



Hoya Capital Housing ETF (HOMZ)
Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF (RIET)

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

June 30, 2023

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

Hoya Capital Housing ETF

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HOYA CAPITAL HOUSING ETF SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Hoya Capital Housing ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Hoya Capital Housing 100™ Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.30%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.30%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then continue to hold or redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$31	\$97	\$169	\$381

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund uses a “passive management” – or indexing – investment approach to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index was established on August 17, 2018 by Hoya Capital Index Innovations, LLC, the Fund’s index provider (the “Index Provider”), and is a rules-based index composed of 100 companies that collectively represent the performance of the U.S. residential housing industry. The Index is designed to track total spending on housing and housing-related services across the United States.

Hoya Capital Housing 100 Index

Construction of the Index begins with the universe of U.S.-listed equity securities. Companies are then screened to keep only those with significant business operations in one of four US Housing Industry Business Segments: 1) Home Ownership and Rental Operations; 2) Home Building and Construction; 3) Home Improvement and Furnishings; and 4) Home Financing, Technology & Services. Companies that meet this criterion are then screened to remove companies that have a low percentage of their shares directly or indirectly available to the public or fail to meet certain liquidity thresholds. The companies remaining after the above screens are met will constitute the “Index Universe.”

Each of the four US Housing Industry Business Segments are weighted in the Index based on an approximation of their relative contribution to US Gross Domestic Product, as defined by the Index Provider at index origination.

The Index rules assign each company in the Index Universe a classification (each, a “US Housing Industry Sector”) based on the percentage of the company’s revenues derived from that particular residential real estate-related business segment. The Index will be comprised of the largest companies by market capitalization from the applicable US Housing Industry Sector.

The US Housing Industry Sectors included in the Index and the weight and quantity of components allocated to each US Housing Industry Sector component, as of each Index reconstitution date, are as follows:

Hoya Capital Housing 100™ Index	Index Weight	Number of Constituents	Weight per Constituent
Home Ownership & Rental Operations	30%		
Residential Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”) & Real Estate Operators		20	1.50%
Home Building & Construction	30%		
Homebuilders		10	1.50%
Home Building Products & Materials		20	0.75%
Home Improvement & Furnishings	20%		
Home Improvement Retailers		2	3.00%
Home Furnishings & Home Goods		18	0.78%
Home Financing, Technology & Services	20%		
Mortgage Lenders & Servicers		16	0.67%
Property, Title & Mortgage Insurers		8	0.67%
Real Estate Technology, Brokerage & Services		6	0.67%
Hoya Capital Housing 100™ Index	100%	100	

The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced semi-annually in June and December.

The Fund’s Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, will be invested in real estate and housing-related companies. The foregoing policy may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days’ written notice to shareholders.

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

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

To the extent the Index concentrates (*i.e.*, holds more than 25% of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of related industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. The Index, and consequently the Fund, is expected to generally be concentrated in housing and real estate-related industries.

Principal Investment Risks

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

- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund’s investments will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent the Index is so concentrated, and the Index is expected to be concentrated in housing and real estate-related industries. When the Fund focuses its investments in a particular industry or sector, financial, economic, business, and other developments affecting issuers in that industry, market, or economic sector will have a greater effect on the Fund than if it had not done so.
- **Construction and Housing Risk.** The construction and housing industry can be significantly affected by the national, regional and local real estate markets. This industry is also sensitive to interest rate fluctuations which can cause changes in the availability of mortgage capital and directly affect the purchasing power of potential homebuyers. The building industry can be significantly affected by inflation, supply chain disruptions, increased commodity prices, changes in government spending, consumer confidence, demographic patterns and the level of new and existing home sales. Supply and demand for specific products or services may affect the construction and housing industry. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector depend on disposable household income and consumer spending, and such companies may be strongly affected by social trends, marketing campaigns, and changes in consumer tastes and preferences. These companies may be subject to competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. The construction and housing industry may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, government regulation, the rate of defaults on corporate, consumer and government debt, the availability and cost of capital, and fallout from the housing and sub-prime mortgage crisis.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund’s portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues (such as the global pandemic caused by the COVID-19 virus), recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying

portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

- **Index Provider Risk.** There is no assurance that the Index Provider, or any agents that act on its behalf, will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, maintained, constructed, reconstituted, rebalanced, composed, calculated or disseminated accurately. The Adviser relies upon the Index Provider and its agents to compile, determine, maintain, construct, reconstitute, rebalance, compose, calculate (or arrange for an agent to calculate), and disseminate the Index accurately. Any losses or costs associated with errors made by the Index Provider or its agents generally will be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.**
 - *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
 - *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies, but they may also be subject to slower growth than small-capitalization companies during times of economic expansion. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole, but they may also be nimbler and more responsive to new challenges than large-capitalization companies. Some mid-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to large-capitalization companies.
 - *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of larger-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, and financial and managerial resources and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to larger capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies. Small-capitalization companies also may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, government regulation, borrowing costs and earnings.
- **Models and Data Risk.** The composition of the Index is heavily dependent on proprietary quantitative models as well as information and data supplied by third parties (“Models and Data”). When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to securities being included in or excluded from the Index that would have been excluded or included had the Models and Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, the Fund’s portfolio can be expected to reflect the errors, too.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed, and its sub-adviser would not sell shares of an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry, or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution or rebalancing of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology.
- **Real Estate Investment Risk.** Investments in real estate companies involve unique risks. Real estate companies, including REITs and real estate operating companies, may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. Investing in real estate companies entails certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, such as a decrease in value of real estate, as well as the real estate industry in general. Many factors may affect real estate values, including general, regional and local economic conditions, fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates, the amount of new construction in a particular area, laws and regulations affecting real estate (including zoning and tax laws, environmental regulations, and other governmental action, such as the exercise of eminent domain), and the costs of owning, maintaining and improving real estate. The availability of mortgages may also affect real estate values. Real estate companies are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, increased operating expenses, the skill of management, changes in property values and rental rates, overbuilding, losses due to natural disasters, casualty or condemnation, defaults by borrowers, and self-liquidation.

