



FORTUNA FUNDS

Fortuna Hedged Bitcoin Fund
Trading Symbol: HBTC
Listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

Summary Prospectus
December 19, 2024,
as revised March 11, 2025

www.fortunafunds.com

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund’s Prospectus and Statement of Additional information (“SAI”), which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current Prospectus and SAI, each dated December 19, 2024, as revised March 11, 2025, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund’s Prospectus, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at www.fortunafunds.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-617-0004 or by sending an e-mail request to ETF@usbank.com.

Investment Objective

The Fortuna Hedged Bitcoin Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Shareholder Fees (<i>fees paid directly from your investment</i>)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fee ¹	1.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ²	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.75%

¹ Fortuna Funds, LLC (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, has contractually agreed to waive the management fee it receives from the Fund in an amount equal to the management fee paid to the Adviser by the Subsidiary (defined below), and to pay certain other expenses that may be incurred by the Subsidiary, such as record-keeping, custodian fees or other administrative costs. This undertaking will continue in effect for so long as the Fund invests in the Subsidiary, and at least through December 31, 2025. This undertaking may be terminated only with the approval of the Fund’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”).

² Estimated for the current fiscal year.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$178	\$551

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective primarily through its investments in bitcoin futures contracts and/or options on equity securities of bitcoin-related companies (*i.e.*, companies the Fund’s

investment adviser, Fortuna Funds, LLC (the “Adviser”), believes provide returns that generally correspond, or are closely related, to the performance of bitcoin or bitcoin futures (“bitcoin-related securities”). **The Fund does not invest directly in bitcoin.** If you are considering a direct investment in bitcoin you should consider another investment.

Bitcoin is a digital asset. The ownership and operation of bitcoin is determined by participants in an online, peer-to-peer network sometimes referred to as the “Bitcoin Network”. The Bitcoin Network connects computers that run publicly accessible, or “open source,” software that follows the rules and procedures governing the Bitcoin Network. This is commonly referred to as the Bitcoin Protocol. The value of bitcoin is not backed by any government, corporation, or other identified body. Instead, its value is determined in part by the supply and demand in markets created to facilitate the trading of bitcoin. Ownership and transaction records for bitcoin are protected through a system of encryption and decryption known as “public-key cryptography.” This system ensures that only the intended recipient can read an encrypted message and that a signed message truly comes from the claimed sender. The supply of bitcoin is determined by the Bitcoin Protocol. No single entity owns or operates the Bitcoin Network. The Bitcoin Network is collectively maintained by (1) a decentralized group of participants who run computer software that results in the recording and validation of transactions (commonly referred to as “miners”), (2) developers who propose improvements to the Bitcoin Protocol and the software that enforces the protocol and (3) users who choose which version of the bitcoin software to run. From time to time, the developers suggest changes to the bitcoin software. If a sufficient number of users and miners elect not to adopt the changes, a new digital asset, operating on the earlier version of the bitcoin software, may be created. This is often referred to as a “fork.” The price of the bitcoin futures contracts in which the Fund invests may reflect the impact of these forks.

To the extent the Fund invests in bitcoin futures contracts, the Fund will invest in standardized, cash-settled bitcoin futures contracts traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (“CME”), a commodity exchange registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). The Fund generally seeks to invest in front-month bitcoin futures but may also invest in back-month bitcoin futures contracts. The Fund also generally seeks to invest in front-month options on bitcoin-related securities but may also invest in back-month options on bitcoin-related securities. Front-month contracts are those contracts with the shortest time to maturity. Back-month contracts are those with longer times to maturity.

