

Prospectus

CapForce IBD[®] Breakout Opportunities ETF (NYSE Arca — BOUT)

April 23, 2026

CapForce IBD[®] Breakout Opportunities ETF (the “*Fund*”) is a series of Capital-Force ETF Trust (the “*Trust*”) and an exchange-traded index fund. The Fund lists and principally trades its shares on NYSE Arca, Inc. (“*NYSE Arca*” or the “*Exchange*”). Market prices may differ to some degree from the net asset value of shares of the Fund (“*Shares*”). Unlike mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems Shares at net asset value only in large blocks of Shares called “*Creation Units*.” The Fund is a series of the Trust and is a passively managed exchange-traded fund organized as a separate series of a registered management investment company.

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

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CAPFORCE IBD[®] BREAKOUT OPPORTUNITIES ETF

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to track, before fees and expenses, the performance of the IBD[®] Breakout Stocks Index (the “*Index*”).

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

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

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

Management Fees	0.70%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.30%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.00%
Advisor Fee Waiver ⁽²⁾	(0.20)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fees Waived	0.80%

- (1) Estimate based on the expenses the Fund expects to incur for the current fiscal year.
- (2) The Fund’s investment adviser has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fees and/or assume as its own expense certain expenses otherwise payable by the Fund to the extent necessary to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any Rule 12b-1 fees, taxes, interest, brokerage fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger, reorganization or proxy solicitation, litigation, and other extraordinary expenses) do not exceed 0.80% of average daily net assets until March 31, 2028. Pursuant to its expense limitation agreement with the Fund, the investment adviser is entitled to recoup any fees that it waived and/or Fund expenses that it paid for a period of three years following such fee waivers and/or expense payments. The Fund may only make such repayment to the investment adviser if, after the recoupment payment has been taken into account, it does not cause the Fund’s expense ratio to exceed either the expense cap in place at the time the expenses were waived or the Fund’s current expense cap.

EXAMPLE

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain at current levels. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
	\$82	\$298	\$533	\$1,206

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. As a result of a reorganization, the Fund acquired all of the assets, subject to the liabilities, of Innovator IBD® Breakout Opportunities ETF, an exchange-traded fund (the “*Predecessor Fund*”). During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the portfolio turnover rate of the Predecessor Fund was 1,668% of the average value of its portfolio, excluding the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of the Fund's in-kind creations and redemptions.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets (including investment borrowings) in the equity securities that comprise the Index. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Index in proportion to the weightings of the securities in the Index. The Fund, using an indexing investment approach, attempts to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Index. The Fund's investment sub-adviser, Penserra Capital Management LLC (“*Penserra*” or the “*Sub-Adviser*”), seeks to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Index in order to minimize “tracking error,” which is the variation between the Fund's annual return and the return of the Index.

The Index is a rules-based index owned and developed by Investor's Business Daily® (“*IBD*” or the “*Index Provider*”) that seeks to provide opportunistic investment exposure to those stocks with the potential to “break out,” or experience a period of sustained price growth beyond the stock's recent “resistance level,” with consideration for various market conditions. A stock's resistance level is the price at which a stock has previously reached, but not exceeded. Determining a stock's resistance level is part of a technical analysis of the stock and represents the top of its expected price trading range.

The Index's initial universe consists of the approximately 7,000 equity securities that trade on the New York Stock Exchange, The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC or NYSE American, LLC. This initial

universe is composed of U.S.-listed common stocks and American depositary receipts (“*ADRs*”) issued by small, mid and large capitalization companies. Such securities may be issued by U.S. and non-U.S. companies, including companies operating in developed and emerging markets. This universe is initially narrowed down by excluding those stocks with a share price below \$10 and those stocks without an average daily trading volume of at least 150,000 shares or a minimum average daily dollar volume of \$5 million. The Index then determines a “base price” for each remaining stock. When a stock reaches a recent high in price and at least four weeks elapse without that high being surpassed, this price is identified as the base price. This base is used to determine those stocks nearing breakouts and those stocks experiencing breakouts. In making this determination, the Index utilizes an algorithm that analyses the following trends for each stock:

1. The length of time from the start of the base to the current date.
2. The difference in price between the base start and the lowest subsequent price in the base.
3. The percentage difference between the current price and the high at the start of the base.
4. The percentage change in the stock’s price in each of the last three weeks.

Based upon this technical analysis, the Index eliminates all stocks not identified as nearing a breakout or currently breaking out. Then, stocks are further eliminated that do not meet minimum technical and fundamental factors (primarily price performance, earnings growth, and sales growth).

Each of the remaining stocks is chosen for inclusion in the Index and is assigned a ranking score using IBD’s Composite Ranking, based upon the following components: Earnings Per Share Rating, Relative Price Strength Rating, Industry Group Relative Strength Rating, Sales Margins Return on Equity (“*SMR*”) Rating, Accumulation Distribution Rating and Percentage Deviation from 52-week Price High. The Index utilizes this ranking score to assign weights, with those stocks with higher rankings receiving larger weights. Securities with ranking scores placing them in approximately the 99-80th percentile of Index constituents have 35% of Index weight equally distributed among them. Securities with ranking scores placing them in approximately the 79-60th percentile of Index constituents have 30% of Index weight equally distributed among them. Securities with ranking scores placing them approximately in the 59-40th percentile of Index constituents have 20% of Index weight equally distributed among them. Securities with ranking scores placing them in approximately the 39-20th percentile of Index constituents have 10% of the Index weight equally distributed among them. The remaining securities have 5% of the Index weight equally distributed among them. Additional information regarding the Index’s weighting methodology is set forth in “Index Information—Index Composition.”

The Index is rebalanced and reconstituted weekly. This weekly rebalancing and reconstituting of the Index will cause the Fund to have a higher portfolio turnover rate than similar funds.

The Fund is classified as a “non-diversified company” under the 1940 Act. To the extent the Index concentrates (*i.e.*, holds 25% or more of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund has significant exposure to the consumer discretionary, industrials and information technology sectors.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk noted below is considered a principal risk of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. The significance of each risk factor below may change over time and you should review each risk factor carefully.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. The Fund may be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in a particular issuer or issuers, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.

Consumer Discretionary Companies Risk. The Fund has significant exposure to companies in the consumer discretionary sector. Consumer discretionary companies, such as retailers, media companies and consumer services companies, provide non-essential goods and services. These companies manufacture products and provide discretionary services directly to the consumer, and the success of these companies is tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and international economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, consumer discretionary products in the marketplace.

Currency Risk. Changes in currency exchange rates affect the value of investments denominated in a foreign currency, and therefore the value of such investments in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund's NAV could decline if a currency to which the Fund has exposure depreciates against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currency. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning.

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through "hacking" or malicious software coding, but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-adviser, as applicable, or issuers in which the Fund invests, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Additionally, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially

because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Depository Receipts Risk. Depository receipts may be subject to certain of the risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies, such as currency, political, economic and market risks, because their values depend on the performance of the non-dollar denominated underlying foreign securities. Certain countries may limit the ability to convert depository receipts into the underlying foreign securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the foreign company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related depository receipts. Depository receipts may be purchased through “sponsored” or “unsponsored” facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by a depository and the issuer of the underlying security. A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the deposited security. Unsponsored receipts may involve higher expenses and may be less liquid. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of such facilities, and the depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts in respect of the deposited securities.

Emerging Markets Risk. Emerging markets are generally more volatile than markets of more developed countries and may be more likely to experience inflation risk, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed markets. Emerging market companies are also subject to a greater risk of market closure or manipulation, less liquidity, limited reliable access to capital and exchange delisting. Emerging markets often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements, unreliable securities valuation and greater risk with custody of securities than developed markets. Additionally, emerging markets often have greater risk of capital controls through such measures as taxes or interest rate control than developed markets. Certain emerging market countries may also lack the required infrastructure to attract 5 large amounts of non-U.S. trade and investment. Additionally, the rights and remedies available to investors in emerging market securities may be more limited than those available for investments in more developed markets. Finally, the limitations associated with investments in emerging market companies could impact the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities may decline in value because of declines in the price of a particular holding or the broad stock market. Such declines may relate directly to the issuer of a security or broader economic or market events, including changes in interest rates. The value of Shares will fluctuate with changes in the value of the equity securities the Fund invests in.

Growth Risk. Growth stocks may be out of favor or may not produce the best results over short or longer time periods. They may also increase the volatility of the Fund’s share price. Growth stocks tend to be more expensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to other types of stocks. These companies tend to invest a high portion of earnings in their businesses and may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in falling markets. As a result, growth stocks tend to be sensitive to changes in their earnings and more volatile than other types of stocks.