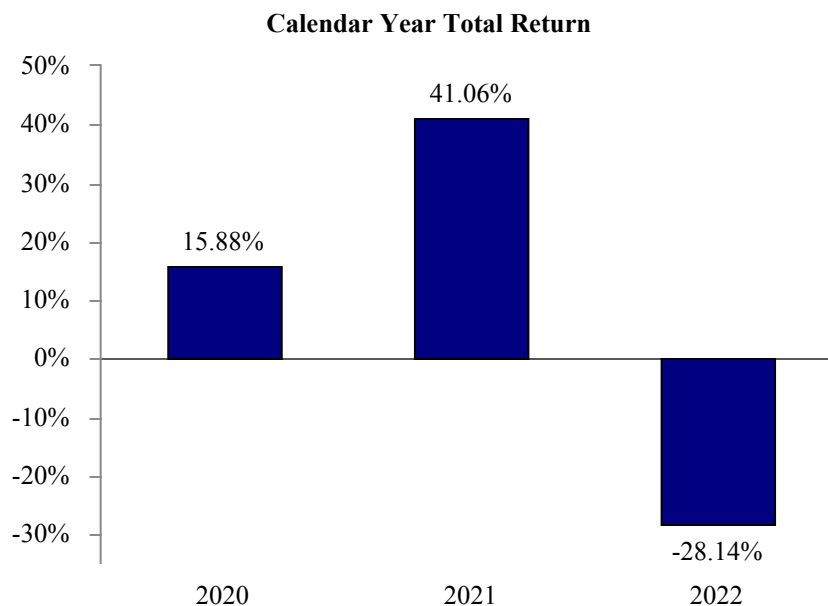
In addition to these risks, property-owning REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage-based REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, U.S. REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), or to maintain

their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower’s or a lessee’s ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments. In addition, the Fund holds interests in REITs, and it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level).

- **Tracking Error Risk.** As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and the Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Performance

The following performance information indicates some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund’s performance for the most recent calendar year ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund’s average annual returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of the Index, S&P 500, a broad-based securities market index, and S&P MidCap 400 Index, an additional index that provides a broad measure of market performance. The Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.hoyaetfs.com.



For the year-to-date period ended March 31, 2023, the Fund’s total return was 8.75%.

During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 34.79% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and the lowest quarterly return was -33.81% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020.

**Average Annual Total Returns
For the Periods Ended December 31, 2022**

Hoya Capital Housing ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (3/19/19)
Return Before Taxes	-28.14%	8.84%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-28.50%	8.20%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-16.45%	6.79%
Hoya Capital Housing 100 Index (gross total return) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-27.99%	9.31%
S&P 500 Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-18.11%	10.22%
S&P MidCap 400 Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-13.06%	8.41%

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

Portfolio Management

<i>Adviser</i>	Hoya Capital Real Estate, LLC (the "Adviser")
<i>Sub-Adviser</i>	Penserra Capital Management LLC ("Penserra" or the "Sub-Adviser")
<i>Portfolio Managers</i>	Dustin Lewellyn, CFA, Managing Director of Penserra; Ernesto Tong, CFA, Managing Director of Penserra; and Anand Desai, Associate of Penserra have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in March 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund's website at www.hoyaetfs.com.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts. The Fund seeks to maintain relatively consistent monthly distributions; however, because the amount of income earned by the Fund varies from month-to-month, the Fund's distributions may be more or less than the actual amount of income earned in that period and may include income, return of capital, and capital gains.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

HOYA CAPITAL HIGH DIVIDEND YIELD ETF SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.50%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then continue to hold or redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$51	\$160	\$280	\$628

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 33% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund uses a “passive management” – or indexing – investment approach to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index was established on May 1, 2021 by Hoya Capital Index Innovations, LLC, the Fund’s index provider (the “Index Provider”), and is a rules-based index that is designed to provide diversified exposure to 100 U.S.-listed real estate-related securities that collectively provide income through high dividend yields.

Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield Index

Construction of the Index begins with the universe of U.S.-listed common and preferred stock of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and real estate operating companies, subject to certain investibility and liquidity requirements, including a minimum market capitalization of \$100 million and an average daily value traded greater than or equal to \$100,000 over the prior 30 days. The Index rules divide REITs in the Index universe into three equal-sized tiers based on market capitalization: Large-Cap REITs, Mid-Cap REITs, and Small-Cap REITs (each, a “Market Cap Tier”).

