Also, in stressed market conditions, the market for Fund shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio holdings, which could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares. During periods of high market volatility, a Fund share may trade at a significant discount to its NAV, and in these circumstances certain types of brokerage orders may expose an investor to an increased risk of loss. A "stop order," sometimes called a "stop-loss order," may cause a Fund share to be sold at the next prevailing market price once the "stop" level is reached, which during a period of high volatility can be at a price that is substantially below NAV. By including a "limit" criteria with your brokerage order, you may be able to limit the size of the loss resulting from the execution of an ill-timed stop order. The Fund's shares may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the U.S. stock exchange where the Fund's primary listing is maintained, and may otherwise be made available to non-U.S. investors through funds or structured investment vehicles similar to depositary receipts. There can be no assurance that the Fund's shares will continue to trade on any such stock exchange or in any market or that the Fund's shares will continue to meet the requirements for listing or trading on any exchange or in any market. The Fund's shares may be less actively traded in certain markets than in others, and investors are subject to the execution and settlement risks and market standards of the market where they or their broker direct their trades for execution. Certain information available to investors who trade Fund shares on a U.S. stock exchange during regular U.S. market hours may not be available to investors who trade in other markets, which may result in secondary market prices in such markets being less efficient.

The Fund's investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV of the Fund. Investors purchasing and selling shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those purchasing and redeeming directly with the Fund.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in securities of mid-cap companies may entail greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Mid-cap companies tend to have more narrow product lines, more limited financial resources and a more limited trading market for their stocks, as compared with larger companies. As a result, their stock prices may decline significantly as market conditions change.

Non-Diversification Risk. As a non-diversified fund for purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in the securities of fewer issuers than a diversified fund. The Fund's investment in fewer issuers may result in the Fund's shares being more sensitive to the economic results of those issuers. An investment in the Fund could fluctuate in value more than an investment in a diversified fund. Although the Fund will be "non-diversified" for purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund intends to comply with the diversification requirements under Subchapter M of the Code in order to be eligible to qualify as a regulated investment company.

Operational and Technology Risk. Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect the Fund's service providers, index providers, Authorized Participants (as defined below), market makers, counterparties, market participants, or issuers of securities held by the Fund may adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the Fund or impairing Fund operations.

Options Risk. Options, such as covered calls and covered puts, are subject to the risk that significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed and Impact Shares does not attempt to take defensive positions under any market conditions, including during declining markets.

Securities Market Risk. The value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting particular companies or the securities markets generally. A general downturn in the securities market may cause multiple asset classes to decline in value simultaneously. Many factors can affect this value and you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Small-Cap Company Risk. Investing in the securities of small-cap companies either directly or indirectly through investments in ETFs, closed-end funds or mutual funds may pose greater market and liquidity risks than larger, more established companies, because of limited product lines and/or operating history, limited financial resources, limited trading markets, and the potential lack of management depth. In addition, the securities of such companies are typically more volatile than securities of larger capitalization companies.

Swaps Risk. Investments in swaps involve both the risks associated with an investment in the underlying investments or instruments (including equity investments) and counterparty risk. In a standard over-the-counter ("OTC") swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns, differentials in rates of return or some other amount calculated based on the "notional amount" of predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investments in securities, because swaps may be leveraged and OTC swaps are subject to counterparty risk (e.g., the risk of a counterparty's defaulting on the obligation or bankruptcy), credit risk and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). Swaps may also be considered illiquid. Certain swap transactions, including interest rate swaps and index credit default swaps, may be subject to mandatory clearing and exchange trading, although the swaps in which the Fund will invest are not currently subject to mandatory clearing and exchange trading. The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques, risk analyses and tax planning different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The value of swaps, like many other derivatives, may move in unexpected ways and may result in losses for the Fund.

Tracking Error Risk. The performance of the Fund may diverge from that of the Underlying Index. Because the Fund employs a representative sampling strategy, the Fund may experience tracking error to a greater extent than a fund that seeks to replicate an index. The Adviser may not be able to cause the Fund's performance to correlate to that of the Fund's benchmark, either on a daily or aggregate basis. Because the Underlying Index rebalances monthly but the Fund is not obligated to do the same, the risk of tracking error may increase following the rebalancing of the Underlying Index.

An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. As with any investment company, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its goal.

Performance

Because the Fund had not commenced operations as of the calendar year ended December 31, 2017, there is no annual performance information included. When available, updated performance information may be obtained by calling 844-448-3383 (844-GIVE-ETF) or visiting the Fund's website: https://www.impactetfs.org.

Portfolio Management

Impact Shares, Corp. serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The portfolio manager for the Fund is Ethan Powell, who has managed the Fund since inception:

Portfolio Manager	Managed the Fund Since	Title with Adviser
Ethan Powell	Inception	President

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund. The Fund will issue and redeem shares only to authorized participants who have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor ("Authorized Participants") in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of assets (securities and/or cash) in large blocks, known as Creation Units, each of which comprises 50,000 shares. Retail investors may only purchase and sell shares on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. The price of Fund shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount).

Important Additional Information

Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that generally will be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt investor or otherwise investing in the Fund through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. If you are investing in the Fund through a tax-advantaged arrangement, you may be taxed later upon withdrawals from that 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.

DESCRIPTION OF UNDERLYING INDEX

Additional information about the Fund's Underlying Index construction is set forth below.

Impact Shares Sustainable Development Goals Global Equity ETF

The Morningstar Societal Development Index (for purposes of this section, the "Underlying Index")

The Underlying Index is constructed using a rules based methodology to select companies with specific characteristics (described below) from the Parent Index. The Parent Index is a free-float market-cap weighted index composed of the equity securities of publicly-traded companies encompassing the top 97% of stocks by market capitalization across 46 countries including both developed and emerging markets. To be eligible for inclusion in the Parent Index, companies must meet specific trading frequency, U.S. Dollar trading volume and turnover, and free-float market capitalization requirements. The Underlying Index will provide exposure to both developed and emerging markets.

Morningstar, Inc. (“Morningstar” or the “Index Provider”) constructs the Underlying Index using company level indicators, scores, and indicator relevance weightings from Sustainalytics, the Fund’s ESG research provider, that include certain social criteria identified by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (“UNCDF” or the “Partner Nonprofit”), to measure (i) commitment to the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals,[3] (ii) adherence to the principles of the UN Global Compact,[4] (iii) commitment to reducing poverty and supporting economic development globally and (iv) exposure to countries with low levels of socioeconomic development for each company within the Parent Index (a company’s “Societal Development Score”). Morningstar determines a company’s exposure to countries with low levels of socioeconomic development using a quantitative scale based on the percentage of a company’s revenue identified as coming from countries defined as “low income” or “lower middle income” by the World Bank or as a “Least Developed Country” by the United Nations, excluding countries that are classified as developed or emerging by Morningstar Indexes, and increases the company’s Societal Development Score accordingly. In addition to the Societal Development Score, Sustainalytics assigns each company an “Overall ESG Score” which reflects its assessment of a company’s overall ESG preparedness and performance relative to other companies in the same global industry peer group. The Overall ESG Score is comprised of a company’s numerical scores for environmental, social and governance criteria as determined according to Sustainalytics’ proprietary methodology. After excluding those companies that Sustainalytics determines (i) have products involved in the following activities: adult entertainment, alcoholic beverages, controversial weapons, gambling, military contracting weapons, nuclear energy and small arms, or tobacco, (ii) have a detrimental controversy score for incidents related to a company involving one or more of the following matters: business ethics, governance, public policy, employee relations, social supply chain, society and community, operations, or environmental supply chain, (iii) are not compliant with the principles of the UN Global Compact, or (iv) have a below average Overall ESG Score relative to its global industry peers; the 200 highest scoring companies (after applying the optimized weighting methodology discussed below) are selected by Morningstar as the final underlying index components. The Underlying Index is constructed by Morningstar using an optimized free-float market cap weighting methodology. Under this methodology, Morningstar uses a quantitative process that is designed to determine optimal weights for securities to maximize exposure to companies with higher rankings as to global economic development, while maintaining an Underlying Index that exhibits risk and return characteristics similar to those of the Parent Index. Morningstar determines the weighting of each security in the Underlying Index using the following variables: Societal Development Score, market capitalization, maximum and minimum weightings by security, sector and region. Underlying Index constituents are subject to a maximum 5% per company weighting.

The Underlying Index will provide exposure to both developed and emerging markets and is expected to contain approximately 200 securities, but this number may change. If a company in the Underlying Index has acted in a manner inconsistent with the selection criteria of the Underlying Index, Morningstar may, in its discretion, after consulting with Sustainalytics, exclude the company from the Underlying Index between reconstitution periods. Morningstar may also make adjustments to the Underlying Index in accordance with its internal guidelines to reflect extraordinary corporate events (e.g. mergers and acquisitions, spin-offs, bankruptcies, insolvencies, and liquidations). The Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly and reconstituted

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[3] The UN Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the UN Development Program that calls for integration of economic development, social equity, and environmental protection. Adopted in 2015, the SDGs are intended to stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet, including: poverty eradication, food security, health, education, gender equality, access to water, sanitation, clean energy, decent jobs, key infrastructure, strong institutions, inequality reduction, sustainable urbanization, responsible production and consumption patterns, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and ecosystem conservation.

[4] The UN Global Compact is an arrangement by which companies voluntarily and publicly commit to a set of principles, known as the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact, all of which are drawn from key UN Conventions and Declarations, in four areas: (i) human rights; (ii) labor; (iii) environment; and (iv) anti-corruption.

utilizing the rules-based methodology described above annually. Rebalancing refers to the process of adjusting the weights of the constituent securities in the Underlying Index in accordance with its optimized weighting methodology in response to changes in stock value and market capitalization. Reconstitution refers to the process of changing the constituent securities in the Underlying Index so that securities that no longer meet the criteria for the Underlying Index are excluded and new securities that do meet those criteria are included.