Index Provider Risk. The Fund seeks to achieve returns that generally correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of the Index, as published by the Index Provider. There is no

assurance that the Index Provider will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While the Index Provider gives descriptions of what the Index is designed to achieve, the Index Provider does not provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in its indices, and it does not guarantee that the Index will be in line with its methodology.

Industrials Companies Risk. The Fund has significant exposure to companies in the industrials sector. The value of securities issued by companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by supply and demand changes related to their specific products or services and industrials sector products in general. Companies in the industrials sector may also be adversely affected by product obsolescence, claims for environmental damage or product liability and changes in general economic conditions. Additional risks of industrials companies include exchange rates, commodity prices, intense competition, consolidation, domestic and international politics, government regulation, import controls, and excess capacity, among other factors.

Liquidity Risk. Investments in securities that are difficult to purchase or sell (illiquid or thinly-traded securities) may reduce returns if the Fund is unable to sell the securities at an advantageous time or price or achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. Liquidity risk arises, for example, from small average trading volumes, trading restrictions or temporary suspensions of trading. To meet redemption requests, the Fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions. Generally, the less liquid the market for a security at the time the Fund seeks to sell it, the greater the risk of loss or decline of value to the Fund. Overall market liquidity may negatively impact Fund performance and NAV, especially if the Fund is forced to sell illiquid securities in a down market.

Market Risk. The Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. Assets may decline in value due to factors affecting financial markets generally or particular asset classes or industries represented in the markets. The value of assets may also decline due to general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or due to factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Changes in market conditions and interest rates will not have the same impact on all types of securities. Securities, including the Shares, are subject to market fluctuations and liquidity constraints that may be caused by such factors as economic, political, or regulatory developments, changes in interest rates, and/or perceived trends in securities prices. Shares of the Fund could decline in value or underperform other investments. The value of Shares may also decline as a result of market conditions. Factors such as inflation, changes in interest rates, changes in regulatory requirements, bank failures, political climate deterioration or developments, armed conflicts, natural disasters or future health crises, may negatively impact market conditions, and cause a decrease in the value of Shares. Other unexpected political, regulatory and diplomatic events within the U.S. and abroad may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy. These events, and any other future events, may adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio investments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as a “non-diversified company” under the 1940 Act. As a result, the Fund is only limited as to the percentage of its assets which may be invested in the securities of any one issuer by the diversification requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “*Code*”) applicable to a company seeking to qualify as a regulated investment company (“*RIC*”). The Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or regulatory occurrence affecting one or more of these issuers, experience increased volatility and be highly invested in certain issuers.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser has limited experience in managing and supporting registered investment companies (“*RICs*”). The Fund’s success depends, in part, on the Adviser’s ability to effectively oversee the Fund and its service providers. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will fulfill its obligations or that any replacement adviser would be able to do so in a manner that does not adversely affect the Fund.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized investment company with limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decision. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk. Investments in securities of non-U.S. companies (particularly in emerging markets) present risks beyond those of securities of U.S. issuers and can be more volatile than investments in U.S. companies. Risks of investing in securities of foreign companies include: different accounting standards; expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments; currency devaluation, blockages or transfer restrictions; changes in foreign currency exchange rates; taxes; restrictions on non-U.S. investments and exchange of securities; and less government supervision and regulation of issuers in non-U.S. countries. Further, other diplomatic, political or economic developments can affect investments in foreign companies. Prices of non-U.S. securities may also be more volatile. Finally, the value of securities denominated in foreign currencies, and of dividends from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund invests in the securities included in the Index regardless of their investment merit. The Fund does not attempt to outperform the Index or take defensive positions in declining markets, except in connection with the Index’s risk reduction mechanism. As a result, the Fund’s performance may be adversely affected by a general decline in the market segments relating to the Index.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may be subject to high portfolio turnover due to the Index’s weekly rebalance and reconstitution. High portfolio turnover (higher than 100%) may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer markups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities, as well as possible increased taxable distributions.

Risks Associated with ETFs. The Fund is an ETF, and therefore, as a result of an ETF’s structure, is subject to the following risks:

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as authorized participants on an agency basis (*i.e.*, on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that authorized participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with orders for the issuance or redemption of Creation Units and no other authorized participant is able to step forward to fulfill the order, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting, and the bid/ask spread (the difference between the price that someone is willing to pay for Shares at a specific point in time versus the price at which someone is willing to sell) on Shares may widen.

Market Maker Risk. If the Fund has lower average daily trading volumes, it may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of Shares. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's NAV and the price at which the Shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Shares. In addition, decisions by market makers or APs to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Shares trading at a discount to NAV and in greater than normal intra-day bid-ask spreads for Shares.

Operational Risk. The Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. Although the Fund and its investment adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Premium/Discount Risk. Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices rather than their NAV. The market price of Shares generally corresponds to movements in the Fund's NAV as well as the relative supply and demand for Shares on the Exchange. The market price may be at, above (a premium) or below (a discount) the Fund's NAV. Differences in market prices of Shares and the NAV per Share may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund's holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. These differences can be especially pronounced during times of market volatility or stress. During these periods, the demand for Shares may decrease considerably and cause the market price of Shares to deviate, and in some cases deviate significantly, from the Fund's NAV and the bid/ask spread on Shares may widen.

Trading Issues Risk. Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Shares will develop or be maintained. Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. Trading in Shares on the Exchange 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 the

Exchange “circuit breaker” rules. Market makers are under no obligation to make a market in the Shares, and APs are not obligated to submit purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Security Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause a security held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Small- and Mid- Capitalization Company Risk. Generally, small- or mid-capitalization companies, which are often less seasoned, have more potential for rapid growth. However, they often involve greater risk than large cap companies and these risks are passed on to funds that invest in them. These companies may not have the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of larger companies.

Tracking Error Risk. The Fund’s return may not match the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund’s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund’s portfolio and the Index resulting from legal restrictions, cost or liquidity constraints.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. U.S. government securities are subject to interest rate risk but generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of debt securities. As a result, the yields available from U.S. government securities are generally lower than the yields available from other debt securities. U.S. government securities are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and the payment of principal when held to maturity. While securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. federal government agencies (such as Ginnie Mae) are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, securities issued by government sponsored entities (such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac) are solely the obligation of the issuer and generally do not carry any guarantee from the U.S. government.

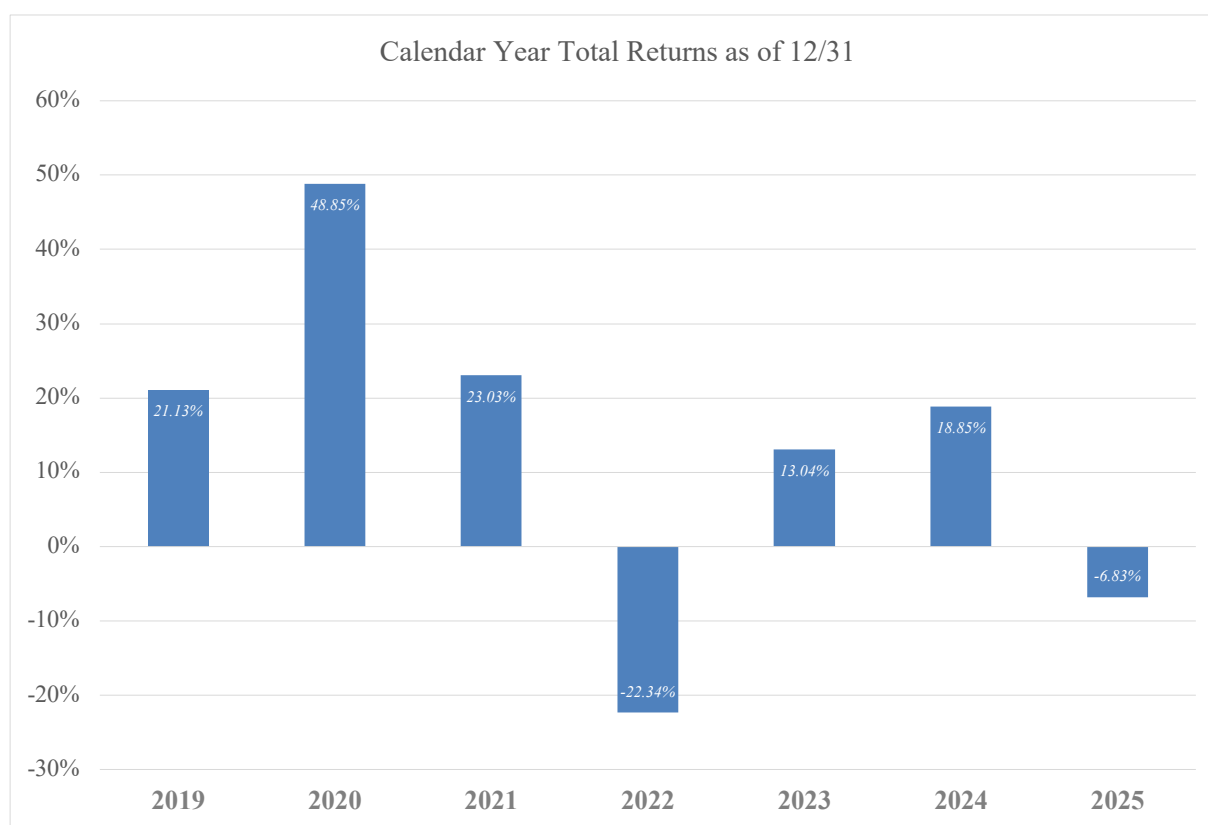
The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