The Index rules then assign each company one of the following classifications based on the percentage of the company’s revenues derived from that particular real estate-related business segment (each, a “Property Sector”):

Property Sectors

- Healthcare
- Industrial
- Infrastructure
- Residential
- Data Center
- Net Lease
- Retail
- Land/ Agriculture
- Storage
- Lodging
- Office
- Specialty/Other
- Home Financing
- Commercial Financing

The Index then identifies the group of ten “Dividend Champions” by starting with the two largest companies by market capitalization in each Property Sector and selecting the one in each Property Sector with the highest dividend yield based on the company’s most recent ordinary dividend. From this group of 14 companies (one from each Property Sector), the two companies with the lowest dividend yield and the two companies with the highest debt ratio are set aside, leaving ten “Dividend Champions” that will be included in the Index.

After the Dividend Champions are selected, the Index sorts the common stock of the companies other than the Dividend Champions based on dividend yield and selects the highest yielding companies from each Market Cap Tier in the weight and quantity shown in the table below. The selections are subject to a maximum of six companies per Property Sector in each Market Cap Tier.

Also included in the Index are U.S.-listed preferred securities issued by REITs and real estate operating companies (“Preferreds”). The Index rules consider the 50 most actively-traded Preferreds, and the 30 Preferreds (of the 50) with the highest dividend yield are included in the Index.

The weight and quantity of companies allocated to each Index category, as of each Index reconstitution date, are as follows:

Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield Index	Index Weight	Number of Constituents	Weight per Constituent
Dividend Champions	15%	10	1.50%
Large-Cap REITs	15%	10	1.50%
Mid-Cap REITs	30%	25	1.20%
Small-Cap REITs	30%	25	1.20%
Preferreds	10%	30	0.33%
Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield Index	100%	100	

The Index consists of a total of 100 companies and is reconstituted and rebalanced semi-annually in June and December.

The Index is expected to be primarily composed of companies that qualify as REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), but the Index may also include real estate operating companies that do not qualify as REITs.

The Fund’s Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, will be invested in dividend-paying securities, which includes equity securities that have paid a dividend in the prior 12 calendar months.

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

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

To the extent the Index concentrates (i.e., holds more than 25% of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of related industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. The Index, and consequently the Fund, is expected to generally be concentrated in real estate-related industries.

Principal Investment Risks

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

- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund’s investments will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent the Index is so concentrated, and the Index is expected to be concentrated in real estate-related industries. When the Fund focuses its investments in a particular industry or sector, financial, economic, business, and other developments affecting issuers in that industry, market, or economic sector will have a greater effect on the Fund than if it had not done so.
- **Dividend-Paying Securities Risk.** There is no guarantee that issuers of the securities held by the Fund will declare dividends in the future or that, if declared, they will either remain at current levels or increase over time.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund’s portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues (such as the global pandemic caused by the COVID-19 virus), recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **Index Provider Risk.** There is no assurance that the Index Provider, or any agents that act on its behalf, will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, maintained, constructed, reconstituted, rebalanced, composed, calculated or disseminated accurately. The Adviser relies upon the Index Provider and its agents to compile, determine, maintain, construct, reconstitute, rebalance, compose, calculate (or arrange for an agent to calculate), and disseminate the Index accurately. Any losses or costs associated with errors made by the Index Provider or its agents generally will be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.

- **Limited Operating History Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.**
 - *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
 - *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies, but they may also be subject to slower growth than small-capitalization companies during times of economic expansion. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole, but they may also be nimbler and more responsive to new challenges than large-capitalization companies. Some mid-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to large-capitalization companies.
 - *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of larger-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, and financial and managerial resources and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to larger capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies. Small-capitalization companies also may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, government regulation, borrowing costs and earnings.
- **Models and Data Risk.** The composition of the Index is heavily dependent on proprietary quantitative models as well as information and data supplied by third parties (“Models and Data”). When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to securities being included in or excluded from the Index that would have been excluded or included had the Models and Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, the Fund’s portfolio can be expected to reflect the errors, too.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed, and its sub-adviser would not sell shares of an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry, or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution or rebalancing of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology.
- **Preferred Securities Risk.** Preferred securities may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return and are subject to many of the risks associated with debt securities (e.g., interest rate risk, call risk and extension risk). In addition, preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. Because many preferred securities allow the issuer to convert their preferred security into common stock, preferred securities are often sensitive to declining common stock values. A company’s preferred securities generally pay dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. For this reason, the value of preferred securities will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company’s financial condition or prospects. Preferred securities of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred stock of larger companies.
- **Real Estate Investment Risk.** Investments in real estate companies involve unique risks. Real estate companies, including REITs and real estate operating companies, may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. Investing in real estate companies entails certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, such as a decrease in value of real estate, as well as the real estate industry in general. Many factors may affect real estate values, including general, regional and local economic conditions, fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates, the amount of new construction in a particular area, laws and regulations affecting real estate (including zoning and tax laws, environmental regulations, and other governmental action, such as the exercise of eminent domain), and the costs of owning, maintaining and improving real estate. The availability of mortgages may also affect real estate values. Real estate companies are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, increased operating expenses, the skill of management, changes in property values and rental rates, overbuilding, losses due to natural disasters, casualty or condemnation, defaults by borrowers, and self-liquidation.