The Fund expects to invest in bitcoin futures primarily by investing a portion of its assets in a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands and advised by the Adviser (the “Subsidiary”). The Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary is intended to provide the Fund with indirect exposure to bitcoin within the limits of current federal income tax laws applicable to investment companies such as the Fund, which limit the ability of investment companies to invest directly in bitcoin, bitcoin futures, and certain other investments that do not generate qualifying income for tax purposes. The Subsidiary has the same investment objective as the Fund, but it may invest in bitcoin futures and similar investments to a greater extent than the Fund. Except as otherwise noted, for purposes of this Prospectus, references to the Fund’s investments include the Fund’s indirect investments through the Subsidiary. Because the Fund intends to elect to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), the size of the Fund’s investment in the Subsidiary will be limited to 25% of the Fund’s total assets, tested at the end of each fiscal quarter.

The Fund will generally hold its bitcoin futures contract positions during periods in which the value of bitcoin or bitcoin futures are flat or declining as well as during periods in which the value of bitcoin or bitcoin futures is rising. To maintain its exposure to bitcoin futures contracts, the Fund must sell its futures contracts as they near expiration and replace them with new futures contracts with a later expiration date. This is often referred to as “rolling” a futures contract. Futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced higher than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called “contango.” When rolling futures contracts that are in contango, the Fund will sell the expiring contract at a relatively lower price and buy a longer-dated contract at a relatively higher price.

Conversely, futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced lower than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called “backwardation.” When rolling futures contracts that are in backwardation, the Fund will sell the expiring contract at a relatively higher price and buy a longer-dated contract at a relatively lower price.

The Fund will invest in option positions (call and put options) on bitcoin-related securities to create “synthetic long exposure,” which allows the Fund to seek to participate in the changes, up or down, in the price of the shares of underlying securities. The Fund will purchase call option contracts on bitcoin-related securities while simultaneously selling put option contracts on each security to help pay the premium of the applicable call option contract. The Fund purchases call option contracts that generally have one- to six-month terms and strike prices equal to the then-current price of bitcoin-related securities at the time of purchase. The Fund’s purchase of call option contracts provides indirect exposure to upside price returns. The Fund sells put option contracts that also generally have one- to six-month terms and strike prices equal to the then-current price of the bitcoin-related securities at the time of sale to provide the Fund indirect exposure to downside price returns. This downside risk protection may, however, limit upside potential.

As a buyer of a call option contract, the Fund pays a premium to the seller of the option contract to obtain the right to participate in the price returns of the underlying security beyond the strike price of the purchased call option contract expiration (or earlier, if the Fund closes the option contract prior to expiration). Conversely, as a seller of a put option contract, the Fund receives a premium from the buyer of the option contract in exchange for the Fund’s obligation to purchase the underlying security at the strike price if the buyer exercises the option contract. The combination of the purchased call options and the sold put options provides the Fund with indirect

investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of the applicable underlying bitcoin-related security for the duration of the applicable options exposure.

The Fund may also pursue options strategies such as covered calls on bitcoin futures contracts and investment funds that seek exposure to bitcoin (e.g., selling a call option on an underlying futures contract or fund shares the Fund owns) to generate incremental returns and/or protect against downside exposure. The Fund may also invest in short-term cash instruments that have a remaining maturity of 397 days or less and exhibit high quality credit profiles. For example, the Fund may invest in (i) U.S. Treasury securities that have initial maturities of one year or less and are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, and (ii) repurchase agreements, which are contracts in which a seller of securities, usually U.S. government securities or other money market instruments, agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements are primarily used by the Fund as a short-term investment vehicle for cash positions. The Fund also expects to engage in reverse repurchase agreements for investment purposes.

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Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes), directly or indirectly, in investments that provide exposure to bitcoin and/or bitcoin-related investments.

The Fund is classified as a “non-diversified” investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer or financial instrument with a single counterparty than a diversified fund.

Principal Investment Risks

Bitcoin and bitcoin futures contracts are relatively new investments. They are subject to unique and substantial risks and historically have been subject to significant price volatility. The value of an investment in the Fund could decline significantly and without warning, including to \$0. You should be prepared for the possibility of losing your entire investment. The performance of bitcoin futures contracts, and therefore the performance of the Fund, may differ significantly from the performance of bitcoin.