The initial composition of the Underlying Index, as well as any ongoing adjustment, is based on thirty-two separate social indicators used in determining the Societal Development Score that narrows the universe of companies included in the Parent Index. Each of these social indicators addresses an issue that has historically been important to the UNCDF and falls within one of the following five groups:

1. **Business Ethics**
   a. Bribery & Corruption Policy: Assesses the quality of the company's policy to combat bribery and corruption.
   b. Bribery & Corruption Programs: Assesses the quality of the company's programs to combat bribery and corruption.
   c. Global Compact Signatory: Denotes whether a company is a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact.
   d. Human Rights Policy: Assesses the strength of the company's commitment to respect human rights in within its sphere of influence.
   e. Renewable Energy Programs: Assesses whether the company has taken initiatives to increase the use of renewable energy.

2. **Employment Practices**
   a. HIV/AIDS Programs: Assesses the quality of a company's programs to address HIV/AIDS among its employees.
   b. Collective Bargaining Agreements: Assesses the extent that the company's employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements.
   c. Freedom of Association Policy: Assesses the quality of a company's freedom of association and collective bargaining policy.
   d. Working Conditions Policy: Assesses whether the company has a formal policy on working hours and/or minimum wages. The indicator relates to relevant core labor rights conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

3. **Contractor and Supply Chain Monitoring**
   a. Conflict Minerals Policy: Assesses the quality of a company's formal policy commitment to eliminate conflict minerals from its products and its supply chain.
   b. Conflict Minerals Programs: Assesses the strength of the company's initiatives to eliminate conflict minerals from its products and its supply chain.
   c. EICC Signatory: Denotes whether the company is a member of the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC).
   d. Fair Trade Products: Assesses the contribution of fair trade products to total company revenues.

e. Quality of Social Supplier Standards: Assesses of the quality of social standards in supply chain code of conducts or policies.

f. Scope of Social Supplier Standards: Assesses whether the company has supply chain/contractor policies and the scope of social standards.

g. Social Supplier Certification: Assesses the percentage of suppliers certified to an external labor/social standard, such as SA 8000 or similar. SA8000 certification is an external verification ensuring that core labor standards are adhered to.

h. Supply Chain Management: Assesses whether the company has a supply chain management system and how it is applied.

i. Supply Chain Monitoring: Assesses whether the company has a supply chain monitoring system and/or whether there are other supply chain monitoring activities.

4. **Community Involvement and Social Development Programs.**

a. Access to Basic Services: Assesses the quality of the company's programs that promote access to basic services (energy, electricity, water) to poor or disadvantaged groups and of the quality of its reporting on such programs.

b. Access to Health Care: Assesses the strength of the company's initiatives to promote access to health care equipment and services.

c. Access to Medicine Programs: Assesses the strength of a company's overall policies, strategies and initiatives to improve access to medicine in developing countries as well as for low income groups in developed markets.

d. Community Development Programs: Assesses the strength of the company's local community development programs. It does not focus on cash donations, but formal programs that promote long-term economic development among communities directly affected by the company's operations.

e. Community Involvement Programs: Assesses the company's mechanisms to consult with local communities potentially affected by its operations.

f. Digital Divide Programs: Assesses the presence of programs that address the digital divide.

g. Drug Donations Policy: Assesses whether the company has a policy for drug donations.

h. Equitable Pricing and Availability: Assesses the extent to which the company has developed and implemented drug pricing models that ensure equitable access to medicine for poor countries and poor populations within countries.

i. Indigenous Rights Policy: Assesses the quality of the company's policy on indigenous people and land rights.

j. Neglected Diseases R&D: Assesses the strength of companies' research and development (R&D) activities in areas that are under-researched and/or where there is a great societal need. This includes neglected tropical diseases and other diseases that disproportionally affect developing countries.

k. Value of Drug Donations: Assesses the value of drug donations relative to earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT).

5. **Financial Inclusion in Access to Products and Services**

a. Credit & Loan Standards: Assesses the quality of a company's environmental and social standards in its credit and loan activities.

b. Financial Inclusion: Assesses whether the company has taken initiatives to promote financial inclusion of disadvantaged people.

c. Sustainable Financial Initiatives: Assesses whether the company offers sustainability related financial services.

DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL INVESTMENTS

The following is a description of principal investment practices in which the Fund may engage. Any references to investments made by the Fund include those that may be made both directly by the Fund and indirectly by the Fund (e.g., through its investments in derivatives or other pooled investment vehicles). Please see "Principal Risks" below for the risks associated with each of the principal investment practices.

Please see the "Principal Investment Strategy" section under "Fund Summary" above for a complete discussion of the Fund's principal investment strategies. The Fund may invest in various types of securities and engage in various investment techniques which are not the principal focus of the Fund and therefore are not described in this Prospectus. These securities, techniques and practices, together with their risks, are described in the Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI"), which you may obtain free of charge by contacting shareholder services (see the back cover of this Prospectus for the address and phone number). The Adviser seeks to track the performance of the Fund's Underlying Index as closely as possible (i.e., obtain a high degree of correlation with the Index). A number of factors may affect the Fund's ability to achieve a high degree of correlation with its Index, and there can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation. The Adviser will utilize a sampling strategy in managing the Fund. Sampling means that the Adviser uses quantitative analysis to select securities, including securities in the Underlying Index, outside of the Underlying Index and derivatives that have a similar investment profile as the Underlying Index in terms of key risk factors, performance attributes and other economic characteristics. These include industry weightings, market capitalization, and other financial characteristics of securities. The quantity of holdings in the Fund will be based on a number of factors, including asset size of the Fund. In addition, from time to time, securities are added to or removed from the Underlying Index. The Adviser may sell securities that are represented in the Index, or purchase securities that are not yet represented in the Underlying Index, in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the Index. Further, the Adviser may choose to overweight securities in the Underlying Index, purchase or sell securities not in the Index, or utilize various combinations of other available techniques, in seeking to track the Underlying Index. The Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board") may change the Fund's investment strategy, Underlying Index and other policies without shareholder approval, except as otherwise indicated in this Prospectus or in the SAI. The Board may also change the Fund's investment objective without shareholder approval.

NON-PRINCIPAL STRATEGIES

Additional Information. The foregoing percentage limitations in the Fund's investment strategies apply at the time of purchase of securities. The Board may change any of the foregoing investment policies, including its investment objective, the Underlying Index and its 80% investment policy, without shareholder approval. The Fund will provide shareholders with written notice at least 60 days prior to committing less than 80% of its total assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, under normal circumstances, in component securities of the Fund's Underlying Index. For example, if the Fund's Underlying Index is discontinued by its Index Provider, the license agreement for the Underlying Index is terminated by the Index Provider or the Board determines that it would not be beneficial to shareholders for the Fund to continue operations using the Underlying Index, the Board may change the Underlying Index as described in the "Investment Restrictions" section of the Fund's SAI.

If the Fund's shares are delisted, the Board may seek to list its shares on another exchange, merge with another ETF or traditional mutual fund or redeem its shares at NAV.

Borrowing Money. The Fund may borrow money from a bank as permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("1940 Act"), or other governing statute, by the Rules thereunder, or by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or other regulatory agency with authority over the Fund, but only for temporary or emergency purposes. The Fund may also invest in reverse repurchase agreements, which are considered borrowings under the 1940 Act. Although the 1940 Act presently allows the Fund to borrow from any bank (including pledging, mortgaging or hypothecating assets) in an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (not including temporary borrowings not in excess of 5% of its total assets), and there is no percentage limit on Fund assets that can be used in connection with reverse repurchase agreements, under normal circumstances any borrowings by the Fund will not exceed 10% of the Fund's total assets.

Certain Other Investments. The Fund may invest in structured notes (notes on which the amount of principal repayment and interest payments are based on the movement of one or more specified factors such as the movement of a particular security or index), swaps, options and futures contracts. Swaps, options and futures contracts and structured notes may be used by the Fund in seeking performance that corresponds to its Index and in managing cash flows.

Lending of Securities. The Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount not to exceed one-quarter (25%) of the value of its total assets via a securities lending program through its securities lending agent ("Lending Agent"), to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions desiring to borrow securities to complete transactions and for other purposes. A securities lending program allows the Fund to receive a portion of the income generated by lending its securities and investing the respective collateral. The Fund will receive collateral for each loaned security which is at least equal to 102% of the market value of that security, marked to market each trading day. In the securities lending program, the borrower generally has the right to vote the loaned securities; however, the Fund may call loans to vote proxies if a material issue affecting the Fund's economic interest in the investment is to be voted upon. Security loans may be terminated at any time by the Fund.

DESCRIPTION OF RISKS

Factors that may affect the Fund's portfolio as a whole are called "principal risks" and are summarized in this section. This summary describes the nature of these principal risks and certain related risks, but is not intended to include every potential risk. The Fund could be subject to additional risks because the types of investments it makes may change over time. The SAI includes more information about the Fund and its investments. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program.

Asset Class Risk. The securities in the Underlying Index or in the Fund's portfolio may underperform the returns of other securities or indices that track other countries, regions, industries, groups of industries, markets, asset classes or sectors. Various types of securities or indices tend to experience cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to general securities markets.

Cash Transaction Risk. The Fund can effect creations and redemptions principally for cash, rather than for in-kind securities. ETFs generally are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid being taxed on gain on the distributed portfolio securities at the fund level. Because the Fund currently can effect redemptions for cash, rather than for in-kind securities, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. The Fund may recognize a capital gain on these sales that might not have been incurred if the Fund had made a redemption in-kind, and this may decrease the tax efficiency of the Fund compared to ETFs that utilize an in-kind redemption process.