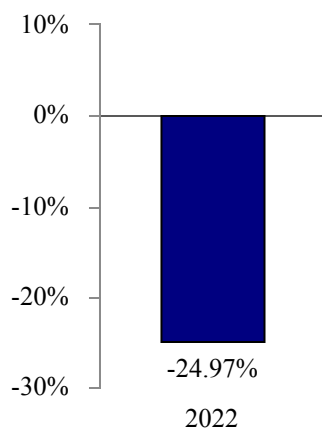
In addition to these risks, property-owning REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage-based REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, U.S. REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower’s or a lessee’s ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments. In addition, the Fund holds interests in REITs, and it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level).

- **Tracking Error Risk.** As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and the Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Performance

The following performance information indicates some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund’s performance for the calendar year ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund’s average annual returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of the Index, gross and net of fees, and a broad-based securities market index. The Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is also available on the Fund’s website at www.hoyaetfs.com.

Calendar Year Total Return



For the year-to-date period ended March 31, 2023, the Fund’s total return was -2.79%.

During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 5.16% for the quarter ended December 31, 2022, and the lowest quarterly return was -14.72% for the quarter ended June 30, 2022.

**Average Annual Total Returns
For the Periods Ended December 31, 2022**

	1 Year	Since Inception (9/21/2021)
Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF		
Return Before Taxes	-24.97%	-16.27%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-26.23%	-17.78%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-14.35%	-12.47%
Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-25.17%	-13.71%
Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield Index (gross total return) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-24.81%	-16.06%
Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield Index (net total return) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-26.71%	-18.25%

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

Portfolio Management

<i>Adviser</i>	Hoya Capital Real Estate, LLC (the "Adviser")
<i>Sub-Adviser</i>	Penserra Capital Management LLC ("Penserra" or the "Sub-Adviser")
<i>Portfolio Managers</i>	Dustin Lewellyn, CFA, Managing Director of Penserra; Ernesto Tong, CFA, Managing Director of Penserra; and Anand Desai, Associate of Penserra have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in September 2021.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund's website at www.hoyaetfs.com.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts. The Fund seeks to maintain relatively consistent monthly distributions; however, because the amount of income earned by the Fund varies from month-to-month, the Fund's distributions may be more or less than the actual amount of income earned in that period and may include income, return of capital, and capital gains.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Investment Objective. Each Fund’s investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

Index Calculation Agent. Each Index is calculated by Solactive AG (the “Index Calculation Agent”), an independent third-party that is not affiliated with the Funds, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, the Funds’ distributor, or any of their respective affiliates. The Index Calculation Agent provides information to the Funds about each Index’s constituents and does not provide investment advice with respect to the desirability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities. Each Index is available on the website of the Index Calculation Agent at www.solactive.com.

Additional Information About the Hoya Capital Housing 100 Index. The Index Provider calculates debt ratio by taking the component’s total debt and dividing it by the total market capitalization. Total market capitalization is the sum of equity market capitalization and total debt.

The Index Provider’s Index committee is responsible for overseeing implementation of the Index methodology. In overseeing the implementation of the methodology, the Index committee will generally follow criteria for the screening, classification, and weighting process, but may adjust the inputs to or outputs from such criteria in instances in which the Index committee determines that due to extenuating circumstances or unusual market conditions the results of the process do not result in an appropriate representation of a company within the Index or would be contrary to investor expectations for the Index. In addition, the Index committee may determine, at a given rebalance, that a company which had previously been classified as a certain US Housing Industry Sector and thus included in the Index, has since had a material change to its overall business that justifies moving the company to a different US Housing Industry Sector and not including the company in the Index at that time. The Index committee’s goal in making these decisions is to maintain the Index’s representation of tracking a portfolio that collectively represent the performance of the U.S. residential housing industry. Members of the Index committee can recommend changes to the methodology and submit them to the Index committee for approval.

Additional Information About the Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield Index. The Index Provider calculates debt ratio by taking the component’s total debt and dividing it by the total market capitalization. Total market capitalization is the sum of equity market capitalization and total debt.

The Index Provider’s Index committee is responsible for overseeing implementation of the Index methodology. In overseeing the implementation of the methodology, the Index committee will generally follow criteria for the screening, classification, and weighting process, but may adjust the inputs to or outputs from such criteria in instances in which the Index committee determines that due to extenuating circumstances or unusual market conditions the results of the process do not result in an appropriate representation of a company within the Index or would be contrary to investor expectations for the Index. In addition, the Index committee may determine, at a given rebalance, that a company which had previously been classified as a certain Property Sector and thus included in the Index, has since had a material change to its overall business that justifies moving the company to a different Property Sector and not including the company in the Index at that time. The Index committee’s goal in making these decisions is to maintain the Index’s representation of tracking a portfolio that collectively pay a premium dividend yield subject to diversification minimums across market capitalizations and property sectors. Members of the Index committee can recommend changes to the methodology and submit them to the Index committee for approval.