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

- **Active Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser’s success or failure to implement strategies for the Fund. The Fund invests in derivative instruments, including, in particular, futures and options contracts. Such instruments may create enhanced risks for the Fund and the Adviser’s ability to control the Fund’s level of risk will depend on the Adviser’s skill in managing such instruments. In addition, the Adviser’s evaluations and assumptions regarding investments, interest rates, inflation, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund’s investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Bitcoin Exposure Risk.** The Fund seeks to have significant exposure to bitcoin. As a result, the Fund’s performance may be disproportionately and significantly impacted by the poor performance of bitcoin or events materially affecting the bitcoin ecosystem. The Fund’s exposure to bitcoin makes it more susceptible to any single occurrence affecting bitcoin or bitcoin futures and may subject the Fund to greater market risk than more diversified funds.
- **Bitcoin Futures Risk.** The market for bitcoin futures may be less developed, and potentially less liquid and more volatile, than more established futures markets. While the bitcoin futures market has grown substantially since bitcoin futures commenced trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. The price for bitcoin futures contracts is based on a number of factors, including the supply of and the demand for bitcoin futures contracts. Market conditions and expectations, position limits, accountability levels, collateral requirements, availability of counterparties, and other factors each can impact the supply of and demand for bitcoin futures contracts to trade at a significant premium to the “spot” price of bitcoin. Demand, including demand resulting from the purchase, or anticipated purchase, of bitcoin futures contracts by the Fund or other entities may increase that premium, perhaps significantly. It is not possible to predict when such conditions will arise or whether or for how long such conditions would continue. To the extent the Fund purchases futures contracts at a premium and the premium declines, the value of an investment in the Fund also should be expected to decline.

Market conditions and expectations, position limits, accountability levels, collateral requirements, availability of counterparties, and other factors may also limit the Fund's ability to achieve its desired exposure to bitcoin futures contracts. If the Fund is unable to achieve such exposure it may not be able to meet its investment objective and the Fund's returns may be different or lower than expected. Additionally, collateral requirements may require the Fund to liquidate its position, potentially incurring losses and expenses, when it otherwise would not do so. Investing in derivatives like bitcoin futures may be considered aggressive and may expose the Fund to significant risks. These risks include counterparty risk and liquidity risk.

The performance of bitcoin futures contracts and bitcoin may differ and may not be correlated over short or long periods of time. The performance of back-month futures contracts is likely to differ more significantly from the spot price of bitcoin. To the extent the Fund is invested in back-month bitcoin futures contracts, the performance of the Fund should also be expected to deviate more significantly from the performance of the spot price of bitcoin.

Because of the unpredictable and volatile nature of the bitcoin market, the potential for contango and backwardation associated with maintaining exposure to bitcoin futures contracts may be amplified relative to other futures contracts. These effects could have negative consequences on the performance of the Fund.

- **Bitcoin Futures Capacity Risk.** If the Fund's ability to obtain exposure to bitcoin futures contracts consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason including, for example, limited liquidity in the bitcoin futures market, a disruption to the bitcoin futures market, or as a result of margin requirements, position limits, accountability levels, or other limitations imposed by the Fund's futures commission merchants ("FCMs"), the listing exchanges, or the CFTC, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

In such circumstances, the Adviser intends to take such action as it believes appropriate and in the best interest of the Fund. Any disruption in the Fund's ability to obtain exposure to bitcoin futures contracts will cause the Fund's performance to deviate from the performance of bitcoin and bitcoin futures. Additionally, the ability of the Fund to obtain exposure to bitcoin futures contracts is limited by certain tax rules that limit the amount the Fund can invest in the Subsidiary as of the end of each tax quarter. Exceeding this amount may have tax consequences, see "Tax Risk" for more information.