PERFORMANCE

On March 18, 2026, the shareholders of Innovator IBD® Breakout Opportunities ETF, a series of Innovator ETFs Trust, a Delaware statutory trust (the “*Predecessor Trust*”) that is registered as an open-end management investment company, approved an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the “*Plan*”) by and between the Predecessor Trust, on behalf of the Predecessor Fund, and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, pursuant to which the Predecessor Fund would: (i) transfer all of its assets to the Fund in exchange solely for newly issued shares of the Fund and the Fund’s assumption of all of the liabilities of the Predecessor Fund; and (ii) immediately distribute such newly issued shares of the Fund to shareholders of the Predecessor Fund (the “*Reorganization*”).

As a result of the Reorganization, the Fund has assumed the performance history of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund is a continuation of the Predecessor Fund and, therefore adopts the performance information of the Predecessor Fund (as shown below), which was managed by Innovator Capital Management, LLC. The Predecessor Fund commenced operations on September 12, 2018.

The bar chart and table below illustrate the annual calendar year returns of the Predecessor Fund (having assumed the performance of the Predecessor Fund) based on NAV as well as the average annual Fund and Index returns. The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance (having assumed the performance of the Predecessor Fund) from year-to-year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns based on NAV compared to those of the Index and a broad-based market index.



The Fund's performance information is accessible on the Fund's website at capforceetf.com.

The Fund's highest quarterly return was 32.61% (quarter ended December 31, 2020) and the Fund's lowest quarterly return was (20.54)% (quarter ended June 30, 2022).

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2025			
CapForce IBD [®] Breakout Opportunities ETF	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (9/12/18)
Return Before Taxes	-6.83%	3.65%	5.79%

Return After Taxes on Distributions	-6.95%	3.37%	5.59%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-4.04%	2.71%	7.15%
IBD® Breakout Stocks Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-5.68%	5.00%	7.15%
S&P 500® Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.88%	14.42%	14.37%

The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Returns before taxes do not reflect the effects of any income or capital gains taxes. All after-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local tax. Returns after taxes on distributions reflect the taxed return on the payment of dividends and capital gains.

Your own actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from what is shown here. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares in tax-deferred accounts such as individual retirement accounts (IRAs) or employee-sponsored retirement plans.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

M2 Financial LLC ("M2" or the "Adviser")

Investment Sub-Adviser

Penserra Capital Management LLC

Portfolio Managers

The following persons serve as the portfolio managers of the Fund.

- Dustin Lewellyn, CFA – Chief Investment Officer at Penserra
- Ernesto Tong, CFA – Managing Director at Penserra
- Christine Johanson – Director at Penserra

Each of the portfolio managers is primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have served in such capacity since April 2026.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only with authorized participants that have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor and only in Creation Units or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities in which the Fund invests. The Fund may issue and redeem Shares in exchange for cash at a later date but has no current intention of doing so. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (*i.e.*, on a national securities exchange) through a broker or dealer at a market price. Because the Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”).

Recent information, including information on the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at capforceetf.com.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund’s distributions will generally be taxable as ordinary income, returns of capital or capital gains. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), M2 and Foreside Financial Services, LLC, the Fund’s distributor (the “*Distributor*”), may pay the intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board") without shareholder approval. Additionally, the Fund may liquidate and terminate at any time without shareholder approval.

The Fund uses an "indexing" investment approach to attempt to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Index. The Sub-Adviser seeks to maintain a high correlation to the Index and to minimize "tracking error" between the two. Tracking error means the variation between the Fund's annual return and the return of the Index, expressed in terms of standard deviation. The Fund may experience tracking error for various reasons, such as operating expenses or transaction costs that do not apply to the Index. The Fund generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Index in proportion to the weightings of the securities in the Index.

Investor's Business Daily® is the index provider to the Fund. The "IBD®" mark has been licensed to the Adviser by IBD for use in connection with the Fund under certain circumstances. The Adviser, in turn, has sublicensed to the Fund its rights to use the mark pursuant to a Sublicense Agreement. The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed or sold by IBD. IBD makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in the Fund. Additional information about the construction and calculation of the Index is set forth below in the section entitled "Index Information."

NON-PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Securities Lending. The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions. In connection with such loans, the Fund receives liquid collateral equal to at least 102% (105% for international securities) of the value of the loaned portfolio securities. This collateral is marked-to-market on a daily basis. To the extent that the Fund receives cash collateral, it will invest such collateral in readily marketable, high quality, short-term obligations.

Fund Investments

The Fund will invest 80% of its net assets (including investment borrowings) in the securities that comprise the Index.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENTS

Equity Securities

The Fund invests in equity securities, which primarily includes common stocks and depositary receipts. Equity securities represent an ownership position in a company. The prices of equity securities fluctuate based on, among other things, events specific to their issuers and market, economic, and other conditions. American Depositary Receipts are certificates that evidence ownership of shares of a foreign issuer and are alternatives to purchasing directly the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. Depositary receipts may be "sponsored" or "unsponsored." Sponsored depositary receipts are established jointly by a depositary and the underlying issuer, whereas unsponsored depositary receipts may be established by a depositary without participation by the underlying issuer.

U.S. Treasury Bills

The Fund may invest in U.S. Treasury bills. A Treasury bill is a debt obligation with a maturity of less than one year that is backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's statement of additional information ("*SAP*"), which is available at capforceetf.com.

Additional Risks of Investing in the Fund

Risk is inherent in all investing. Investing in the Fund involves risk, including the risk that you may lose all or part of your investment. There can be no assurance that the Fund will meet its stated objective. Before you invest, you should consider the following supplemental disclosure pertaining to the Principal Risks set forth above. The risks below are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. The significance of each risk factor below may change over time and you should review each risk factor carefully.

Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or a sector. To the extent that the Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or sector, the Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or sectors. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which the Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; competition for resources, adverse labor relations, political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or sector may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.

Consumer Discretionary Companies Risk. The Fund has significant exposure to companies in the consumer discretionary sector. Consumer discretionary companies, such as retailers, media companies and consumer services companies, provide non-essential goods and services. These companies manufacture products and provide discretionary services directly to the consumer, and the success of these companies is tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and international economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. Consumer discretionary companies may also be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, consumer discretionary products in the marketplace. Consumer discretionary companies have historically been characterized as relatively cyclical and therefore more volatile in times of change.

Currency Risk. Changes in currency exchange rates affect the value of investments denominated in a foreign currency, the value of dividends and interest earned from such securities and gains and losses realized on the sale of such securities. The Fund's NAV could decline if a currency to which the Fund has exposure depreciates against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currency. Currency exchange rates may affect the Fund's NAV, the value of dividends and interest earned, and gains and losses realized on the sale of securities. An increase in the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies may cause the value of a Fund to decline. Certain non-U.S. currencies may be particularly volatile, and non-U.S. governments may intervene in the currency markets, causing a decline in value or liquidity in the Fund's non-U.S. holdings whose value is tied to the affected non-U.S. currency. Additionally, the prices of non-U.S. securities that are traded in U.S. dollars are often indirectly influenced by currency fluctuations.

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund, Adviser, Sub-Adviser, APs, services providers, Exchange and investment industry as a whole are susceptible to operational, information security and related "cyber" risks both directly and through their service providers. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investment in such portfolio companies to lose value. Similarly, cyber security breaches of the Fund's third-party service providers, such as the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, distributor or other service providers (including, but not limited to, index providers, fund accountants, custodians, transfer agents and administrators), market makers, or the issuers of the securities in which the Fund invests, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Such cyber security breaches have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in: financial loss, interference with the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, disclosure of confidential trading information, impediments to trading, submission of erroneous trades or erroneous creation or redemption orders, the inability of the Fund or its service providers to transact business, violations of applicable privacy or other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. In addition, cyber attacks may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Shares, and other data integral to the functioning of the Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. Unlike many other types of risks faced by the Fund, these risks typically are not covered by insurance. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber incidents include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (*i.e.*, efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). The Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result. The

Fund may also incur substantial costs in order to resolve or prevent cyber security incidents in the future.