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

- **Concentration Risk.** Each Fund’s investments will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent such Fund’s Index is so concentrated. The Index for the Hoya Capital Housing ETF is expected to be concentrated in housing and real estate-related industries, and the Index for the Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF is expected to be concentrated in real estate-related industries. When a Fund focuses its investments in a particular industry or sector, it thereby presents a more concentrated risk and its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect that industry or group of industries. In addition, the value of Shares may change at different rates compared to the value of shares of a fund with investments in a more diversified mix of industries. An industry may have above-average performance during particular periods, but may also move up and down more than the broader market. The several industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. Each Fund’s performance could also be affected if the sectors, industries, or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or industries may adversely affect performance.

- **Construction and Housing Risk** (*Hoya Capital Housing ETF only*). The construction and housing industry can be significantly affected by the national, regional and local real estate markets. This industry is also sensitive to interest rate fluctuations which can cause changes in the availability of mortgage capital and directly affect the purchasing power of potential homebuyers. The building industry can be significantly affected by inflation, supply chain disruptions, increased commodity prices, changes in government spending, consumer confidence, demographic patterns and the level of new and existing home sales. Supply and demand for specific products or services may affect the construction and housing industry. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector depend on disposable household income and consumer spending, and such companies may be strongly affected by social trends, marketing campaigns, and changes in consumer tastes and preferences. These companies may be subject to competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. The construction and housing industry may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, government regulation, the rate of defaults on corporate, consumer and government debt, the availability and cost of capital, and fallout from the housing and sub-prime mortgage crisis.
- **Dividend-Paying Securities Risk** (*Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF only*). There is no guarantee that issuers of the securities held by the Fund will declare dividends in the future or that, if declared, they will either remain at current levels or increase over time.
- **Equity Market Risk**. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including: expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; local, regional or global events such as acts of terrorism or war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine; and global or regional political, economic, public health, and banking crises. If you held common stock, or common stock equivalents, of any given issuer, you would generally be exposed to greater risk than if you held preferred stocks and debt obligations of the issuer because common stockholders, or holders of equivalent interests, generally have inferior rights to receive payments from issuers in comparison with the rights of preferred stockholders, bondholders, and other creditors of such issuers.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2020, financial markets in the United States and around the world experienced extreme and, in many cases, unprecedented volatility and severe losses due to the global pandemic caused by COVID-19, a novel coronavirus. The pandemic resulted in a wide range of social and economic disruptions, including closed borders, voluntary or compelled quarantines of large populations, stressed healthcare systems, reduced or prohibited domestic or international travel, and supply chain disruptions affecting the United States and many other countries. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers experienced particularly large losses as a result of these disruptions. Although the immediate effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have begun to dissipate, global markets and economies continue to contend with the ongoing and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant market volatility and economic disruptions. It is unknown how long circumstances related to the pandemic will persist, whether they will reoccur in the future, whether efforts to support the economy and financial markets will be successful, and what additional implications may follow from the pandemic. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect Fund performance.

- **ETF Risks**. Each Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, is exposed to the following risks:
 - *APs, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk*. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares*. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid-ask spread." The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and the spread is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund, and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. The market price of Fund shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a “bid-ask” spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade the Fund shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid-ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Fund shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Fund shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Fund shares. The Adviser believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange “circuit breaker” rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500[®] Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **Index Provider Risk.** There is no assurance that the Index Provider, or any agents that act on its behalf, will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, maintained, constructed, reconstituted, rebalanced, composed, calculated or disseminated accurately. The Adviser relies upon the Index Provider and its agents to compile, determine, maintain, construct, reconstitute, rebalance, compose, calculate (or arrange for an agent to calculate), and disseminate the Index accurately. Any losses or costs associated with errors made by the Index Provider or its agents generally will be borne by the Funds and their shareholders.
- **Limited Operating History** (*Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF only*). The Fund is a recently organized investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.**
 - *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
 - *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies, but they may also be subject to slower growth than small-capitalization companies during times of economic expansion. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole, but they may also be nimbler and more responsive to new challenges than large-capitalization companies. Some mid-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to large-capitalization companies.
 - *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of larger-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, and financial and managerial resources and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to larger capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies. Small-capitalization companies also may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, government regulation, borrowing costs and earnings.