Commodities Risk. Commodities markets historically have been extremely volatile, and the performance of securities and other instruments that provide exposure to those markets therefore also may be highly volatile. The commodities markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors. These include changes in overall market movements, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, war, acts of terrorism, changes in domestic or foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates, domestic and foreign inflation rates and/or investor expectations concerning inflation rates and investment and trading activities of mutual funds, hedge funds and commodities funds. Commodity-linked derivative instruments have a high degree of price variability and are subject to rapid and substantial price changes. Commodity-linked derivative instruments may employ leverage, which creates the possibility for losses greater than the amount invested. The Fund's investments in commodity-linked instruments may bear on or be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify as a regulated investment company

Counterparty Risk. The Fund may engage in transactions in securities and financial instruments that involve counterparties. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest, settlement or margin payments, or otherwise honor its obligations. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the Fund's income or the value of its assets may decrease. The Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding and the Fund may obtain only limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. In an attempt to limit the counterparty risk associated with such transactions, the Fund conducts business only with financial institutions judged by the Adviser to present acceptable credit risk.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund may invest in derivatives, which are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of underlying assets, reference rates or indices. Derivatives involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to the value of the assets, rates or indices they are designed to track. Derivatives include futures, non-U.S. currency contracts, swap contracts, warrants and options contracts, among other types of contracts. Derivatives may relate to or reference securities, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates, inflation rates, commodities and indices. There are many risks associated with derivatives transactions. The use of derivatives involves risks that are in addition to, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. A decision as to whether, when and how to use derivatives involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events. The use of derivative transactions may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may require the Fund to sell or purchase portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on an investment or may cause the Fund to hold a security that it might otherwise sell. These investments can create investment leverage and may create additional investment risks that may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in more traditional securities. Derivative contracts may expire worthless. The Fund may invest in derivatives with a limited number of counterparties, and events affecting the creditworthiness of any of those counterparties may have a pronounced effect on the Fund. Derivatives risk is particularly acute in environments (like those of 2008) in which financial services firms are exposed to systemic risks of the type evidenced by the insolvency of Lehman Brothers and subsequent market disruptions. In addition, during those periods, the Fund may have a greater need for cash to provide collateral for large swings in its mark-to-market obligations under the derivatives in which it has invested. The Fund's use of derivatives may not be effective or have the desired results. Moreover, suitable derivatives will not be available in all circumstances. For example, the economic costs of taking some derivative positions may be prohibitive, and if a counterparty or its affiliate is deemed to be an affiliate of the Fund, the Fund will not be permitted to trade with that counterparty. In addition, the Adviser may decide not to use derivatives to hedge or otherwise reduce the Fund's risk exposures, potentially resulting in losses for the Fund. Swap contracts and other OTC derivatives are highly susceptible to liquidity risk and counterparty risk (see "Counterparty Risk"), and are subject to documentation risks. Because many derivatives have a leverage component (i.e., a notional value in excess of the assets needed to establish and/or maintain the derivative position), adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate or index may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. See "Leverage Risk" below. Derivatives also present other risks described in this section, including market risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, credit risk and counterparty risk. Special tax considerations apply to the Fund's use of derivatives. See the "Taxation" section below. Under recently adopted rules and regulations, transactions in some types of swaps (including interest rate swaps and credit default swaps on North

American and European indices) are required to be centrally cleared. In a transaction involving those swaps ("cleared derivatives"), the Fund's counterparty is a clearing house, rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of any clearing houses and only members of a clearing house ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives transactions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through its accounts at clearing members. Clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the clearing house. In many ways, cleared derivative arrangements are less favorable to mutual funds than bilateral arrangements. For example, the Fund may be required to provide more margin for cleared derivatives transactions than for bilateral derivatives transactions. Also, in contrast to a bilateral derivatives transaction, following a period of notice to the Fund, a clearing member generally can require termination of an existing cleared derivatives transaction at any time or an increase in margin requirements above the margin that the clearing member required at the beginning of a transaction. Clearing houses also have broad rights to increase margin requirements for existing transactions or to terminate those transactions at any time. Any increase in margin requirements or termination of existing cleared derivatives transactions by the clearing member or the clearing house could interfere with the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment strategy. Further, any increase in margin requirements by a clearing member could expose the Fund to greater credit risk to its clearing member, because (as described under "Counterparty Risk") margin for cleared derivatives transactions in excess of a clearing house's margin requirements typically is held by the clearing member. Also, the Fund is subject to risk if it enters into a derivatives transaction that is required to be cleared (or that the Adviser expects to be cleared), and no clearing member is willing or able to clear the transaction on the Fund's behalf. In those cases, the transaction might have to be terminated, and the Fund could lose some or all of the benefit of the transaction, including loss of an increase in the value of the transaction and/or loss of hedging protection. In addition, the documentation governing the relationship between the Fund and clearing members is drafted by the clearing members and generally is less favorable to the Fund than typical bilateral derivatives documentation. For example, documentation relating to cleared derivatives generally includes a one-way indemnity by the Fund in favor of the clearing member for losses the clearing member incurs as the Fund's clearing member and typically does not provide the Fund any remedies if the clearing member defaults or becomes insolvent. These and other new rules and regulations could, among other things, further restrict the Fund's ability to engage in, or increase the cost to the Fund of derivatives transactions, for example, by making some types of derivatives no longer available to the Fund, increasing margin or capital requirements, or otherwise limiting liquidity or increasing transaction costs. These regulations are new and evolving, so their potential impact on the Fund and the financial system are not yet known. While the new regulations and central clearing of some derivatives transactions are designed to reduce systemic risk (i.e., the risk that the interdependence of large derivatives dealers could cause them to suffer liquidity, solvency or other challenges simultaneously), there is no assurance that the new clearing mechanisms will achieve that result, and in the meantime, as noted above, central clearing exposes the Fund to new kinds of risks and costs. In addition, the SEC recently proposed a rule under the 1940 Act regulating the use by registered investment companies of derivatives and many related instruments. That rule, if adopted as proposed, would, among other things, restrict the Fund's ability to engage in derivatives transactions or so increase the cost of derivatives transactions that the Fund would be unable to implement its investment strategy.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investing in issuers located in or tied economically to emerging markets is subject to the same risks as foreign market investments, generally to a greater extent. The Fund will be subject to these risks to an even greater extent, to the extent the Fund invests in issuers exposed to countries defined as "low income" or "lower middle income" by the World Bank or as a "Least Developed Country" by the United Nations. These countries typically confront severe structural impediments to sustainable development and are highly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks and have low levels of human assets. Emerging markets may have additional risks including greater fluctuations in market values and currency exchange rates; increased risk of default; greater social, economic, and political uncertainty and instability; increased risk of nationalization, expropriation, or other confiscation of assets of issuers to which the Fund may be exposed; increased risk of embargoes or economic sanctions on a country, sector, or issuer; greater governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation of the securities markets and participants in those markets; controls on non-U.S. investment, capital controls and limitations on repatriation of invested capital, dividends, interest, and other income, and on the Fund's ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; lower levels of liquidity; inability to purchase and sell investments or otherwise settle security or derivative transactions; greater risk of issues with share registration and safe custody; unavailability of currency hedging techniques; differences in, or lack of, auditing and financial reporting standards and resulting unavailability of material information about issuers; slower clearance and longer settlement; and difficulties in obtaining and/or enforcing legal judgments.

Exchange-Traded Funds Risk. The value of ETFs can be expected to increase and decrease in value in proportion to increases and decreases in the indices that they are designed to track. The volatility of different index tracking stocks can be expected to vary in proportion to the volatility of the particular index they track. ETFs are traded similarly to stocks of individual companies. Although an ETF is designed to provide investment performance corresponding to its index, it may not be able to exactly replicate the performance of its index because of its operating expenses and other factors. An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional fund (i.e., one that is not exchange-traded) that has the same investment objective, strategies, and policies. The price of an ETF can fluctuate within a wide range, and the Fund could lose money investing in an ETF if the prices of the securities owned by the ETF go down. In addition, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional funds: (1) the market price of the ETF's shares may trade at a discount or a premium to their net asset value; (2) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; and (3) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted by the activation of individual or market wide "circuit breakers" (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage), if the shares are delisted from the Exchange without first being listed on another exchange, or if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or to protect investors. In addition, shareholders bear both their proportionate share of the Fund's expenses and similar expenses of the underlying investment company when the Fund invests in shares of another investment company. Most ETFs are investment companies. Therefore, the Fund's purchases of ETF shares generally are subject to the limitations on, and the risks of, the Fund's investments in other investment companies.

Equity Investing Risk. The market prices of equity securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage, non-compliance with regulatory requirements, and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services. The values of equity securities also may decline due to general industry or market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Fee Risk. Because the fees paid by the Fund to Impact Shares are based on the average daily value of the total assets of the Fund, less all accrued liabilities of the Fund (other than the amount of any outstanding borrowings constituting financial leverage), Impact Shares has a financial incentive to cause the Fund to utilize leverage, which creates a conflict of interest between Impact Shares, on the one hand, and the shareholders of the Fund, on the other hand.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments (for example, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates (for non-U.S. securities not denominated in U.S. dollars); future foreign economic, financial, political and social developments; nationalization; exploration or confiscatory taxation; smaller markets; different trading and settlement practices; less governmental supervision; and different accounting, auditing and financial recordkeeping standards and requirements) that may result in the Fund experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies. These risks are magnified for investments in issuers tied economically to emerging markets, the economies of which tend to be more volatile than the economies of developed markets. In addition, investments by the Fund in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries on dividends, interest, capital gains, or other income or proceeds. Those taxes will reduce the Fund's yield on any such securities.

Futures Contracts Risk. Futures contracts provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of an underlying asset at a price, date and time specified when the contract is made. Funds, such as the Fund, that use futures contracts, which are a type of derivative, are subject to the risk of loss caused by unanticipated market movements. In addition, there may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the prices of futures contracts and the value of their underlying instruments or indexes and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain futures contracts.

Geographic Risk. To the extent the Fund's investments in a single country or a limited number of countries represent a large percentage of the Fund's assets, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political and social conditions in those countries will have a significant impact on its investment performance and the Fund's shares may be subject to increased price volatility.

Illiquid Securities Risk. Illiquid investments may be difficult to resell at approximately the price they are valued in the ordinary course of business within seven days. When investments cannot be sold readily at the desired time or price, the Fund may have to accept a much lower price, may not be able to sell the investment at all or may be forced to forego other investment opportunities, all of which may adversely impact the Fund's returns. Illiquid investments also may be subject to valuation risk.