Depository Receipts Risk. Depository receipts may be subject to certain of the risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies, such as currency, political, economic and market risks, because their values depend on the performance of the non-dollar denominated underlying foreign securities. Certain countries may limit the ability to convert depository receipts into the underlying foreign securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the foreign company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related depository receipts. Depository receipts may be purchased through “sponsored” or “unsponsored” facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by a depository and the issuer of the underlying security. A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the deposited security. Unsponsored receipts may involve higher expenses and may be less liquid. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of such facilities, and the depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts in respect of the deposited securities.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investments in emerging markets or developing countries are subject to all of the risks of international investing generally, and have additional heightened risks due to a lack of established legal, political, business and social frameworks to support securities markets, including: more restrictive national policies on foreign investment, including restrictions on investment in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests; less familiarity with a capital market structure or market-oriented economy and more widespread corruption and fraud; higher rates of inflation and more rapid and extreme fluctuations in inflation rates; greater sensitivity to interest rate changes; increased volatility in currency exchange rates and potential for currency devaluations and/or currency controls; greater debt burdens relative to the size of the economy; and more delays in settling portfolio transactions and heightened risk of loss from share registration and custody practices. There is also a higher possibility of the devaluation of a country’s currency, a downgrade in the credit ratings of issuers in such country, or a decline in the value and liquidity of securities of issuers in that country if the U.S., other nations or other governmental entities (including supranational entities) impose sanctions on issuers that limit or restrict foreign investment, the movement of assets or other economic activity in the country due to political, military or regional conflicts or due to terrorism or war. Emerging market companies are also subject to a greater risk of market closure or manipulation, less liquidity, limited reliable access to capital and exchange delisting. Security prices in emerging markets can also be significantly more volatile than those in more developed markets, reflecting the greater uncertainties of investing in less established markets and economies. Additionally, the rights and remedies available to investors in emerging market securities may be more limited than those available for investments in developed markets. Finally, the limitations associated with investments in emerging market companies could impact the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. All of these risks are inherently passed on to the company’s shareholders, including the Fund, and in turn, to the Fund’s shareholders.

Equity Securities Risk. Investments in equity securities are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The value of your investment in the Fund is based on the market prices of the securities to which the Fund has exposure. These prices change daily due to economic and other events that affect particular companies and other issuers or the market as a whole. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles so that the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate from day-to-day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments and the prices of their securities may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

Growth Stocks Risk. Growth stocks may be out of favor or may not produce the best results over short or longer time periods. They may also increase the volatility of the Fund's share price. Growth stocks tend to be more expensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to other types of stocks. These companies tend to invest a high portion of earnings in their businesses and may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in falling markets. As a result, growth stocks tend to be sensitive to changes in their earnings and more volatile than other types of stocks.

Index Provider Risk. The Fund seeks to achieve returns that generally correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of the Index, as published by the Index Provider. There is no assurance that the Index Provider will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While the Index Provider gives descriptions of what the Index is designed to achieve, the Index Provider does not provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in its indices, and it does not guarantee that the Index will be in line with its methodology. Errors made by the Index Provider with respect to the quality, accuracy and completeness of the data within the Index may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time, if at all. Therefore, gains, losses or costs associated with Index Provider errors will generally be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.

Industrials Companies Risk. The Fund has significant exposure to companies in the industrials sector. The value of securities issued by companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by supply and demand changes related to their specific products or services and industrials sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Global events, trade disputes and changes in government regulations, economic conditions and exchange rates may adversely affect the performance of companies in the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage and product liability claims. The industrials sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced by unpredictable factors. Certain areas of the industrials sector can be significantly affected by government spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely, to a significant extent, on government demand for their products and services. Thus, the financial condition of, and investor interest in, such companies are heavily influenced by governmental spending policies, which are typically under pressure from efforts to control government budgets. Other components of the industrials sector are cyclical and can be significantly affected by economic changes.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may hold certain investments that may be subject to restrictions on resale, trade over-the-counter or in limited volume, or lack an active trading market. Accordingly, the Fund may not be able to sell or close out of such investments at favorable times or prices (or at all), or at prices approximating those at which the Fund currently values them. Illiquid securities may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value.

Market Risk. The securities in the Fund are subject to market fluctuations, and the Fund could lose money due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Assets may decline in value due to factors affecting financial markets generally or particular asset classes or industries represented in the markets. The value of other assets may also decline due to general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or due to factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Changes in market conditions and interest rates will not have the same impact on all types of securities. Values of securities may change due to factors such as inflation, changes in interest rates, changes in regulatory requirements, bank failures, political climate deterioration or developments, armed conflicts, natural disasters or future health crises, may negatively impact market conditions, and cause a decrease in the value of securities. Other unexpected political, regulatory and diplomatic events within the U.S. and abroad may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy. These events, and any other future events, may adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's investments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets. Securities, including the Shares, are subject to market fluctuations and liquidity constraints that may be caused by such factors or other economic, political, or regulatory developments, changes in interest rates, and/or perceived trends in securities prices. Shares of the Fund could decline in value or underperform other investments. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant negative impact on a Fund and its investments. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Such events could result in disruptions to trading markets and could also adversely affect the prices and liquidity of a Fund's holdings. Any of such circumstances could result in increased market volatility and/or have a materially negative impact on the value of Shares or the liquidity of an investment. During any such events, Shares may trade at greater premiums or discounts to their NAV and the bid/ask spread on Shares may widen. The future potential economic impact of any such future events is impossible to predict and could result in adverse market conditions that impact the performance of the Fund.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser has limited experience in managing and supporting registered investment companies ("RICs"). The Fund's success depends, in part, on the Adviser's ability to effectively oversee the Fund and its service providers. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will fulfill its obligations or that any replacement adviser would be able to do so in a manner that does not adversely affect the Fund.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized investment company with limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base

their investment decision. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as a “non-diversified company” under the 1940 Act. As a result, the Fund is only limited as to the percentage of its assets which may be invested in the securities of any one issuer by the diversification requirements imposed by the Code applicable to a company seeking to qualify as a RIC. The Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or regulatory occurrence affecting one or more of these issuers, experience increased volatility and be highly invested in certain issuers.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk. Investments in securities of non-U.S. companies (particularly in emerging markets) can be more volatile than investments in U.S. companies. Diplomatic, political, or economic developments, including nationalization or appropriation, could affect investments in foreign companies. Non-U.S. securities markets generally have less trading volume and less liquidity than U.S. markets. In addition, the value of securities denominated in foreign currencies, and of dividends from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Non-U.S. companies or governments generally are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards comparable to those applicable to domestic U.S. companies or governments. Transaction costs are generally higher than those in the U.S. and expenses for custodial arrangements of foreign securities may be somewhat greater than typical expenses for custodial arrangements of similar U.S. securities.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed. The Fund invests in securities included in its Index regardless of their investment merit. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of the Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Index, even if that security generally is underperforming.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may be subject to high portfolio turnover rates due to the Fund’s weekly rebalance and reconstitutions. High portfolio turnover (higher than 100%) may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer markups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities, as well as possible increased taxable distributions.

Risks Associated with ETFs. The Fund is an ETF, and therefore, as a result of an ETF’s structure, is subject to the following risks:

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as authorized participants on an agency basis (*i.e.*, on behalf of other market participants). Authorized participants are not obligated to make a market in Shares or submit orders for the issuance or redemption of Creation Units. To the extent that authorized participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with orders for the issuance or redemption of Creation Units and no other authorized participant is able to step forward to fulfill the order, Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting, and the bid/ask spread on Shares may widen.

Market Maker Risk. If the Fund has lower average daily trading volumes, it may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of Shares. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's NAV and the price at which the Shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Shares. In addition, decisions by market makers or APs to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Shares trading at a discount to NAV and in greater than normal intra-day bid-ask spreads for Shares.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. Additionally, cyber security failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund and/or its service providers may disrupt or negatively impact the operation of the Fund which may result in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund and its Adviser and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

Premium/Discount Risk. Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices rather than their NAV. The Fund's NAV represents the value of the Fund's investments and is calculated by taking the sum of the Fund's assets less the Fund's liabilities, if any. The NAV per Share is the value of a Share's portion of all of the Fund's net assets. The market price of Shares generally corresponds to movements in the Fund's NAV as well as the relative supply and demand for Shares on the Exchange. The market price may be at, above (a premium) or below (a discount) the Fund's NAV. Differences in market prices of Shares and the NAV per Share may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund's holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. These differences can be especially pronounced during times of market volatility or stress. During these periods, the demand for Shares may decrease considerably and cause the market price of Shares to deviate, and in some cases deviate significantly, from the Fund's NAV. Additionally, decisions by market makers and/or authorized participants or reduced effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship of the Fund's NAV to the market price of its Shares could result in the Shares trading at a premium, or discount to NAV and the bid/ask spread on Shares may widen.