- **Models and Data Risk.** The composition of each Fund's Index is heavily dependent on Models and Data. When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to securities being included in or excluded from the Index that would have been excluded or included had the Models and Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, a Fund's portfolio can be expected to reflect the errors, too.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** Each Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, its Index regardless of their investment merit. Each Fund does not attempt to outperform its Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. As a result, a Fund's performance may be adversely affected by a general decline in the market segments relating to its Index. The returns from the types of securities in which a Fund invests may underperform returns from the various general securities markets or different asset classes. This may cause a Fund to underperform other investment vehicles that invest in different asset classes. Different types of securities (for example, large-, mid- and small-capitalization stocks) tend to go through cycles of doing better – or worse – than the general securities markets. In the past, these periods have lasted for as long as several years.
- **Preferred Securities Risk** (*Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF only*). Preferred securities are subject to risks associated with both equity and debt instruments. Because many preferred securities allow the issuer to convert its preferred stock into common stock, preferred securities are often sensitive to declining common stock values. In addition, certain preferred securities contain provisions that allow an issuer to skip or defer distributions, which may be more likely when the issuer is less able to make dividend payments because of financial difficulties. Preferred securities can also be affected by changes in interest rates, especially if dividends are paid at a fixed rate, and may also include call features in favor of the issuer. In the event of redemptions by the issuer, a Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable or favorable rates of return. Preferred securities are generally subordinated to bonds and other debt securities in an issuer's capital structure in terms of priority for corporate income and liquidation payments and may trade less frequently and in a more limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than many other securities.
- **Real Estate Investment Risk.** Investments in real estate companies involve unique risks. Real estate companies, including REITs and real estate operating companies, may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. Investing in real estate companies entails certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, such as a decrease in value of real estate, as well as the real estate industry in general. Many factors may affect real estate values, including general, regional and local economic conditions, fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates, the amount of new construction in a particular area, laws and regulations affecting real estate (including zoning and tax laws, environmental regulations, and other governmental action, such as the exercise of eminent domain), and the costs of owning, maintaining and improving real estate. The availability of mortgages, changes in interest rates may also affect real estate values. Real estate companies are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, increased operating expenses, the skill of management, changes in property values and rental rates, overbuilding, losses due to natural disasters, casualty or condemnation, defaults by borrowers, and self-liquidation. Because the Hoya Capital Housing ETF invests primarily in housing and real estate-related companies, and the Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF invests primarily in real estate-related companies, each Fund's performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect real estate companies. To the extent that assets underlying the Funds' investments are concentrated geographically, by property type, or in certain other respects, the Funds may be subject to certain of the foregoing risks to a greater extent.

Real estate companies structured as REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Code, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act. Each Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower's or a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to the REIT.

In the event of a default by a lessee, a real estate company may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

- **Tracking Error Risk.** As with all index funds, the performance of each Fund and its respective Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Funds incur operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by an Index. In addition, the Funds may not be fully invested in the securities of their respective Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index. A Fund may use a representative sampling strategy to achieve its investment objective, if the Fund's Sub-Adviser believes it is in the best interest of the Fund, which generally can be expected to produce a greater non-correlation risk.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

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

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Hoya Capital Real Estate, LLC (“Hoya Capital”) serves as the investment adviser and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Funds. Hoya Capital is a registered investment adviser with offices located at 137 Rowayton Avenue, Suite 430, Rowayton, Connecticut 06853, that provides investment advisory services to ETFs, including the Funds. Hoya Capital also arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, securities lending, and all other non-distribution related services necessary for the Funds to operate. For the services it provides to the Funds, each Fund pays the Adviser a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the applicable Fund’s average daily net assets as set forth in the table below.

Name of Fund	Management Fee
Hoya Capital Housing ETF	0.30%
Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF	0.50%

For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2023, the Adviser received a management fee equal to 0.30% of the Hoya Capital Housing ETF’s average net assets.

The Adviser waived twenty-five basis points (0.25%) of its unified management fee through September 30, 2022 for the Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2023, the Adviser received a management fee, net of the fee waiver, equal to 0.36% of the Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF’s average net assets.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, Hoya Capital has agreed to pay all expenses of the Funds, except for: the fee paid to Hoya Capital pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution (12b-1) fees and expenses. The Adviser, in turn, compensates the Sub-Adviser from the management fee the Adviser receives.

The basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Investment Advisory Agreements for the Hoya Capital Housing ETF and Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF are available in the Funds’ [Annual Report to Shareholders](#) for the year ended February 28, 2023.

Sub-Adviser

The Adviser has retained Penserra Capital Management LLC to serve as sub-adviser for the Funds. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds. The Sub-Adviser is a registered investment adviser and New York limited liability company whose principal office is located at 4 Orinda Way, Suite 100-A, Orinda, California 94563. The Sub-Adviser is owned and controlled by George Madrigal and Dustin Lewellyn. The Sub-Adviser provides investment management services to investment companies and other investment advisers. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Funds, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions or in connection with any rebalancing or reconstitution of the Index, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. For its services, the Sub-Adviser is paid a fee by the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the average daily net assets of each Fund, and subject to a minimum annual fee as follows:

Name of Fund	Sub-Advisory Fee	Minimum Annual Fee
Hoya Capital Housing ETF	0.05% on the first \$100 million	\$18,000
	0.04% on the next \$150 million	
	0.03% on the next \$250 million	
	0.02% on net assets in excess of \$500 million	
Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF	0.05% on the first \$100 million	\$18,000
	0.04% on the next \$150 million	
	0.03% on the next \$250 million	
	0.02% on net assets in excess of \$500 million	

The basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Hoya Capital Housing ETF’s Sub-Advisory Agreement is available in the Funds’ [Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders](#) for the period ending August 31, 2022. The basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF’s Sub-Advisory Agreement is available in the Funds’ [Annual Report to Shareholders](#) for the period ended February 28, 2022.

Portfolio Managers

The Funds are managed by Penserra's portfolio management team. The individual members of the team responsible for the day to day management of the Funds' portfolios are listed below.