Industry Concentration Risk. Because the Fund may invest 25% or more of the value of its assets in an industry or group of industries to the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries, the Fund's performance may depend to a large extent on the overall condition of such industry or group of industries and the Fund may be susceptible to economic, political and regulatory risks or other occurrences associated with that industry or group of industries. The performance of the Fund if it invests a significant portion of its assets in a particular sector or industry may be closely tied to the performance of companies in a limited number of sectors or industries. Companies in a single sector often share common characteristics, are faced with the same obstacles, issues and regulatory burdens and their securities may react similarly to adverse market conditions. The price movements of investments in a particular sector or industry may be more volatile than the price movements of more broadly diversified investments.

Intellectual Property Risk. The Fund relies on licenses that permit the Adviser to use the Underlying Index and associated trade names, trademarks and service marks, as well as the Partner Nonprofit's name and logo (the "Intellectual Property") in connection with the investment strategies of the Fund and/or in marketing and other materials for the Fund. Such licenses may be terminated, and, as a result, the Fund may lose its ability to use the Intellectual Property. In the event a license is terminated or the license provider does not have rights to license the Intellectual Property, the operations of the Fund may be adversely affected.

Limited Operating History Risk. The Fund is newly formed and has no operating history for investors to evaluate as of the date of this Prospectus. The Fund may not attract sufficient assets to achieve or maximize investment and operational efficiencies and remain viable. If the Fund fails to achieve sufficient scale, it may be liquidated.

Management Risk. The Fund does not fully replicate its Underlying Index and may hold securities not included in its Underlying Index. As a result, the Fund is subject to management risk because it relies on the Adviser's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Fund runs the risk that the Adviser's investment techniques will fail to produce desired results and cause the Fund to incur significant losses. The Adviser also may fail to use derivatives effectively, choosing to hedge or not to hedge positions at disadvantageous times. In addition, if one or more key individuals leave, the Adviser may not be able to hire qualified replacements or may require an extended time to do so. This situation could prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. The

Fund’s portfolio manager uses quantitative analyses and/or models. Any imperfections or limitations in such analyses and models could affect the ability of the portfolio manager to implement strategies. By necessity, these analyses and models make simplifying assumptions that limit their efficacy. Models that appear to explain prior market data can fail to predict future market events. Further, the data used in models may be inaccurate and/or it may not include the most recent information about a company or a security. The Adviser has no experience managing an ETF. The relative lack of experience of the Adviser may increase the applicable management risks discussed above.

Market Price Variance Risk. Fund shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) and are bought and sold in the secondary market at prevailing market prices. The market prices of shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the NAV and supply and demand for shares. As a result, the trading prices of shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. Differences between secondary market prices and the NAV of the Fund may be due largely to supply and demand forces in the secondary market, which may not be the same forces as those influencing prices for securities held by the Fund at a particular time. The Adviser cannot predict whether shares will trade above, below or at their NAV. Given the fact that shares can be created and redeemed in Creation Units, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of shares should not be sustained in the long-term. There may be times when the market price of the Fund’s shares and the Funds’ NAV vary significantly and you may pay more than the Funds’ NAV when buying Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive less than the Fund’s NAV when you sell those Shares. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that Shares normally will trade close to the Fund’s NAV, disruptions to creations and redemptions may result in trading prices that differ significantly from the Fund’s NAV. The market price of Shares, 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 particular security. In addition, the securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares’ NAV may widen. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which could cause a material decline in the Fund’s NAV. In times of market stress, market makers and authorized participants may step away from their respective roles in making a market in Fund shares or in executing purchase and redemption orders, which could lead to variances between the market price of Fund shares and the underlying value of those shares. Also, in stressed market conditions, the market for Fund shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio holdings, which could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund’s shares and the underlying value of those shares. During periods of high market volatility, a Fund share may trade at a significant discount to its NAV, and in these circumstances certain types of brokerage orders may expose an investor to an increased risk of loss. A “stop order,” sometimes called a “stop-loss order,” may cause a Fund share to be sold at the next prevailing market price once the “stop” level is reached, which during a period of high volatility can be at a price that is substantially below NAV. By including a “limit” criteria with your brokerage order, you may be able to limit the size of the loss resulting from the execution of an ill-timed stop order. The Fund’s shares may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the U.S. stock exchange where the Fund’s primary listing is maintained, and may otherwise be made available to non-U.S. investors through funds or structured investment vehicles similar to depositary receipts. There can be no assurance that the Fund’s shares will continue to trade on any such stock exchange or in any market or that the Fund’s shares will continue to meet the requirements for listing or trading on any exchange or in any market. The Fund’s shares may be less actively traded in certain markets than in others, and investors are subject to the execution and settlement risks and market standards of the market where they or their broker direct their trades for execution. Certain information available to investors who trade Fund shares on a U.S. stock exchange during regular U.S. market hours may not be available to investors who trade in other markets, which may result in secondary market prices in such markets being less efficient.

The Fund's investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV of the Fund. Investors purchasing and selling shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those purchasing and redeeming directly with the Fund.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Investing in securities of mid-cap companies may entail greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Mid-cap companies tend to have more narrow product lines, more limited financial resources and a more limited trading market for their stocks, as compared with larger companies. As a result, their stock prices may decline significantly as market conditions change.

Non-Diversification Risk. Due to the nature of the Fund's investment strategies and its non-diversified status (for purposes of the 1940 Act), the Fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of fewer issuers than a "diversified" fund, and accordingly may be more vulnerable to changes in the value of those issuers' securities. Since the Fund invest in the securities of a limited number of issuers, the Fund is particularly exposed to adverse developments affecting those issuers, and a decline in the market value of a particular security held by the Fund is likely to affect the Fund's performance more than if the Fund invested in the securities of a larger number of issuers. Although the Fund will be "non-diversified" for purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund intends to comply with the diversification requirements under Subchapter M of the Code in order to be eligible to qualify as a regulated investment company.

Operational and Technology Risk. The Fund, its service providers, index provider, Authorized Participants, market makers and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders, despite the efforts of the Adviser, the Fund and its service providers to adopt technologies, processes, and practices intended to mitigate these risks. For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, or prevent access to these systems of the Fund, the Fund's service providers, counterparties, or other market participants or data within them (a "cyber-attack"). Power or communications outages, acts of god, information technology equipment malfunctions, operational errors, and inaccuracies within software or data processing systems may also disrupt business operations or impact critical data. Market events also may trigger a volume of transactions that overloads current information technology and communication systems and processes, impacting the ability to conduct the Fund's operations. Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect the Fund's service providers or counterparties may adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the Fund or impairing the Fund's operations. For example, the Fund or its service providers' assets or sensitive or confidential information may be misappropriated, data may be corrupted, and operations may be disrupted (e.g., cyber-attacks or operational failures may cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the ability to calculate the Fund's NAV, and impede trading). In addition, cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures may cause reputational damage and subject the Fund or its service providers to regulatory fines, litigation costs, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. While the Fund and its service providers may establish business continuity and other plans and processes to address the possibility of cyberattacks, disruptions, or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including that they do not apply to third parties, such as other market participants, as well as the possibility that certain risks have not been identified or that unknown threats may emerge in the future. Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for issuers of the Fund's investments, which could have material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund's investments to lose value. In addition, cyber-attacks involving the Fund's counterparties could affect such counterparty's ability to meet its obligations to the Fund, which may result in losses to the Fund and its shareholders. Furthermore, as a result of cyber-attacks, disruptions or failures, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities or the entire market, which may result in the Fund being, among other things, unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or unable to accurately price its investments. The Fund cannot directly control any cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by its service providers, counterparties, issuers in which the Fund invests, or securities markets and exchanges.

Options Risk. The use of options is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. For example, there are significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. A transaction in options or securities may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events. When the Fund writes a covered call option, the Fund forgoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, but retains the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation and once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price. When the Fund writes a covered put option, the Fund bears the risk of loss if the value of the underlying stock declines below the exercise price minus the put premium. If the option is exercised, the Fund could incur a loss if it is required to purchase the stock underlying the put option at a price greater than the market price of the stock at the time of exercise plus the put premium the Fund received when it wrote the option. While the Fund's potential gain in writing a covered put option is limited to distributions earned on the liquid assets securing the put option plus the premium received from the purchaser of the put option, the Fund risks a loss equal to the entire exercise price of the option minus the put premium.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed and may be affected by a general decline in market segments included in the applicable Underlying Index. The Fund invests in securities included in, or representative of, the Underlying Index regardless of their investment merits. The Adviser does not attempt to take defensive positions under any market conditions, including during declining markets.

Securities Market Risk. Securities market risk is the risk that the value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting particular companies or the securities markets generally. The profitability of the Fund substantially depends upon the Adviser correctly assessing the future price movements of stocks, bonds, loans, options on stocks, and other securities and the movements of interest rates. The Adviser cannot guarantee that it will be successful in accurately predicting price movements. The market prices of equities may decline for reasons that directly relate to the issuing company (such as poor management performance or reduced demand for its goods or services), factors that affect a particular industry (such as a decline in demand, labor or raw material shortages, or increased production costs) or general market conditions not specifically related to a company or industry (such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally). As a result of the nature of the Fund's investment activities, it is possible that the Fund's financial performance may fluctuate substantially from period to period. Additionally, at any point in time an investment in the Fund may be worth less than the original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

Small-Cap Company Risk. Investing in the securities of small-cap companies either directly or indirectly through investments in ETFs, closed-end funds or mutual funds may pose greater market and liquidity risks than larger, more established companies, because of limited product lines and/or operating history, limited financial resources, limited trading markets, and the potential lack of management depth. In addition, the securities of such companies are typically more volatile than securities of larger capitalization companies.