Trading Issues Risk. Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Shares will develop or be maintained. Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. Trading in Shares on the Exchange 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 the Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. Market makers are under no obligation to make a market in

the Shares, and APs are not obligated to submit purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Initially, due to the small asset size of the Fund, it may have difficulty maintaining its listings on the Exchange.

Security Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause a security held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Small- and Mid- Capitalization Companies Risk. Small- and mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse general market or economic developments, and their securities may be less liquid and may experience greater price volatility than larger, more established companies as a result of several factors, including narrower markets for their goods and/or services, more limited managerial and financial resources, limited product lines, services, markets, financial resources or are dependent on a small management group. Because these stocks may not be well-known to the investing public, do not have significant institutional ownership, and are followed by relatively few security analysts, there will normally be less publicly available information concerning these securities compared to what is available for the securities of larger companies. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, can decrease the value and liquidity of securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies held by the Fund resulting in more volatile performance. Small and/ or mid-capitalization companies are typically less stable than larger, more established companies, and may also depend on a small number of essential personnel who may be less experienced than the management of larger companies. Accordingly, such companies are generally subject to greater market risk than larger, more established companies.

Tracking Error Risk. As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and the Index may vary somewhat for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs, while also managing cash flows and potential operational inefficiencies, 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 or may be subject to pricing differences, differences in the timing of dividend accruals, operational inefficiencies and the need to meet various new or existing regulatory requirements. For example, it may take several business days for additions and deletions to the Index to be reflected in the portfolio composition of the Fund. The use of sampling techniques may affect the Fund's ability to achieve close correlation with the Index. The Fund using a representative sampling strategy generally can be expected to have a greater non-correlation risk and this risk may be heightened during times of market volatility or other unusual market conditions.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. U.S. government securities are subject to interest rate risk but generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of debt securities. As a result, the yields available from U.S. government securities are generally lower than the yields available from other debt securities. U.S. government securities are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and the payment of principal when held to maturity. While securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. federal government agencies (such as Ginnie Mae) are

backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, securities issued by government sponsored entities (such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac) are solely the obligation of the issuer and generally do not carry any guarantee from the U.S. government.

Management of the Fund

The Fund is managed by M2 and is a series of Capital-Force ETF Trust, an investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund is treated as a separate fund with its own investment objectives and policies. The Trust is organized as a Delaware statutory trust. The Board is responsible for the overall management and direction of the Trust. The Board elects the Trust's officers and approves all significant agreements, including those with the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, custodian and fund administrative and accounting agent.

Investment Adviser

M2 Financial LLC, 27441 Tournay Road, Valencia, CA 91355, serves as the Fund's investment adviser. The firm was formed in June 2016 and has approximately \$39,734,269 under management as of December 31, 2025. In its capacity as Adviser to the Fund, M2 has overall responsibility for selecting and monitoring the Fund's investments and managing the Fund's business affairs.

Investment Sub-Adviser

Penserra Capital Management LLC, 4 Orinda Way, Suite 100-A, Orinda, California 94563, serves as the Fund's investment sub-adviser. Penserra has responsibility for managing the Fund's investment program in pursuit of its investment objective.

Portfolio Managers

Dustin Lewellyn, Ernesto Tong and Christine Johanson serve as the Fund's portfolio managers.

Dustin Lewellyn, CFA. Mr. Lewellyn has been Chief Investment Officer with Penserra 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 operations and product management at a large asset management firm for more than 6 years.

Ernesto Tong, CFA. Mr. Tong has been a Managing Director with Penserra since 2015. Prior to that, Mr. Tong spent seven years 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.

Christine Johanson, CFA. Ms. Johanson has been a Director with Penserra since 2023. Prior to joining Penserra, Ms. Johanson was a Director on the US Transition Management team at

BlackRock from March 2022 – March 2023, where she developed custom solutions for institutional investors seeking to restructure portfolios across multiple asset classes. Ms. Johanson previously served as the global Head of Fixed Income Transition Management for Russell Investments from March 2018 – February 2022. Ms. Johanson holds a B.S.B.A. from the University of Missouri and is a CFA Charterholder.

For additional information concerning M2 and Penserra, including a description of the services provided to the Fund, please see the Fund’s SAI. Additional information regarding the portfolio manager’s compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers’ ownership of Shares may also be found in the SAI.

MANAGEMENT FEE

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between M2 and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund (the “Investment Management Agreement”), the Fund has agreed to pay an annual management fee to M2 in an amount equal to 0.70% of its average daily net assets. This management fee is designed to compensate M2 for the services it provides to the Fund.

Pursuant to a separate contractual agreement between M2 and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund (the “Expense Limitation Agreement”), M2 has agreed to waive its fees and/or pay Fund expenses so that the Fund’s annual net operating expenses (excluding any Rule 12b-1 fees, taxes, interest, brokerage fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger, reorganization or proxy solicitation, litigation, and other extraordinary expenses) do not exceed 0.80% (an “expense cap”) through March 31, 2028. Pursuant to the terms of the Expense Limitation Agreement, M2 is entitled to recoup any fees that it waived and/or Fund expenses that it paid for a period of three years following such fee waivers and/or expense payments. The Fund may only make such repayment to M2 if, after the recoupment payment has been taken into account, it does not cause the Fund’s expense ratio to exceed either the expense cap in place at the time the expenses were waived or the Fund’s current expense cap.

Pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement between M2, Penserra and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund (the “Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement”), M2 has agreed to pay an annual sub-advisory fee to Penserra in an amount based on the Fund’s average daily net assets. M2 is responsible for paying the entirety of Penserra’s sub-advisory fee. The Fund does not directly pay Penserra.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Investment Management Agreement and Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund’s Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2026.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DECLARATION OF TRUST

The Trust’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the “*Declaration of Trust*”) provides that by virtue of becoming a shareholder of the Trust, each shareholder is bound by the provisions of the Declaration of Trust. Subject to the provisions of the Declaration of Trust, the Board may, subject to the requisite vote, engage in and prosecute, defend, compromise, abandon, or adjust, by arbitration, or otherwise, any actions, suits, proceedings, disputes, claims, and demands relating to

the Trust. The Board may, in the exercise of their or its good faith business judgment, dismiss any action, suit, proceeding, dispute, claim or demand, derivative or otherwise, brought by a shareholder in its own name or in the name of the Trust. The Declaration of Trust further provides a detailed process for the bringing of derivative actions by shareholders. Prior to bringing a derivative action, a written demand by the complaining shareholder must first be made on the Board to bring the subject action unless an effort to cause the Board to bring such action is excused. A demand on the Board shall only be excused if a majority of the Board a material personal financial interest in the subject action.

There may be questions regarding the enforceability of these provisions based on certain interpretations of the Securities Act of 1933 Act, as amended, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended and the 1940 Act. However, the Declaration of Trust provides if any provision shall be held invalid or unenforceable in any jurisdiction, such invalidity or unenforceability shall attach only to that provision in such jurisdiction and shall not in any manner affect such provision in any other jurisdiction or any other provision of the Declaration of Trust. The provisions of the Declaration of Trust are not intended to restrict any shareholder rights under the federal securities laws and do not mandate the adjudication of federal securities laws claims through arbitration.

How to Buy and Sell Shares

The Fund issues or redeems its Shares at NAV per Share only in Creation Units. Most investors will buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares will be listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares. Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per Share. There is no minimum investment. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. Because Shares trade at market price rather than NAV, an investor may pay more than NAV when purchasing Shares and receive less than NAV when selling Shares.

Authorized participants may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and authorized participants may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV per Share only in Creation Units or Creation Unit Aggregations, and in accordance with the procedures described in the SAI.

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 and is recognized as the owner of all Shares for all purposes.

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. Participants in DTC 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 stocks that you hold in book entry or “street name” form.

FUND SHARE TRADING PRICES

The trading prices of Shares on the Exchange is based on market price and may differ from the Fund’s daily NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares.

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

The Fund does not impose restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions (“*market timing*”), and has adopted no policies and procedures with respect to market timing activities. In making this determination, the Board considered the risks associated with market timing activities by the Fund’s shareholders, including, dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund’s trading costs and the potential for the realization of capital gains.