Dustin Lewellyn, CFA, Managing Director of the Sub-Adviser, Ernesto Tong, CFA, Managing Director of the Sub-Adviser, and Anand Desai, Director of the Sub-Adviser, are the Funds' portfolio managers (the "Portfolio Managers") and are jointly responsible for the day to day management of the Funds. The Portfolio Managers are responsible for various functions related to portfolio management, including, but not limited to, investing cash inflows, implementing investment strategy, researching and reviewing investment strategy, and overseeing members of their portfolio management team with more limited responsibilities.

Mr. Lewellyn has been a Managing Director with the Sub-Adviser since 2012. He was President and Founder of Golden Gate Investment Consulting LLC from 2011 through 2015. Prior to that, Mr. Lewellyn was a managing director at Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc. ("CSIM"), which he joined in 2009, and head of portfolio management for Schwab ETFs. Prior to joining CSIM, he worked for two years as director of ETF product management and development at a major financial institution focused on asset and wealth management. Prior to that, he was a portfolio manager for institutional clients at a financial services firm for three years. In addition, he held roles in portfolio accounting and portfolio management at a large asset management firm for more than 6 years.

Mr. Tong has been a Managing Director with the Sub-Adviser since 2015. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser, Mr. Tong spent seven years as a vice president at Blackrock, where he was a portfolio manager for a number of the iShares ETFs, and prior to that, he spent two years in the firm's index research group.

Mr. Desai has been a Director with the Sub-Adviser since 2023 and was a Senior Vice President with the Sub-Adviser since 2021 and was previously an Associate since 2015. Prior to joining Penserra, Mr. Desai spent five years as a portfolio fund accountant at State Street.

The Funds' SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation structure, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of Shares of each Fund.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

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

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

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

Book Entry

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

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

Share Trading Prices on the Exchange

Trading prices of Shares on the Exchange may differ from the applicable Fund's daily NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares. To provide additional information regarding the indicative value of Shares, the Exchange or a market data vendor disseminates information every 15 seconds through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association, or other widely disseminated means an updated "intraday indicative value" ("IIV") for Shares as

calculated by an information provider or market data vendor. The Funds are not involved in or responsible for any aspect of the calculation or dissemination of the IIVs and make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the IIVs. If the calculation of the IIV is based on the basket of Deposit Securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash, such IIV may not represent the best possible valuation of a Fund's portfolio because the basket of Deposit Securities does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current Fund portfolios at a particular point in time and does not include a reduction for the fees, operating expenses, or transaction costs incurred by the Fund. The IIV should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of a Fund's NAV because the IIV may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed only once a day, typically at the end of the business day. The IIV is generally determined by using both current market quotations and/or price quotations obtained from broker-dealers that may trade in the Deposit Securities.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

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

Determination of NAV

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

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

Fair Value Pricing

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

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

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

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Funds. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Funds is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Funds intend to pay out dividends, if any, monthly and distribute any net realized capital gains to shareholders at least annually. The Funds will declare and pay capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

The Funds seek to maintain relatively steady monthly distributions although the amount of income earned by the Funds varies from period-to-period. To achieve this, the Funds may distribute less than the full amount of income earned during a specific period to preserve income for distribution in future periods. Consequently, the amount of income distributed in any one period may be more or less than the actual amount of income earned in that period. Distributions may include income, return of capital, and capital gains.

Taxes

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

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

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

Taxes on Distributions

Each Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long a Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by a Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of a Fund’s net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by such Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by a Fund as “qualified dividend income” are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. “Qualified dividend income” generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that a Fund received in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Dividends received by a Fund from an ETF, a REIT, or an underlying fund taxable as a RIC may be treated as qualified dividend income generally only to the extent so reported by such ETF, REIT, or underlying fund. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. Due to the Funds’ investments in REITs, it is expected that a significant

amount of the Funds' distributions will not qualify to be treated as qualified dividend income and will not qualify for the dividends received deduction. See "Taxation of REIT Investments" below for additional information regarding the taxation of dividends received from REITs.

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

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares' NAV when you purchased your Shares).

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

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

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by a Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. Gains from the sale or other disposition of Shares by non-U.S. shareholders generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if a tax treaty applies.

Non-U.S. persons are generally subject to U.S. tax on a disposition of a "United States real property interest" (a "USRPI"). Gain on such a disposition is generally referred to as "FIRPTA gain." The Code provides a look-through rule for distributions of so-called FIRPTA gain by the Funds if certain requirements are met. If the look-through rule applies, certain distributions attributable to income received by the Funds, from a REIT, may be treated as gain from the disposition of a USRPI, causing distributions to non-U.S. investors holding more than 5% of the Shares to be subject to U.S. withholding tax at rates of up to 21%, and requiring such non-U.S. investors to file nonresident U.S. income tax returns. Also, gain may be subject to a 30% branch profits tax in the hands of a foreign stockholder that is treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. Under certain circumstances, Fund Shares may qualify as USRPIs, which could result in 15% withholding on certain distributions and gross redemption proceeds paid to certain non-U.S. shareholders.

Each Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage (currently 24%) of the taxable distributions and sale proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that the shareholder is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

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

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

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

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

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

Taxation of REIT Investments

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

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

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

Net Investment Income Tax

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

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

DISTRIBUTION

The Distributor, Quasar Distributors, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (d/b/a ACA Group), is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Funds. The Distributor's principal address is 111 East Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.