Swaps Risk. The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques, risk analyses and tax planning different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. These transactions can result in sizeable realized and unrealized capital gains and losses relative to the gains and losses from the Fund's direct investments in securities. Transactions in swaps can involve greater risks than if the Fund had invested in the reference assets directly since, in addition to general market risks, swaps may be leveraged and are also subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and pricing risk. However, certain risks may be reduced (but not eliminated) if the Fund invests in cleared swaps. Regulators also may impose limits on an entity's or group of entities' positions in certain swaps. Because bilateral swap agreements are two-party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, these swaps may be considered to be illiquid. Moreover, the Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap counterparty. Many swaps are complex and valued subjectively. Swaps and other derivatives may also be subject to pricing or “basis” risk, which exists when the price of a particular derivative diverges from the price of corresponding cash market instruments. Under certain market conditions it may not be economically feasible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position in time to avoid a loss or take advantage of an opportunity. If a swap transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may result insignificant losses. The value of swaps can be very volatile, and a variance in the degree of volatility or in the direction of securities prices from the Adviser’s expectations may produce significant losses in the Fund’s investments in swaps. In addition, a perfect correlation between a swap and a reference asset may be impossible to achieve. As a result, the Adviser’s use of swaps may not be effective in fulfilling the investment adviser’s investment strategies and may contribute to losses that would not have been incurred otherwise. Certain separately managed accounts (“SMAs”) that are designed to track the performance of an index may serve as the underlying reference asset for total return swaps used by the Funds (“SMA Total Return Swaps”). This investment technique provides the Fund with synthetic long investment exposure to the performance of the index the SMAs seek to track, and thus, any underlying SMAs, through payments made by a swap counterparty to the Fund that reflect the positive total return, net of fees of the SMA, which may be netted against the payment of transaction fees. In exchange, the Fund makes periodic payments to the counterparty under the swap based on certain upfront and/or monthly transaction fees as well as payments reflecting any negative total return on the SMA. The swap generally provides the Fund with the economic equivalent of ownership of the portfolio of the SMA through an entitlement to receive any gains realized by the SMA and an obligation to pay any losses realized by the SMA, which may be netted against the financing expenses of the swap. This investment technique is intended to provide the Fund with exposure to the performance of the SMA and, indirectly, the performance of the index the SMA is designed to track. The performance of an SMA Total Return Swap is subject to the performance and the risks of the index the SMA seeks to track, and ultimately, of the underlying SMA and its investment portfolio. If the performance of the SMA underlying the SMA Total Return Swap is negative or is not sufficiently positive to offset the periodic payment due to the counterparty, then the performance of the Fund will be negatively impacted. Additionally, the performance of the underlying SMA may deviate from the performance of the index it is designed to track. To the extent that the SMA’s performance deviates from that of the relevant index, the performance of the SMA Total Return Swap, and in, turn, the performance of the Fund, will deviate from the performance of the relevant index as well. The expenses paid by the underlying SMA holder (including fees paid on the basis of the performance of the underlying account manager) reduce the performance returns of the SMA’s investments and those expenses are embedded in the returns of the SMA Total Return Swap are based on the net returns of the SMA. The Fund’s use of SMA Total Return Swaps may also subject the Fund to the risks of leverage, to the extent utilized by the SMAs.

Tracking Error Risk. Imperfect correlation between the Fund’s portfolio securities and those in the applicable Underlying Index, rounding of prices, changes to the Underlying Index and regulatory requirements may cause tracking error, which is the divergence of the Fund’s performance from that of the Underlying Index. This risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Tracking error also may result because the Fund incurs fees and expenses, while the Underlying Index does not. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund’s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index and raising cash to meet redemptions or deploying cash in connection with newly created Creation Units. Because the Fund bears the costs and risks associated with buying and selling securities while such costs are not factored into the return of the Underlying Index, the Fund’s returns may deviate significantly from the return of the Underlying Index. Because the Fund employs a representative sampling strategy, the Fund may experience tracking error to a greater extent than a fund that seeks to replicate an index. The Adviser may not be able to cause the Fund’s performance to correlate to that of the Fund’s benchmark, either on a daily or aggregate basis. Because the Underlying Index rebalances quarterly but the Fund is not obligated to do the same, the risk of tracking error may increase following the rebalancing of the Underlying Index.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Board of Trustees and Investment Adviser

The Board of Trustees (the "Board" or "Trustees") has overall management responsibility for the Fund. See "Management" in the SAI for the names of and other information about the Trustees and officers of the Fund.

Impact Shares, Corp. ("Impact Shares" or the "Adviser") serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The address of the Adviser is 2189 Broken Bend, Frisco, Texas 75034. Impact Shares provides the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio of securities, which includes buying and selling securities for the Fund and conducting investment research. Additionally, Impact Shares furnishes offices, necessary facilities, equipment and personnel. Organized in February 2014, Impact Shares is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Impact Shares is an ETF sponsor and investment manager that is creating a first of a kind platform for clients seeking maximum social impact with market returns.

Impact Shares' goal is to build a capital markets bridge between leading nonprofits, investors and corporate America to direct capital and social engagement on societal priorities.

The Adviser is a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code. The Adviser intends to make charitable contributions to the Partner Nonprofit equal to the excess, if any, of Impact Shares' fees with respect to the Fund over Impact Shares' operating expenses and a reserve for working capital. The Adviser's intent is to provide financial support to further the causes championed by each Partner Nonprofit. For additional information see "Partner Nonprofits," below.

The Fund has entered into an investment advisory agreement with Impact Shares (the "Investment Advisory Agreement"), pursuant to which Impact Shares either provides the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio of securities, which includes buying and selling securities for the Fund and conducting investment research, or hires a sub-adviser to do so, subject to Impact Shares' general oversight.

For the services provided to the Fund under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Fund pays the Adviser an annual unitary fee, payable monthly, at the rate of 0.75% of the Fund's Average Daily Managed Assets (as defined below). "Average Daily Managed Assets" of the Fund means the average daily value of the total assets of the Fund, less all accrued liabilities of the Fund (other than the aggregate amount of any outstanding borrowings constituting financial leverage). From time to time, the Adviser may waive all or a portion of its fee, although it does not currently intend to do so. Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is responsible for substantially all expenses of the Fund, including the cost of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other services except for distribution and service fees payable pursuant to a Rule 12b-1 plan, if any; salaries and other compensation or expenses, including travel expenses, of any of the Fund's executive officers and employees, if any, who are not officers, directors, shareholders, members, partners or employees of the Adviser or its subsidiaries or affiliates; taxes and governmental fees, if any, levied against the Fund; brokerage fees and commissions, and other portfolio transaction expenses incurred by or for the Fund; expenses of the Fund's securities lending (if any), including any securities lending agent fees, as governed by a separate securities lending agreement; costs, including interest expenses, of borrowing money or engaging in other types of leverage financing; fees and expenses of any underlying funds or other pooled vehicles in which the Fund invests; dividend and interest expenses on short positions taken by the Fund; fees and expenses, including travel expenses, and fees and expenses of legal counsel retained for their benefit, of Trustees who are not officers, employees, partners, shareholders or members of the Adviser or its subsidiaries or affiliates; extraordinary expenses, including extraordinary legal expenses, as may arise, including, without limitation, expenses incurred in connection with litigation, proceedings, other claims, contractual arrangements with Partner Nonprofits and the legal obligations of the Fund to indemnify its Trustees, officers, employees, shareholders, distributors, and agents with respect thereto; fees and expenses, including legal, printing and mailing, solicitation and other fees and expenses associated with and incident to shareholder meetings and proxy solicitations involving shareholder proposals or other non-routine matters that are not initiated or proposed by Fund management; organizational and offering expenses of the Fund, including registration (including Share registration fees), legal, marketing, printing, accounting and other expenses, associated with organizing the Fund in its state of jurisdiction and in connection with the initial registration of the Fund under the 1940 Act and the initial registration of its shares under the Securities Act (i.e., through the effectiveness of the Fund's initial registration statement on Form N-1A); fees and expenses associated with seeking, applying for and obtaining formal exemptive, no-action and/or other relief from the SEC; and expenses of the Fund which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The Adviser has agreed to assume the Fund's organization and offering costs. The Fund does not have an obligation to reimburse the Adviser for organization and offering costs paid on its behalf.

A discussion regarding the Board's approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement for the Fund will be available in the Trust's initial report to shareholders. The Investment Advisory Agreement may be terminated by the Fund or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, without the payment of any penalty, on not more than 60 days' nor less than 30 days written notice. In addition, the Investment Advisory Agreement automatically terminates in the event of its "assignment" (as defined in the 1940 Act).

The Fund is a party to contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Fund's investment adviser, administrator, distributor, and shareholder servicing agent, who provide services to the Fund. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended ("third-party") beneficiaries of, any such contractual arrangements, and such contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Fund.

Neither this prospectus, nor the related SAI, is intended, or should be read, to be or to give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Fund and any investor, or to give rise to any rights in any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law.

PARTNER NONPROFIT

As discussed above, the Adviser intends to make charitable contributions to the UNCDF (the "Partner Nonprofit") equal to the excess, if any, of Impact Shares' fees with respect to the Fund over Impact Shares' operating expenses (including the license fee referred to below) and a reserve for working capital. The Partner Nonprofit, in its sole discretion, may use the license fee and any portion of the Adviser's charitable contributions made directly to the Partner Nonprofit to support its own programs or may make its own donations to identified charitable organizations that support the Partner Nonprofit's mission.

The Partner Nonprofit is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations, an intergovernmental organization established by its Member States. The Partner Nonprofit will enter into a license agreement (a "License Agreement") with the Adviser. Pursuant to the relevant License Agreement, the Partner Nonprofit will grant the Adviser a license permitting the Fund to use the Partner Nonprofit's name and logo. The Adviser will pay a license fee to the Partner Nonprofit on a quarterly basis out of the Fund's unitary fee, calculated as a percentage (expressed in basis points) of the assets under management of the Fund. The Partner Nonprofit will identify and compile certain social criteria to be incorporated into the Fund's "social screen" – criteria that seek to measure corporate performance against a range of social impact benchmarks relevant to the Fund. The Partner Nonprofit will not: (i) select any individual companies for inclusion or exclusion from the Underlying Index or (ii) have any right to approve or modify the Index, once constructed. The Partner Nonprofit will not have any influence on the day-to-day operations of the Fund or the Adviser's management of the Fund. The Partner Nonprofit will not provide any investment advisory services to the Adviser, the Fund or any potential or current investors in the Fund. The Partner Nonprofit will have no equity ownership or other financial interest in the Adviser. The Fund's right to use the name and logo of the Partner Nonprofit would terminate in the event that the Fund's Investment Advisory Agreement is terminated.