Shares may be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund only when aggregated into one or more Creation Units by authorized participants that have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor. The vast majority of trading in Shares occurs on the secondary market and does not involve the Fund directly. Cash trades on the secondary market are unlikely to cause many of the harmful effects of frequent purchases and/or redemptions of Shares detailed above. To the extent the Fund may effect the issuance or redemption of Creation Units in exchange wholly or partially for cash, such trades could result in disruption of portfolio management, dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objectives, and may lead to the realization of capital gains. These consequences may increase as the frequency of cash purchases and redemptions of Creation Units by authorized participants increases. However, direct trading by authorized participants is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to NAV.

To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions of Shares, the Fund imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs the Fund incurs in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund reserves the right to not accept orders from authorized participants that M2 has determined may be disruptive to the management of the Fund or otherwise are not in the best interests of the Fund. For these reasons, the Board has not adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Shares.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

The Fund expects to declare and distribute all of its net investment income and its net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. The Fund may distribute such income dividends and capital gains more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund. The amount of any distribution will vary, and there is no guarantee the Fund will pay either an income dividend or a capital gains distribution. Distributions may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available.

TAXES

This section summarizes some of the main U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning Shares of the Fund. This section is current as of the date of this prospectus. Tax laws and interpretations change frequently, and this summary does not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, this summary generally does not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S. person, a broker dealer, or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Fund. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. In addition, counsel to the Fund may not have been asked to review, and may not have reached a conclusion with respect to, the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be included in the Fund. This may not be sufficient for you to use for the purpose of avoiding penalties under federal tax law.

As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax advisor.

The Fund intends to continue to qualify as a “regulated investment company” under the federal tax laws. If the Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company and distributes its income as required by the tax law, the Fund generally will not pay federal income taxes.

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in Shares will be taxed. The tax information in this prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when:

- The Fund makes distributions,
- You sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units.

TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund’s distributions are generally taxable. After the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement that separates the distributions of the Fund into two categories, ordinary income distributions and capital gain dividends. Ordinary income distributions are generally taxed at your ordinary tax rate; however, as further discussed below, certain ordinary income distributions received from the Fund may be taxed at the capital gains tax rates. Generally, you will treat all capital gain dividends as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your Shares. To determine your actual tax liability for your capital gain dividends, you must calculate your total net capital gain or loss for the tax year after considering all of your other taxable transactions, as described below. In addition, the Fund may make distributions that represent a return of capital for tax purposes and thus will generally not be taxable to you; however, such

distributions may reduce your tax basis in your Shares, which could result in you having to pay higher taxes in the future when Shares are sold, even if you sell the Shares at a loss from your original investment. The tax status of your distributions from the Fund is not affected by whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Shares or receive them in cash. The income from the Fund that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay a deferred sales fee, if any. The tax laws may require you to treat distributions made to you in January as if you had received them on December 31 of the previous year.

Income from the Fund may also be subject to a 3.8% “Medicare tax.” This tax generally applies to your net investment income if your adjusted gross income exceeds certain threshold amounts, which are \$250,000 in the case of married couples filing joint returns and \$200,000 in the case of single individuals.

A corporation that owns Shares generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to many dividends received from the Fund because the dividends received deduction is generally not available for distributions from regulated investment companies. However, certain ordinary income dividends on Shares that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Fund from certain corporations may be reported by the Fund as being eligible for the dividends received deduction.

If you are an individual, the maximum marginal stated federal tax rate for net capital gain is generally 20% (15% or 0% for taxpayers with taxable incomes below certain thresholds). Some capital gains, including some portion of your capital gain dividends, may be taxed at a higher maximum stated tax rate. Capital gains may also be subject to the Medicare tax described above.

Net capital gain equals net long-term capital gain minus net short-term capital loss for the taxable year. Capital gain or loss is long-term if the holding period for the asset is more than one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your Shares to determine your holding period. However, if you receive a capital gain dividend from the Fund and sell your Share at a loss after holding it for six months or less, the loss will be recharacterized as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividend received. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income. The Code treats certain capital gains as ordinary income in special situations.

An election may be available to you to defer recognition of the gain attributable to a capital gain dividend if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax advisor about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements.

Ordinary income dividends received by an individual shareholder from a regulated investment company such as the Fund are generally taxed at the same rates that apply to net capital gain (as discussed above), provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied and provided the dividends are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Fund itself. The Fund will provide notice to its shareholders of the amount of any distribution which may be taken into account as a dividend which is eligible for the capital gains tax rates.

TAXES ON EXCHANGE LISTED SHARES

If you sell or redeem your Shares, you will generally recognize a taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your tax basis in your Shares from the amount you receive in the transaction. Your tax basis in your Shares is generally equal to the cost of your Shares, generally including sales charges. In some cases, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your Shares.

TAXES ON PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF CREATION UNITS

If you exchange securities for Creation Units you will generally recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and your aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the cash component paid. If you exchange Creation Units for securities, you will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between your basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and any cash redemption amount. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units or Creation Units for securities cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing “wash sales,” or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

TREATMENT OF FUND EXPENSES

Expenses incurred and deducted by the Fund will generally not be treated as income taxable to you.

BACKUP WITHHOLDING

The Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax (“*backup withholding*”) from dividends and capital gain distributions paid to shareholders. Federal tax will be withheld if (1) the shareholder fails to furnish the Fund with the shareholder’s correct taxpayer identification number or social security number, (2) the IRS notifies the shareholder or the Fund that the shareholder has failed to report properly certain interest and dividend income to the IRS and to respond to notices to that effect, or (3) when required to do so, the shareholder fails to certify to the Fund that he or she is not subject to backup withholding. The current backup withholding rate is 24%. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be credited against the shareholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability.

NON-U.S. TAX CREDIT

If the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities, the tax statement that you receive may include an item showing non-U.S. taxes the Fund paid to other countries. In this case, dividends taxed to you will include your share of the taxes the Fund paid to other countries. You may be able to deduct or receive a tax credit for your share of these taxes.

NON-U.S. INVESTORS

If you are a non-U.S. investor (i.e., an investor other than a U.S. citizen or resident or a U.S. corporation, partnership, estate or trust), you should be aware that, generally, subject to applicable tax treaties, distributions from the Fund will generally be characterized as dividends for federal income tax purposes (other than dividends which the Fund properly reports as capital gain dividends) and will be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, subject to certain exceptions described below. However, distributions received by a non-U.S. investor from the Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, provided that the Fund makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. Distributions from the Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as an interest-related dividend attributable to certain interest income received by the Fund or as a short-term capital gain dividend attributable to certain net short-term capital gain income received by the Fund may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes when received by certain non-U.S. investors, provided that the Fund makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. For tax years after December 31, 2022, amounts paid to or recognized by a non-U.S. affiliate that are excluded from tax under the portfolio interest, capital gain dividends, short-term capital gains or tax-exempt interest dividend exceptions or applicable treaties, may be taken into consideration in determining whether a corporation is an “applicable corporation” subject to a 15% minimum tax on adjusted financial statement income.

Distributions to, and gross proceeds from dispositions of Shares by, (i) certain non-U.S. financial institutions that have not entered into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury to collect and disclose certain information and are not resident in a jurisdiction that has entered into such an agreement with the U.S. Treasury and (ii) certain other non-U.S. entities that do not provide certain certifications and information about the entity’s U.S. owners, may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30%. However, proposed regulations may eliminate the requirement to withhold on payments of gross proceeds from dispositions.

INVESTMENTS IN CERTAIN NON-U.S. CORPORATIONS

If the Fund holds an equity interest in any “passive foreign investment companies” (“*PFICs*”), which are generally certain non-U.S. corporations that receive at least 75% of their annual gross income from passive sources (such as interest, dividends, certain rents and royalties or capital gains) or that hold at least 50% of their assets in investments producing such passive income, the Fund could be subject to U.S. federal income tax and additional interest charges on gains and certain distributions with respect to those equity interests, even if all the income or gain is timely distributed to its shareholders. The Fund will not be able to pass through to its shareholders any credit or deduction for such taxes. The Fund may be able to make an election that could ameliorate these adverse tax consequences. In this case, the Fund would recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of such PFIC shares, and as ordinary loss any decrease in such value to the extent it did not exceed prior increases included in income. Under this election, the Fund might be required to recognize in a year income in excess of its distributions from PFICs and its proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock during that year, and such income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax. Dividends paid by PFICs are not treated as qualified dividend income.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local taxes 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. See “Distributions and Taxes” in the SAI for more information.