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

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

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

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

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

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

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

The Adviser, the Exchange, and the Funds make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly or the ability of the Indexes to track general stock market performance. The Funds and the Adviser do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or performance of the Indexes or the data included therein and shall have no liability in connection with the Indexes or Index calculation. The index calculation agent maintains and calculates the Indexes used by the Funds. The index calculation agent shall have no liability for any errors or omissions in calculating the Indexes.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Funds' financial performance for the Funds' five most recent fiscal years (or the life of a Fund, if shorter). Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Funds (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, is included in the Funds' [annual report](#), which is available upon request.

Hoya Capital Housing ETF

For a capital share outstanding throughout the year/period

	Year Ended February 28,			Period Ended February 29, 2020 ⁽¹⁾
	2023	2022	2021	
Net asset value, beginning of year/period	\$ 39.64	\$ 35.07	\$ 26.78	\$ 25.00
INCOME (LOSS) FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:				
Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾	0.63	0.42	0.49	0.43
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(4.46)	4.71	8.82	1.80
Total from investment operations	(3.83)	5.13	9.31	2.23
DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS:				
Distributions from:				
Net investment income	(0.64)	(0.42)	(0.87)	(0.45)
Net realized gains	—	(0.01)	—	—
Tax return of capital to shareholders	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.15)	—
Total distributions to shareholders	(0.74)	(0.56)	(1.02)	(0.45)
CAPITAL SHARE TRANSACTIONS:				
Transaction fees	—	—	—	0.00 ⁽³⁾
Net asset value, end of year/period	\$ 35.07	\$ 39.64	\$ 35.07	\$ 26.78
Total return	-9.62%	14.60%	35.54%	8.88% ⁽⁴⁾
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:				
Net assets at end of year/period (000's)	\$ 35,069	\$ 63,423	\$ 59,625	\$ 11,381
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:				
Expenses to average net assets	0.30%	0.30%	0.33% ⁽⁷⁾	0.45% ⁽⁵⁾
Net investment income (loss) to average net assets	1.80%	1.03%	1.67%	1.60% ⁽⁵⁾
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁶⁾	18%	13%	19%	11% ⁽⁴⁾

⁽¹⁾ Commencement of operations on March 19, 2019.

⁽²⁾ Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

⁽³⁾ Represents less than \$0.005 per share.

⁽⁴⁾ Not annualized.

⁽⁵⁾ Annualized.

⁽⁶⁾ Excludes the impact of in-kind transactions.

⁽⁷⁾ Effective August 1, 2020, the management fee for the Fund was reduced from 0.45% to 0.30%.

Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF

	Year Ended February 28, 2023	Period Ended February 28, 2022⁽¹⁾
Net asset value, beginning of year/period	\$ 14.26	\$ 14.92
INCOME (LOSS) FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:		
Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾	0.62	0.23
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(2.59)	(0.41)
Total from investment operations	(1.97)	(0.18)
DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS:		
Distributions from:		
Net investment income	(0.62)	(0.30)
Net realized gains	—	(0.01)
Tax return of capital to shareholders	(0.39)	(0.17)
Total distributions to shareholders	(1.01)	(0.48)
Net asset value, end of year/period	\$ 11.28	\$ 14.26
Total return	-14.20%	-1.35% ⁽³⁾
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:		
Net assets at end of period (000's)	\$ 32,385	\$ 21,821
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:		
Expenses to average net assets (before management fees waived)	0.50%	0.50% ⁽⁴⁾
Expenses to average net assets (after management fees waived)	0.36% ⁽⁶⁾	0.25% ⁽⁴⁾
Net investment income (loss) to average net assets (before management fees waived)	4.92%	3.17% ⁽⁴⁾
Net investment income (loss) to average net assets (after management fees waived)	5.06% ⁽⁶⁾	3.42% ⁽⁴⁾
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁵⁾	33%	7% ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ Commencement of operations on September 21, 2021.

⁽²⁾ Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

⁽³⁾ Not annualized.

⁽⁴⁾ Annualized.

⁽⁵⁾ Excludes the impact of in-kind transactions.

⁽⁶⁾ The Fund's 0.25% management fee waiver expired on September 30, 2022.

Hoya Capital Housing ETF
Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF

Adviser	Hoya Capital Real Estate, LLC 137 Rowayton Avenue, Suite 430 Rowayton, Connecticut 06853	Index Provider	Hoya Capital Index Innovations, LLC 133 Rowayton Avenue, Suite C Rowayton, Connecticut 06853
Sub-Adviser	Penserra Capital Management LLC 4 Orinda Way, Suite 100-A Orinda, California 94563	Transfer Agent, Index Receipt Agent, and Administrator	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Distributor	Quasar Distributors, LLC 111 East Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 342 North Water Street, Suite 830 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202	Legal Counsel	Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Washington, DC 20004-2541

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

Statement of Additional Information: The Funds' SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Funds and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated June 30, 2023 is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Funds' investments is available in the Funds' [annual](#) and [semi-annual reports](#) to shareholders. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Funds' performance.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Funds at c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling 1-833-HOYA-CAP (1-833-469-2227).

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

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

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