About the United Nations Capital Development Fund

The United Nations Capital Development Fund ("UNCDF") is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations, an intergovernmental organization established by its Member States, with its headquarters in New York, New York. With its capital mandate and instruments, UNCDF offers "last mile" finance models that unlock public and private resources, especially at the domestic level, to reduce poverty and support local economic development. By identifying those market segments where innovative financing models can have transformational impact in helping to reach the last mile and address exclusion and inequalities of access, UNCDF contributes to a number of different Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs").

The role of the UNCDF is similar to that of an advisory board in that it has no power to determine that any security or other investment shall be purchased or sold by the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

The portfolio of the Fund is managed by Ethan Powell. Mr. Powell has managed the Fund since inception.

Ethan Powell. Mr. Powell, has spent over two decades in financial services, primarily in hedge funds and private equity. Most recently Ethan founded Impact Shares. Impact Shares is a collaboration of leading financial service and nonprofit organizations providing single social issue ETFs. Additionally, Ethan serves as the Chairman of the board for a $5 billion mutual fund complex.

Previously, Mr. Powell was the Chief of Product and Strategy at Highland Capital Management Fund Advisors, L.P. In this role he was responsible for evaluating and optimizing the registered product lineup offered by Highland Mr. Powell also served as the portfolio manager of the Highland ETFs and worked with other portfolio managers and wholesalers on the appropriate positioning of strategies in the market place. Prior to joining Highland in April 2007, Mr. Powell spent most of his career with Ernst and Young providing audit and merger and acquisition services. Mr. Powell received an MS in Management Information Systems and a BS in Accounting from Texas A&M University. Mr. Powell has earned the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst designation and is a licensed Certified Public Accountant.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager and the portfolio manager's ownership of securities issued by the Fund.

Distributor of the Funds

The Fund's shares are offered for sale through SEI Investments Distribution Co. (the "Distributor"), One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, PA 19456. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares of the Fund. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund.

Distribution (12b-1) Plan

Under a Rule 12b-1 Distribution Plan (the "Plan") adopted by the Board, the Fund may pay the Distributor and financial intermediaries, such as broker-dealers and investment advisors, up to 0.25% on an annualized basis of the average daily net assets of the Fund as reimbursement or compensation for distribution related activities and other services with respect to the Fund. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund's assets on an on-going basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. No payments have yet been authorized by the Board, nor are any such expected to be made by the Fund under the Plan during the current fiscal year.

Distribution fees paid to the Distributor in the future may be spent on any activities or expenses primarily intended to result in the sale of the Fund's shares including (but not limited to) to compensate the Distributor, the Fund's investment adviser or any of their affiliates, as well as any banks, broker/dealers or other financial institutions for distribution or sales support services rendered, and related expenses incurred, for or on behalf of the Fund. The Distributor may also use any distribution fees paid in the future for the provision of personal services to investors in the Shares and/or the maintenance of shareholder accounts. The Plan is considered a compensation type plan, which means that the Fund pays the Distributor the entire fee, if authorized by the Board in the future, regardless of the Distributor's expenditures. Even if the Distributor's actual expenditures exceed the fee payable under the Plan, if authorized by the Board in the future, at any given time, the Fund will not be obligated to pay more than that fee under the Plan. If the Distributor's actual expenditures are less than the fee payable under the Plan, if authorized by the Board in the future, at any given time, the Distributor may realize a profit from the arrangement.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available (i) in the SAI and (ii) on the Fund's website at http://www.impactetfs.org.

How to Buy and Sell Shares

The Trust issues and redeems shares of the Fund only in aggregations of Creation Units. A Creation Unit is comprised of 50,000 shares. The value of such Creation Unit was $1,000,000 at the Fund's inception.

See the section of this Prospectus entitled "Creation and Redemption of Shares" for more information.

Shares of the Fund will be exchange traded and available for purchase on the exchange by any investors (not only members of the Partner Nonprofits) seeking social impact consistent with the goals of the Partner Nonprofit.

Shares of the Fund will be listed on the Exchange for trading on any day that the Exchange is open for business. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like shares of other publicly-traded companies. The Trust does not impose any minimum investment for shares of the Fund purchased on an exchange. Buying or selling Fund shares on an exchange involves two types of costs that may apply to all securities transactions. When buying or selling shares of the Fund through a broker, you will likely incur a brokerage commission or other charges determined by your broker. In addition, you may incur the cost of the "spread" – that is, any difference between the bid price and the ask price. The commission is frequently a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell small amounts of shares. The spread varies over time for shares of the Funds based on its trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund has a lot of trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Funds have little trading volume and market liquidity. Shares of the Fund will trade on NYSE Arca, Inc. under the trading symbol "SDGA."

The Board has adopted a policy of not monitoring for frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares ("frequent trading") that appear to attempt to take advantage of a potential arbitrage opportunity presented by a lag between a change in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities after the close of the primary markets for the Fund's portfolio securities and the reflection of that change in the Fund's NAV ("market timing"), because the Fund's shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange.

Because secondary market trades do not involve the Fund directly, it is unlikely those trades would cause many of the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund's trading costs and the realization of capital gains.

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Funds beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in SEC rules or in an SEC exemptive order issued to the Trust. In order for a registered investment company to invest in shares of the Fund pursuant to the exemptive relief obtained by the Trust from the limitations of Section 12(d)(1), the company must enter into an agreement with the Trust.

Book Entry

Shares of the Fund 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 or registered owner of all outstanding shares of the Fund.

Investors owning shares of the Fund are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for shares of the Fund. DTC participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. Beneficial owners of shares are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have shares registered in their names, and they are not considered a registered owner of shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of shares, a beneficial owner must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that a beneficial owner holds in book-entry or "street name" form.

Creation and Redemption of Shares

The Fund issues and sells Creation Units on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without a sales load, at NAV plus a transaction fee next determined after receipt of a purchase order, on any day that the Exchange is open for business. Creation Units of shares may be purchased only by or through a DTC Participant that has entered into an Authorized Participant Agreement with the Distributor. Investors who are not Authorized Participants must make appropriate arrangements with an Authorized Participant. The Fund may direct portfolio transactions to certain Authorized Participants or its affiliates in certain circumstances, such as to achieve best execution, but does not direct transactions based on the purchase/sale of fund shares. Due to the nature of the Fund's investments, Authorized Participants may deposit cash, a portfolio of securities constituting a representative sample of the Underlying Index or a combination of cash and a portfolio of securities constituting a representative sample of the Underlying Index in exchange for a specified amount of Creation Units.

Redemptions of Creation Units for securities will be subject to compliance with applicable federal and state securities laws, and the Fund reserves the right to redeem Creation Units for cash if the Trust could not lawfully deliver specific Fund securities upon redemptions or could not do so without first registering the securities under such laws. An Authorized Participant or an investor for which it is acting subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular security included in the Fund securities applicable to the redemption of a Creation Unit may be paid an equivalent amount of cash. This would specifically prohibit delivery of Fund securities that are not registered in reliance upon Rule 144A under the Securities Act to a redeeming investor that is not a "qualified institutional buyer," as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act. The Authorized Participant may request the redeeming beneficial owner of the shares to complete an order form or to enter into agreements with respect to such matters as compensating cash payments.

Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not be a DTC Participant or may not have executed an Authorized Participant Agreement, in which case orders to purchase Creation Units of shares may have to be placed by the investor's broker through an Authorized Participant. As a result, purchase orders placed through an Authorized Participant may result in additional charges to such investor. The Trust expects to enter into Authorized Participant Agreements with only a small number of DTC Participants.

Purchases through and outside the Clearing Process

An Authorized Participant may place an order to purchase (or redeem) Creation Units (i) through the Continuous Net Settlement clearing processes of the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC") as such processes have been enhanced to effect purchases (and redemptions) of Creation Units, such processes being referred to herein as the "Clearing Process," or (ii) outside the Clearing Process. To purchase or redeem through the Clearing Process, an Authorized Participant must be a member of NSCC that is eligible to use the Continuous Net Settlement system. For purchase orders placed through the Clearing Process, the Authorized Participant Agreement authorizes the Distributor to transmit through the Fund's transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent") to NSCC, on behalf of an Authorized Participant, such trade instructions as are necessary to effect the Authorized Participant's purchase order.

Pursuant to such trade instructions to NSCC, the Authorized Participant agrees to deliver the requisite deposit securities and the balancing amount to the Trust, together with the Transaction Fee and such additional information as may be required by the Distributor.

An Authorized Participant that wishes to place an order to purchase Creation Units outside the Clearing Process must state that it is not using the Clearing Process and that the purchase instead will be effected through a transfer of securities and cash directly through DTC. Purchases (and redemptions) of Creation Units settled outside the Clearing Process will be subject to a higher Transaction Fee than those settled through the Clearing Process.

Whether placed through the Clearing Process or outside the Clearing Process, a purchase order must be received by the Distributor by 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time if transmitted by telephone, facsimile or other electronic means permitted under the Participant Agreement in order to receive that day's Closing NAV per Share.

Rejection of Purchase Orders

The Trust reserves the absolute right to reject a purchase order transmitted to it by the Distributor in respect of the Fund if (a) the order is not in proper form; (b) the purchaser or group of purchasers, upon obtaining the shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding shares of the Fund; (c) the deposit securities delivered are not as specified by the Adviser and the Adviser has not consented to acceptance of an in-kind deposit that varies from the designated deposit securities; (d) acceptance of the purchase transaction order would have certain adverse tax consequences to the Fund; (e) the acceptance of the purchase transaction order would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful; (f) the acceptance of the purchase order transaction would otherwise, in the discretion of the Trust or the Adviser, have an adverse effect on the Trust or the rights of beneficial owners; (g) the value of a cash purchase amount, or the value of the balancing amount to accompany an in-kind deposit, exceeds a purchase authorization limit extended to an Authorized Participant by the custodian and the Authorized Participant has not deposited an amount in excess of such purchase authorization with the custodian prior to the relevant cut-off time for the Fund on the Transmittal Date; or (h) in the event that circumstances outside the control of the Trust, the Distributor and the Adviser make it impractical to process purchase orders. The Trust shall notify a prospective purchaser of its rejection of the order of such person. The Trust and the Distributor are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of purchase transaction orders nor shall either of them incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification.