Distributor

Foreside Financial Services, LLC serves as the distributor of Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares.

Net Asset Value

US Bancorp Fund Services LLC (“*USBFS*”), the Fund’s administrator and fund accounting agent, calculates the Fund’s NAV at the close of regular trading (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. E.S.T.) every day the New York Stock Exchange is open. The NAV for one Share is the value of that Share’s portion of all of the net assets of the Fund, which is calculated by taking the market price of the Fund’s total assets, including any interest or dividends accrued but not yet collected, less all liabilities, and dividing such amount by the total number of Shares outstanding. The result, rounded to the nearest cent is the NAV per Share.

Section 2(a)(41) of the 1940 Act provides that when a market quotation is readily available for a fund’s portfolio investments, such investment must be valued at the market value. Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act (“*Rule 2a-5*”) defines a readily available market quotation as “a quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets for identical investments that the fund can access at a measurement date, provided that a quotation will not be readily available if it is not reliable.” If a market quotation is not “readily available” the portfolio investment must be fair valued as determined in good faith by a fund’s board of trustees. Rule 2a-5 allows a fund’s board of trustees to designate the fund’s investment adviser as the “valuation designee” to perform fair value determinations subject to certain conditions. In accordance with Rule 2a-5, the Board has appointed M2 as the “Valuation Designee” for the Fund’s portfolio investments. Investments will be fair valued as determined in good faith in accordance with the policies and procedures established by M2 as the Valuation Designee pursuant to Rule 2a-5 and approved by, and subject to the oversight of, the Board of Trustees. As a general principle, “fair value” represents a good faith approximation of the value of a portfolio investment and is the amount the Fund might reasonably expect to receive from the current sale of that investment in an arm’s-length transaction. The use of fair value prices may result in prices used by the Fund that may differ from current market quotations or official closing prices on the applicable exchange. A variety of factors may be considered in determining the fair value of such securities. While the Valuation Procedures (defined below) are intended to result in the Fund’s NAV calculation that fairly reflects the values as of the time of pricing, the fair value determined for a portfolio instrument may be materially different from the value that could be realized upon the sale of that instrument.

Common stocks, preferred stocks and other equity securities listed on any national or foreign exchange (excluding the NASDAQ National Market (“*NASDAQ*”) and the London Stock Exchange Alternative Investment Market (“*AIM*”)) will be valued at the last sale price on the

exchange on which they are principally traded or, for NASDAQ and AIM securities, the official closing price. Securities traded on more than one securities exchange are valued at the last sale price or official closing price, as applicable, at the close of the exchange representing the principal market for such securities. Securities traded in the over-the-counter market are valued at the mean of the bid and the asked price, if available, and otherwise at their closing bid price.

USBFS may obtain all market quotations used in valuing securities from a third-party pricing service vendor (a “*Pricing Service*”). If no quotation can be obtained from a Pricing Service, then USBFS will contact M2. M2 is responsible for establishing the valuation of portfolio 31 securities and other instruments held by the Fund in accordance with the pricing and valuation procedures adopted by the Board (the “*Valuation Procedures*”). M2 will then attempt to obtain one or more broker quotes for the security daily and will value the security accordingly.

If no quotation is available from either a Pricing Service, or one or more brokers, or if M2 has reason to question the reliability or accuracy of a quotation supplied or the use of amortized cost, the value of any portfolio security held by the Fund for which reliable market quotations are not readily available will be determined by M2 in a manner that most appropriately reflects fair market value of the security on the valuation date. The use of a fair valuation method may be appropriate if, for example: (i) market quotations do not accurately reflect fair value of an investment; (ii) an investment’s value has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the exchange or market on which the investment is principally traded (for example, a foreign exchange or market); (iii) a trading halt closes an exchange or market early; or (iv) other events result in an exchange or market delaying its normal close.

Fair valuation of an equity security will be based on the consideration of all available information, including, but not limited to, the following: (a) the type of security; (b) the size of the holding; (c) the initial cost of the security; (d) transactions in comparable securities; (e) price quotes from dealers and/or pricing services; (f) relationships among various securities; (g) information obtained by contacting the issuer, analysts, or the appropriate stock exchange; (h) an analysis of the issuer’s financial statements; and (i) the existence of merger proposals or tender offers that might affect the value of the security.

With respect to any non-U.S. securities held by the Fund, the Fund may take factors influencing specific markets or issuers into consideration in determining the fair value of a non-U.S. security.

For more information about how the Fund’s NAV is determined, please see the section in the SAI entitled “Determining Offering Price and Net Asset Value.”

Index Information

The Index is owned and operated by Investor’s Business Daily®. IBD is not affiliated with the Fund, M2 or the Distributor. The Fund is entitled to use the Index pursuant to a sublicensing arrangement with M2, which in turn has a licensing agreement with the Index Provider. Thomson Reuters serves as calculation agent for the Index (the “*Index Calculation Agent*”). The Index Calculation Agent is responsible for the management of the day-to-day operations of the Index, including calculating the value of the Index every 15 seconds, widely disseminating the Index values every 15 seconds and tracking corporate actions, some of which result in Index adjustments.

Index Composition

Eligible Universe. The Index Provider begins component selection from an eligible universe of approximately 7,000 securities that trade on the New York Stock Exchange, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC or NYSE American, LLC.

Selection Universe. Securities are further narrowed into a “Selection Universe” by excluding those not meeting the following criteria:

- Minimum price of \$10;
- Minimum average daily trading volume of 150,000 shares or minimum average daily dollar volume of \$5 million.

Stocks are also removed from consideration if they show the following qualities:

- Security is part of a merger or tender cash offer; or
- Security that is an ETF (except with regard to “Cash Proxies” which are described below) or exchange-traded note.

Base Identification Elements. Before the Index is narrowed further, a few elements of base identification are required for the remaining selection criteria. A proprietary base identification algorithm is used to determine these elements. The algorithm identifies bases by searching for areas of consolidation in a stock’s price. When a stock makes a recent high in price and at least four weeks elapse without that high being surpassed, this area is identified as a base. Five elements become important:

- *Start of base* – the prior high that remains the highest price traded for at least four weeks.
- *Base low* - the lowest price level reached before the stock price surpasses the prior high.
- *Breakout* – when the prior high established as the start of the base is surpassed.
- *Left side of base* – the price action between the start of the base and the base low.
- *Right side of base* – the price action following the base low but before a breakout, if one exists.

The next step in selection, relies solely on technical analysis of the stocks in the selection universe. The selection universe is segmented into two groups described below: stocks in bases nearing breakouts and stocks that have recently broken out. The remaining stocks are eliminated.

- *Stocks Nearing Breakout:* The first group of stocks for inclusion in the final list consists of stocks that are in the right side of their bases but have not yet broken out.
- *Stocks Breaking Out:* The second group of stocks for inclusion in the final list consists of stocks that have completed the right side of their bases and have shown a break out in the prior five days.

Sell List Rules. Stocks from the previous list generation are also carried over to the current week’s list unless the following sell rules have been triggered:

- Stocks no longer meeting the criteria of the Selection Universe are eliminated.
- Stocks closing below their 10-week moving average lines are eliminated.

Portfolio Rules. The final list targets at least 25 unique components from the three combined lists above sorted by rank. When the number of components fall in this range, that becomes the final list generated. If the number falls outside of that range, the procedure below is used. When the list contains fewer than 25 stocks, components will be added to bring the number to 25. These stocks will come from the highest ranked stocks from the IBD 50 Index that are not already included in the Breakout list. This final step will complete the process for the list generation.

The list generation procedure will occur each Friday after the market close, if there is a holiday on Friday, it will occur on the trading day prior to the Friday. The Index calculation weights the components according to the Index's weighting methodology on the list generation date. The rebalance occurs two trading days later for purposes of index performance calculations.

The list generation at this point will consist of the following filtered lists:

- Stocks nearing breakouts
- Stocks breaking out
- Stocks from previous week's list that did not trigger sell rules.