- *High Margin Requirements Risk.* Margin levels for bitcoin futures contracts are substantially higher than margin requirements for more established futures contracts. Additionally, the FCMs utilized by the Fund may impose margin requirements in addition to those imposed by the exchanges. Margin requirements are subject to change, and may be raised in the future by the exchanges and the FCMs. High margin requirements could prevent the Fund from obtaining sufficient exposure to bitcoin futures contracts and may adversely affect its ability to achieve its investment objective. Further, FCMs utilized by the Fund may impose limits on the amount of exposure to futures contracts the Fund can obtain through such FCMs. If the Fund cannot obtain sufficient exposure to bitcoin futures through its FCMs, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.
- **Bitcoin-Related Securities Risk.** There can be no assurance that the returns of bitcoin-related securities will correspond, or be closely-related, to the performance of bitcoin. Bitcoin-related companies face rapid changes in technology, intense competition including the development and acceptance of competing platforms or technologies, loss or impairment of intellectual property rights, cyclical economic patterns, shifting consumer preferences, evolving industry standards, adverse effects of changes to a network's or software's protocols, a rapidly changing regulatory environment, and dependency on certain key personnel (including highly skilled financial services professionals and software engineers). Bitcoin-related companies may be susceptible to operational and information security risks including those associated with hardware or software failures, interruptions, or delays in service by third party vendors, and security breaches.
- **Bitcoin Risk.** Bitcoin is a relatively new innovation and the market for bitcoin is subject to rapid price swings, changes and uncertainty. The value of bitcoin has been and may continue to be substantially dependent on speculation. The further development of the Bitcoin Network and the acceptance and use of bitcoin are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development of the Bitcoin Network or the acceptance of bitcoin may adversely affect the price of bitcoin. Bitcoin is subject to the risk of fraud, theft, manipulation or security failures, operational or other problems that impact bitcoin trading venues. Additionally, if one or a coordinated group of miners were to gain control of 51% of the Bitcoin Network, they would have the ability to manipulate transactions, halt payments and fraudulently obtain bitcoin. A significant portion of bitcoin is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as "whales." These holders have the ability to manipulate the price of bitcoin. Unlike the exchanges for more traditional assets, such as equity securities and futures contracts, bitcoin and bitcoin trading venues are largely unregulated. As a result of the lack of regulation, individuals or groups may engage in fraud or market manipulation (including using social media to promote bitcoin in a way that artificially increases the price of bitcoin). Investors may be more exposed to the risk of theft, fraud and market manipulation than when investing in more traditional asset classes. Over the past several years, a number of bitcoin trading venues have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. Investors in bitcoin may have little or no recourse should such theft, fraud or manipulation occur and could suffer significant losses. Legal or regulatory changes may negatively impact the operation of the Bitcoin

Network. The realization of any of these risks could result in a decline in the acceptance of bitcoin and consequently a reduction in the value of bitcoin, bitcoin futures, and the Fund. In addition, bitcoin is a bearer asset that can be irrevocably lost or stolen to the extent that private keys are lost or stolen.

The slowness of transaction processing and finality, the variability of transaction fees, and volatility of bitcoin's price could disadvantage or impede the adoption of the Bitcoin Blockchain as a payment network. The further development and use of the Bitcoin Blockchain for its intended purpose and other allowable applications are, and may continue to be, substantially dependent upon "Layer-2" solutions operating on top of the Bitcoin Blockchain, such as the Lightning Network, which is intended to expand the scale and speed of payments across the underlying Bitcoin Blockchain through the use of channels and payment networks outside of the Bitcoin Blockchain. To the extent these Layer-2 solutions have not been developed or have not been fully developed in a way that is adequate to improve scalability, transactions speed or efficiency, the use and/or value of the Bitcoin Blockchain may be limited, which could adversely affect the Fund. Further, the industry is actively researching, investing in and in some cases creating alternative blockchains that are able to support more advanced applications, such as the Ethereum Blockchain. The emergence of other public blockchains and related technologies may compete with bitcoin and result in a reduction in the use of bitcoin, which could reduce its value or increase the volatility of the price of bitcoin due to changes in the supply and demand of bitcoin relative to alternatives, thus negatively impacting investment in the Fund. The Bitcoin Blockchain may also be vulnerable to attacks to the extent a miner or group of miners possess more than 50% of its hashing power and the Bitcoin Blockchain's protocol may contain flaws that can be exploited by attackers.