Redemptions

Similarly, shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units at their NAV next determined after receipt of a redemption request in good order by the Distributor on any day on that the Exchange is open for business. All redemption requests, whether placed through or outside the Clearing Process, must be received by the Distributor by 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time in order to receive that day's Closing NAV per Share. The Fund reserves the right to reject any redemption request that is not in good order. Contact Impact Shares you have any questions about your particular circumstances. In general, a purchase order is in “good order” if: (i) a request in form satisfactory to the Fund is received by the Distributor or its agent from the Authorized Participant on behalf of itself or another redeeming investor within the time periods specified herein; and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Authorized Participant Agreement are properly followed. The Fund reserves the right to require additional information at any time for a purchase order to be in “good order.”

The Trust will not redeem shares in amounts less than Creation Units.

Beneficial owners also may sell shares in the secondary market, but must accumulate enough shares to constitute a Creation Unit in order to have such shares redeemed by the Trust. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the public trading market at any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit of shares. Investors should expect to incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of shares to constitute a redeemable Creation Unit.

The Fund may suspend the right of redemption and postpone payment for more than seven days: (i) during periods when trading on the Exchange is closed on days other than weekdays or holidays; (ii) during periods when trading on the Exchange is restricted; (iii) during any emergency which makes it impractical for the Fund to dispose of its securities or fairly determine the NAV of the Fund; and (iv) during any other period permitted by the SEC for your protection.

Because new shares may be created and issued on an ongoing basis, at any point during the life of the Fund, a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act, may be occurring. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner that could render them statutory underwriters and subject to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act. Any determination of whether one is an underwriter must take into account all the relevant facts and circumstances of each particular case.

Broker-dealers should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted to ordinary secondary transactions), and thus dealing with shares that are part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4 (3)(C) of the Securities Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the Securities Act is available only with respect to transactions on a national securities exchange.

Redemption Proceeds

A redemption request received by the Fund will be effected at the NAV per share next determined after the Fund receives the request in good order. While the Fund will generally pay redemptions proceeds wholly or partially in portfolio securities, the Fund may pay your redemption proceeds in cash. In this event, the portfolio of securities the Fund will deliver upon redemption of Fund shares may differ from the portfolio of securities required for purchase of a Creation Unit. You will be exposed to market risk until you convert these portfolio securities into cash, you will likely pay commissions upon any such conversion, and you may recognize taxable gain or loss resulting from fluctuations in value of the portfolio securities between the conversion date and the redemption date. If you receive illiquid securities, you could find it more difficult to sell such securities and may not be able to sell such securities at prices that reflect the Adviser’s or your assessment of their fair value or the amount paid for them by the Fund. Illiquidity may result from the absence of an established market for such securities as well as legal, contractual or other restrictions on their resale and other factors.

Transaction Fees

Authorized Participants are charged standard creation and redemption transaction fees (“Transaction Fees”) to offset transfer and other transaction costs associated with the issuance and redemption of Creation Units.

There is a fixed and a variable component to the total Transaction Fee. A fixed Transaction Fee of $500 is applicable to each creation or redemption transaction, regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased or redeemed. Creations and redemptions are also subject to an additional variable charge of up to 1% of the net asset value per Creation Unit, inclusive of the standard transaction fee, for (i) in-kind creations or redemptions effected outside the normal Clearing Process, (ii) in whole or partial cash creations, (iii) in whole or partial cash redemptions or (iv) non-standard orders. The variable component is primarily designed to cover non-standard charges, e.g., brokerage, taxes, foreign exchange, execution, market impact and other costs and expenses related to the execution of trades resulting from such transaction. In all cases, the Transaction Fee will be limited in accordance with the requirements of the SEC applicable to management investment companies offering redeemable securities. The Fund may determine not to charge the variable portion of a Transaction Fee on certain orders when Impact Shares has determined that doing so is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, e.g., for redemption orders that facilitate the rebalance of the Fund's portfolio in a more tax efficient manner than could be achieved without such order. The variable portion of a Transaction Fee may be higher or lower than the trading expenses incurred by a Fund with respect to the transaction.

No redemption fee will exceed 2% of the value of the creation unit redeemed.

Net Asset Value

The NAV per share of the Fund is calculated as of 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on each day that the Exchange is open for business, except on days on which regular trading on the Exchange is scheduled to close before 4:00, when the Fund calculates NAV as of the scheduled close of regular trading. The Exchange is open Monday through Friday, but currently is scheduled to be closed on New Year's Day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day or on the preceding Friday or subsequent Monday when a holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, respectively.

The NAV per share is computed by dividing the value of the Fund's net assets (i.e., the value of its securities and other assets less its liabilities, including expenses payable or accrued but excluding capital stock and surplus) attributable to the Fund by the total number of shares of the Fund outstanding at the time the determination is made.

The Fund's portfolio securities are valued in accordance with the Fund's valuation policies approved by the Board. The value of the Fund's investments is generally determined as follows:

- Portfolio securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at their current market value.
- Foreign securities listed on foreign exchanges are valued based on quotations from the primary market in which they are traded and are translated from the local currency into U.S. dollars using current exchange rates. Foreign securities may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not calculate NAV. As a result, the market value of these investments may change on days when you cannot buy or redeem shares of the Fund.
- Investments by the Fund in any mutual fund are valued at their respective NAVs as determined by those mutual funds each business day. The prospectuses for those mutual funds explain the circumstances under which those funds will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.
- All other portfolio securities, including derivatives and cases where market quotations are not readily available or when the market price is determined to be unreliable, are valued at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Board subject to approval or ratification by the Board at its next regularly scheduled quarterly meeting. Pursuant to the Fund's pricing procedures, securities for which market quotations are not readily available or for which the market price is

determined to be unreliable, may include but are not limited to securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, securities for which no or limited trading activity has occurred for a period of time, or securities that are otherwise deemed to be illiquid (i.e., securities that cannot be disposed of within seven days at approximately the price at which the security is currently priced by the Fund which holds the security). Market quotations may also be not "readily available" if a significant event occurs after the close of the principal exchange on which a portfolio security trades (but before the time for calculation of the Fund's NAV) if that event affects or is likely to affect (more than minimally) the NAV per share of the Fund. In determining the fair value price of a security, Impact Shares use a number of other methodologies, including those based on discounted cash flows, multiples, recovery rates, yield to maturity or discounts to public comparables. Fair value pricing involves judgments that are inherently subjective and inexact; as a result, there can be no assurance that fair value pricing will reflect actual market value, and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security will be materially different from the value that actually could be or is realized upon the sale of that asset.

Valuing the Fund's investments using fair value pricing will result in using prices for those investments that may differ from current market valuations. Use of fair value prices and certain current market valuations could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate the Fund's NAV and the prices used by the Underlying Index, which, in turn, could result in a difference between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Underlying Index.

Share Prices

The trading prices of the Fund's shares in the secondary market generally differ from the Fund's daily NAV and are affected by market forces such as supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors. Information regarding the intraday value of shares of the Fund, also known as the "indicative optimized portfolio value" ("IOPV"), is disseminated every 15 seconds throughout the trading day by the national securities exchange on which the Fund's shares are listed or by market data vendors or other information providers. The IOPV is based on the current market value of the securities and/or cash required to be deposited in exchange for a Creation Unit. The IOPV does not reflect operating expenses or other accruals. The IOPV does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current portfolio of securities held by the Fund at a particular point in time or the best possible valuation of the current portfolio. Therefore, the IOPV should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of the Fund's NAV, which is computed only once a day. The IOPV is generally determined by using both current market quotations and/or price quotations obtained from broker-dealers that may trade in the portfolio securities held by the Fund. The quotations of certain Fund holdings may not be updated during U.S. trading hours if such holdings do not trade in the U.S. The Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the IOPV and makes no representation or warranty as to its accuracy.

Premium/Discount Information

The NAV of the Fund will fluctuate with changes in the market value of its portfolio holdings. The Market Price of the Fund will fluctuate in accordance with changes in its NAV, as well as market supply and demand. Shareholders may pay more than NAV when they buy Fund shares and receive less than NAV when they sell those shares, because shares are bought and sold at current Market Prices.

Premiums or discounts are the differences (expressed as a percentage) between the NAV and Market Price of the Fund on a given day, generally at the time the NAV is calculated. A premium is the amount that the Fund is trading above the reported NAV, expressed as a percentage of the NAV. A discount is the amount that the Fund is trading below the reported NAV, expressed as a percentage of the NAV. Further information about the frequency of distributions of premium and discounts for the Fund is available at http://www.Impactetfs.org.

Dividends and Other Distributions

The Fund intends to declare and pay dividends of net investment income quarterly and to pay any capital gain distributions on an annual basis. There is no fixed dividend rate, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will pay any dividends or make any capital gain distributions.

No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the Trust. Broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by beneficial owners of the Fund for reinvestment of its dividend distributions. Beneficial owners should contact their broker to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Brokers may require beneficial owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole shares of the Fund purchased in the secondary market. Dividends and other taxable distributions are taxable to you, whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund pursuant to DTC's Dividend Reinvestment Service. Shareholders using the Dividend Reinvestment Service should consult their broker-dealer for more information about the specific terms of the service, including potential tax consequences to such shareholders in light of their particular circumstances.

Index Provider

The Index Provider shall not be liable (whether in negligence or otherwise) to the parties or any other person for any error in the Underlying Index, and the Index Provider is under no obligation to advise the parties or any person of any error therein. The Index Provider makes no representation whatsoever, whether express or implied, as to the advisability of purchasing or selling the Fund, the ability of the Underlying Index to track relevant markets' performances, or otherwise relating to the Underlying Index or any transaction or product with respect thereto, or of assuming any risks in connection therewith. The Index Provider has no obligation to take the needs of any party into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Underlying Index. No party purchasing or selling the Fund, nor the Index Provider, shall have any liability to any party for any act or failure to act by the Index Provider in connection with the determination, adjustment, calculation or maintenance of the Underlying Index. The Index Provider and its affiliates may deal in any obligations that compose the Underlying Index, and may, where permitted, accept deposits from, make loans or otherwise extend credit to, and generally engage in any kind of commercial or investment banking or other business with the issuers of such obligations or their affiliates, and may act with respect to such business as if the Underlying Index did not exist, regardless of whether such action might adversely affect the Underlying Index or the Fund.