Ranking. These securities are then ranked using the following Proprietary Ratings published by the Index Provider:

- *IBD® Composite Rating* (a percentile rating using a proprietary weighting of the following components: Earnings Per Share Rating, Relative Price Strength Rating, Industry Group Relative Strength Rating, Sales Margins Return on Equity (SMR) Rating, Accumulation Distribution Rating and the stock's percent off its 52-week high into one rating)
- *Earnings Per Share Rating* (a percentile rating of relative performance in earnings growth of an equity versus the Eligible Universe as well as a three-to-five year annual growth rate of earnings)
- *Relative Price Strength Rating* (a percentile rating of relative performance in price appreciation over the course of the prior 12-months compared to all securities in Eligible Universe)
- *Sales Margins Return on Equity ("SMR") Rating* (most recent quarterly and annual sales growth, pre-tax and after-tax margins, and return on equity metrics are compared to all securities in Eligible Universe)
- *Accumulation Distribution Rating* (an exponential moving average of inter- and intra-day price and volume over the last 13 weeks)
- *Industry Group Relative Strength* (compares the 6-month price performance of a price-weighted industry group index to all 197 industry groups designated by Investor's Business Daily)
- *Supply and Demand Estimates* (uses the floating supply of shares (shares Outstanding minus those closely held by management) divided by the 50-day average daily volume. The results are calculated for all stocks and then sorted in descending order and assigned a rank from 1 through 100, with 100 being the best)

- *Earnings Stability Ratings* (measures the variability of a company's earnings per share history around the trend line fitted through a minimum of 12 trailing four-quarter periods of positive earnings. The lower the rating, the more stable the earnings)

Weighting. The Index utilizes a rank-based weighting to reward higher-ranked stocks with a larger weighting while maintaining a more restrictive starting point for that weighting. As the number of stocks will fluctuate, five “buckets” will be created in order to determine the weights. The total number of stocks will be divided by five (5) and the quotient, without remainder, will comprise each of the first four buckets. The final bucket will comprise the remaining stocks. Each bucket will be filled in order of rank and receive an overall weighting as listed below that is distributed equally among the stocks comprising that bucket.

Bucket 1 – 35%, Bucket 2 – 30%, Bucket 3 – 20%, Bucket 4 – 10%, Bucket 5 – 5%

Reconstitutions and Rebalances. The Index Provider reconstitutes and rebalances the Index on a weekly basis.

Disclaimers

“IBD” and “IBD Breakout Stocks Index” are trademarks of, and solely owned by, Investor's Business Daily® (herein referred to as the “Licensor”) and have been licensed for use for certain purposes by M2. The Fund is based on the IBD Breakout Stocks Index, and is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by IBD and IBD makes no representation regarding the advisability of trading in the Fund.

The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by IBD (“Licensor”). Licensor makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of trading in the Fund. Licensor's only relationship to M2 is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of Licensor and of the IBD® Breakout Stocks Index which is determined, composed and calculated by Licensor without regard to M2 or the Fund, Licensor has no obligation to take the needs of M2 or the owners of the Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating IBD® Breakout Stocks Index. Licensor is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Fund to be listed or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Fund are to be converted into cash. Licensor has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund.

LICENSOR DOES NOT GUARANTEE OR MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY AS TO THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE IBD® 50 INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND LICENSOR SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. THE INDEX, ANY DATA CONTAINED THEREIN AND ANY OTHER DATA OR INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY LICENSOR IS PROVIDED ON AN “AS IS” BASIS. LICENSOR MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY M2, OWNERS OF THE FUND, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE IBD® BREAKOUT STOCKS INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. LICENSOR MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND

EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, OF MERCHANTABILITY, NON-INFRINGEMENT OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE IBD® BREAKOUT STOCKS INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN, OR ANY WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE TIMELINESS, SEQUENCE, ACCURACY, COMPLETENESS, CURRENTNESS, OR QUALITY OF THE INDEX, ANY DATA CONTAINED THEREIN OR ANY DATA OR INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY LICENSOR. LICENSOR SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY MISDELIVERY OF ANY DATA RELATED TO OR ASSOCIATED WITH THE INDEX OR ANY DATA CONTAINED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL LICENSOR HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY LOST PROFITS OR INDIRECT, PUNITIVE, SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES. LICENSOR AND ITS RESPECTIVE AFFILIATES AND EACH OF THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, EMPLOYEES, AGENTS AND SOURCES (THE “*LICENSOR PARTIES*”) SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO M2 OR ANY THIRD PARTY FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE, DIRECT, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL, ARISING FROM (A) ANY INACCURACY OR INCOMPLETENESS IN, OR DELAYS, INTERRUPTIONS, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS IN THE DELIVERY OF THE INDEX OR ANY DATA CONTAINED THEREIN, OR (B) ANY DECISION MADE OR ACTION TAKEN BY M2 OR ANY THIRD PARTY IN RELIANCE UPON THE PRODUCTS, INDEX OR ANY DATA CONTAINED THEREIN. THERE ARE NO THIRD-PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF ANY AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN LICENSOR AND M2.

Fund Service Providers

US Bancorp Fund Services LLC is the administrator and transfer agent for the Trust. U.S. Bank, N.A. serves as the custodian for the Trust.

Chapman and Cutler LLP, 320 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Cohen & Company, Ltd., 8101 East Prentice Ave., Suite 750, Greenwood Village, CO 80111, serves as the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm and is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Trust.

Premium/Discount Information

Information showing the number of days the market price of the Fund’s Shares was greater (at a premium) and less (at a discount) than the Fund’s NAV for the most recently completed calendar year, and the most recently completed calendar quarters since that year (or the life of the Fund, if shorter), is available at capforceetf.com.

Other Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act provides the requirements under which an investment company may invest in securities of another investment company beyond the

limits prescribed in Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act. Any investment by another investment company in the Fund, or by the Fund in another investment company, must comply with Rule 12d1-4 in order to exceed the limits contained in Section 12(d)(1).

Financial Highlights

As a result of the Reorganization, the financial highlights information presented for the Fund is the financial history of the Predecessor Fund. The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Predecessor Fund's financial performance. The total returns in the table represent how much an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Predecessor Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). Certain information reflects financial results for a single Predecessor Fund Share. The information below has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Predecessor Trust's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Predecessor Fund's financial statements, are included in the Predecessor Fund's Form N-CSR, which is available upon request.

Capital-Force ETFs Trust
Financial Highlights
CapForce IBD® Breakout Opportunities ETF

For the Year Ended	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	Investment Operations:			Less Distributions From:			
		Net Investment Income (Loss) ^(a)	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments ^(b)	Total from Investment Operations	Net Investment Income	Net Realized Gains	Return of Capital	Total Distributions
10/31/2025	\$36.55	\$0.05	\$1.37	\$1.42	\$(0.23)	\$—	\$—	\$(0.23)
10/31/2024	\$29.05	\$0.26	\$7.68	\$7.94	\$(0.44)	\$—	\$—	\$(0.44)
10/31/2023	\$30.68	\$0.24	\$(1.47)	\$(1.23)	\$(0.40)	\$—	\$—	\$(0.40)
10/31/2022	\$36.52	\$0.32	\$(6.16)	\$(5.84)	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
10/31/2021	\$23.53	\$(0.02)	\$13.01	\$12.99	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—

Supplemental Data and Ratios								
For the Year Ended	ETF Transaction Fees Per Share	Net Asset Value, End of Year	Total Return ^(c)	Net Assets, End of Year (in Thousands)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment ^{(d)(e)}	Ratio of Expense to Average Net Assets After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment ^(d)	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets ^{(d)(e)}	Portfolio Turnover Rate ^{(e)(f)}
10/31/2025	\$—	\$37.74	3.87%	\$11,322	0.80%	0.80%	0.11%	1,668%
10/31/2024	\$—	\$36.55	27.45%	\$12,791	0.80%	0.80%	0.76%	1,448%
10/31/2023	\$—	\$29.05	−4.03%	\$11,620	0.80%	0.80%	0.77%	1,945%
10/31/2022	\$—	\$30.68	−15.98%	\$13,806	0.80%	0.80%	0.92%	1,980%
10/31/2021	\$—	\$36.52	55.18%	\$14,607	0.80%	0.80%	(0.07)%	1,846%

(a) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the periods.

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

(c) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(d) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(e) Ratios do not include the income and expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

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

CAPFORCE IBD® BREAKOUT OPPORTUNITIES ETF

For more detailed information on the Fund, several additional sources of information are available to you. The SAI, incorporated by reference into this Prospectus, contains detailed information on the Fund's policies and operation. Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Predecessor Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in the Predecessor Fund's Form N-CSR, which is available upon request. In the Fund's annual reports, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly impacted the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements. The Fund's most recent SAI, annual or semi-annual reports and certain other information such as Fund financial statements are available free of charge by calling the Fund at (661) 347-0202, on the Fund's website at capforceetf.com or through your financial advisor. Shareholders may call the toll-free number above with any inquiries.

You may obtain this and other information regarding the Fund, including the SAI and Codes of Ethics adopted by the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, Distributor and the Trust, directly from the SEC. Information on the SEC's website is free of charge. Visit the SEC's on-line EDGAR database at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also request information regarding the Fund by sending a request (along with a duplication fee) to the SEC by sending an electronic request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

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