Impact Shares Sustainable Development Goals Global Equity ETF

Morningstar, Inc. ("Morningstar") is the Index Provider to the Impact Shares Sustainable Development Goals Global Equity ETF. Morningstar is a provider of independent investment research in North America, Europe, Australia, and Asia. The company offers an extensive line of products and services for individual investors, financial advisors, asset managers, retirement plan providers and sponsors, and institutional investors in the private capital markets. Morningstar provides data and research insights on a wide range of investment offerings, including managed investment products, publicly listed companies, private capital markets, and real-time global market data. Morningstar also offers investment management services through its investment advisory subsidiaries, with more than $200 billion in assets under advisement and management as of December 31, 2017. The company has operations in 27 countries. Morningstar is not affiliated with the Trust, Adviser, or the Distributor. SPDJ is the calculation agent for the Morningstar Societal Development Index. SPDJ is not affiliated with Morningstar, Trust, Adviser, or the Distributor, or any of their respective affiliates.

Taxation

The following discussion is a summary of some of the important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to an investment in the Fund. Your investment may have other tax implications. The discussion reflects provisions of the Code, existing Treasury regulations, rulings published by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), and other applicable authorities, as of the date of this Prospectus. These authorities may be changed, possibly with retroactive effect, or subject to new legislative, administrative or judicial interpretations. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of all U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax law concerns affecting the Fund and its shareholders (including shareholders owning large positions in the Fund) or to address all aspects of taxation that may apply to Authorized Participants, individual shareholders or to specific types of shareholders, such as foreign persons, that may qualify for special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws. The discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice. Please consult your tax advisor about foreign, federal, state, local or other tax laws applicable to you. For more information, please see "Income Tax Considerations" in the SAI.

The Fund intends to elect to be treated and intends to qualify annually as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Code including by complying with the applicable qualifying income and diversification requirements. If the Fund so qualifies and satisfies certain distribution requirements, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income and gains that the Fund distributes to its shareholders in a timely manner in the form of dividends or capital gain dividends (as defined below). As described in "Dividends and Other Distributions" above, the Fund intends to distribute at least annually all or substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains. The Fund will be subject to a Fund-level income tax at regular corporate income tax rates on any taxable income or gains that it does not timely distribute to its shareholders.

If the Fund were to fail to distribute in a calendar year at least an amount equal to the sum of (i) 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (ii) 98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the one-year period ending on October 31 of such year (or November 30 or December 31 of that year if the Fund is permitted to elect and so elects), and (iii) any such amounts retained from the prior year, the Fund would be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax on the undistributed amounts. For these purposes, the Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it is subject to corporate income tax for the taxable year ending within the calendar year .While the Fund intends to distribute any income and capital gain in the manner necessary to minimize imposition of the 4% U.S. federal excise tax, there can be no assurance that sufficient amounts of the Fund's taxable income and capital gain will be distributed to avoid entirely the imposition of the tax. In that event, the Fund will be liable for the excise tax only on the amount by which it does not meet the foregoing distribution requirement.

Additionally, if for any taxable year the Fund was not to qualify as a RIC and were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure, all of its taxable income and gain would be subject to a Fund-level tax at regular corporate income tax rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. This treatment would reduce the Fund's net income available for investment or distribution to its shareholders. In addition, all distributions from earnings and profits, including any net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Some portions of such distributions may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders or to be treated as "qualified dividend income" in the case of individual shareholders. The Fund also could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment.

The tax rules applicable to certain derivative instruments in which the Fund may invest are uncertain under current law, including the provisions applicable to RICs under Subchapter M of the Code. For instance, the timing and character of income or gains arising from certain derivatives can be uncertain, including for Subchapter M purposes. Accordingly, while the Fund intends to account for such transactions in a manner it deems to be appropriate, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to one or more of these rules (which determination or guidance could be retroactive) may adversely affect the Fund's ability to meet one or more of the relevant requirements to maintain its qualification as a RIC, as well as to avoid Fund-level taxes. See the "Statement of Additional Information" for additional detail regarding the Fund's investments in derivatives.

The Fund's investments in foreign securities, if any, may be subject to foreign withholding or other taxes. Tax treaties between the U.S. and other countries may reduce or eliminate such taxes. Foreign taxes paid by the Fund will reduce the return from the Fund's investments. Shareholders generally will not be entitled to a claim or deductions for such taxes on their own returns.

Distributions paid to you by the Fund from net capital gain (that is, the excess of any net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, in each case with reference to any loss carryforwards) that the Fund properly reports to you as a capital gain dividend ("capital gain dividends") generally are taxable to you as long-term capital gain includible in net capital gain and taxed to individuals at reduced rates, regardless of how long you have held your shares. All other dividends paid to you by the Fund (including dividends from short-term capital gain (that is, the excess of any net short-term capital gain over any net long-term capital loss)) from its current or accumulated earnings and profits generally are taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions of investment income reported by the Fund as derived from "qualified dividend income" will be taxed in the hands of individuals at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding periods and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level.

A Medicare contribution tax of 3.8% is imposed on the "net investment income" of certain individuals, estates and trusts to the extent their income exceeds certain threshold amounts. Net investment income generally includes for this purpose dividends paid by the Fund, including any capital gain dividends, and capital gains recognized on the taxable sale, redemption or exchange of shares of the Fund. Shareholders are advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this additional tax on their investment in the Fund.

If, for any taxable year, the Fund's total distributions exceed both current earnings and profits and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess will generally be treated as a tax-free return of capital up to the amount of your tax basis in the shares. The amount treated as a tax-free return of capital will reduce your tax basis in the shares, thereby increasing your potential gain or reducing your potential loss on the subsequent sale of the shares. Any amounts distributed to you in excess of your tax basis in the shares will be taxable to you as capital gain (assuming the shares are held as a capital asset).

Dividends and other taxable distributions are taxable to you, whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund pursuant to DTC's Dividend Reinvestment Service (see "Dividends and Other Distributions"). Dividends and other distributions paid by the Fund generally are treated as received by you at the time the dividend or distribution is made. If, however, the Fund pays you a dividend in January that was declared in the previous October, November or December and you were a shareholder of record on a specified record date in one of those months, then such dividend will be treated for tax purposes as being paid by the Fund and received by you on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

The price of shares purchased at any time may reflect the amount of a forthcoming distribution. If you purchase shares just prior to the ex-dividend date for a distribution, you generally will receive a distribution that will be taxable to you even though it represents in part a return of your invested capital.

The Fund (or your broker or other financial intermediary through which you own your shares) will send information after the end of each calendar year setting forth the amount and tax status of any dividends or other distributions paid to you by the Fund. Dividends and other distributions may also be subject to state, local and other taxes.

If you sell or otherwise dispose of any of your shares of the Fund, you will generally recognize a gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between your tax basis in such shares of the Fund and the amount you receive upon disposition of such shares. If you hold your shares as capital assets, any such gain or loss will generally be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held (or are treated as having held) such shares for more than one year at the time of sale. All or a portion of any loss you realize on a taxable sale or exchange of your shares of the Fund will be disallowed if you acquire other shares of the Fund (whether through the reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after your sale or exchange of the shares. In such case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. In addition, any loss realized upon a taxable sale or exchange of Fund shares held (or deemed held) by you for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any capital gain dividends received (or deemed received) by you with respect to those shares. Present law taxes both long-term and short-term capital gains of corporations at the rates applicable to ordinary income.

The Fund (or your broker or other financial intermediary through which you own your shares) may be required to withhold, for U.S. federal backup withholding tax purposes, a portion of the dividends, distributions and redemption proceeds payable to you if: (i) you fail to provide the Fund (or the intermediary) with your correct taxpayer identification number (in the case of an individual, generally, such individual's social security number) or to make the required certification; or (ii) the Fund (or the intermediary) has been notified by the IRS that you are subject to backup withholding. Certain shareholders are exempt from backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amount withheld may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that you furnish the required information to the IRS.

Authorized Participant Taxes Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units

Authorized Participants should consult their tax advisors about the federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences of purchasing and redeeming Creation Units in the Fund.

THE FOREGOING IS A GENERAL AND ABBREVIATED SUMMARY OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CODE AND THE TREASURY REGULATIONS IN EFFECT AS THEY DIRECTLY GOVERN THE TAXATION OF THE FUND AND ITS SHAREHOLDERS. THESE PROVISIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE BY LEGISLATIVE OR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION, AND ANY SUCH CHANGE MAY BE RETROACTIVE. A MORE COMPLETE DISCUSSION OF THE TAX RULES APPLICABLE TO THE FUND AND ITS SHAREHOLDERS, INCLUDING FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS, CAN BE FOUND IN THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, WHICH IS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE INTO THIS PROSPECTUS. SHAREHOLDERS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISERS REGARDING SPECIFIC QUESTIONS AS TO U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN INCOME OR OTHER TAXES.

Financial Highlights

Because the Fund had not commenced operations as of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, financial highlights are not presented.

Impact Shares

http://www.impactetfs.org

More information about the Fund and the investment portfolios of Impact Shares Trust I is available without charge upon request through the following:

Statement of Additional Information (SAI): The SAI, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, includes more detailed information about the Fund and is available, free of charge, on the Fund's website at http://www.impactetfs.org. The SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of this Prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, which will be available, free of charge, on the Fund's website at http://www.impactetfs.org.

To Obtain More Information:

By Internet:
http://www.impactetfs.org

By Telephone:
Call 844-448-3383 (844-GIVE-ETF)

By Mail:
Impact Shares Trust I
2189 Broken Bend
Frisco, Texas 75034

From the SEC:

You can also obtain the SAI or the annual and semi-annual reports, as well as other information about the Fund, from the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website (http://www.sec.gov). You may review and copy documents at the SEC Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. For information on the operation of the Public Reference Room, call 1-202-551-8090. You may request documents from the SEC, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by e-mailing the SEC at publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing to:

Securities and Exchange Commission
Public Reference Section
Washington, DC 20549-1520

The Trust's Investment Company Act
Registration Number: 811-23312