The Bitcoin Network operates using open-source protocols, meaning that any user can download the software, modify it and then propose that the users and validators adopt the modification. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users and validators consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the consequence would be what is known as a "fork," with one group running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two, non-interchangeable versions of the Bitcoin Network running in parallel with different native crypto assets and sets of participants. For example, in August 2017, bitcoin "forked" into Bitcoin and a new digital asset, Bitcoin Cash, as a result of a several-year dispute over how to increase the rate of transactions that the Bitcoin Network can process. The creation of a fork or a substantial giveaway of bitcoin (sometimes referred to as an "air drop") may result in significant and unexpected declines in the value of bitcoin, bitcoin futures, and the Fund.

- **Cash Transaction Risk.** The Fund expects to effect all of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions also may cause the Fund's Shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Further, effecting purchases and redemptions primarily in cash may cause the Fund to incur additional costs, such as portfolio transaction costs. These costs can decrease the Fund's NAV.
- **Clearing Broker Risk.** The failure or bankruptcy of the Fund's and the Subsidiary's clearing broker could result in a substantial loss of Fund assets. Under current CFTC regulations, a clearing broker maintains customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. If a clearing broker fails to do so, or is unable to satisfy a substantial deficit in a customer account, its other customers may be subject to risk of loss of their funds in the event of that clearing broker's bankruptcy. In that event, the clearing broker's customers, such as the Fund and the Subsidiary, are entitled to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to them, only a proportional share of all property available for distribution to all of that clearing broker's customers.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Investing in derivatives and repurchase agreements involves entering into contracts with third parties (*i.e.*, counterparties). The use of derivatives and repurchase agreements involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The Fund will be subject to credit risk (*i.e.*, the risk that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount it expects to receive from counterparties to derivatives and repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Fund is insufficient or there are delays in the Fund's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Fund may decline. The counterparty to a listed futures contract is the derivatives clearing organization for the listed future. The listed future is held through an FCM acting on behalf of the Fund. Consequently, the counterparty risk on a listed futures contract is the creditworthiness of the FCM and the exchange's clearing corporation.
- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants ("APs"), the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's

business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.

- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund’s derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets or index; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivative instrument; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. The derivatives used by the Fund may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause the Fund to liquidate other portfolio investments at inopportune times (*e.g.*, at a loss to comply with limits on leverage and asset segregation requirements imposed by the 1940 Act or when the Adviser otherwise would have preferred to hold the investment) or to meet redemption requests. Certain of the Fund’s transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund’s after-tax returns. To the extent the Fund invests in such derivative instruments, the value of the Fund’s portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods.
 - *Futures Contracts Risk.* The successful use of futures contracts draws upon the Adviser’s skill and experience with respect to such instruments and is subject to special risk considerations. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts, which may adversely affect the Fund’s NAV and total return, are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the commodity future and the price of commodity; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser’s inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (f) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it maybe disadvantageous to do so.
 - *Cost of Futures Investment Risk.* When a futures contract is nearing expiration, the Fund will generally sell it and use the proceeds to buy a futures contract with a later expiration date. This practice is commonly referred to as “rolling.” The costs associated with rolling bitcoin futures contracts typically are substantially higher than the costs associated with other futures contracts and may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Fund.
 - *Options Risk.* The prices of options may change rapidly over time and do not necessarily move in tandem with the price of the underlying asset. Writing call options reduces the Fund’s ability to profit from increases in the value of the Fund’s equity portfolio, and purchasing put options may result in the Fund’s loss of premiums paid in the event that the put options expire unexercised. To the extent that the Fund reduces its put option holdings relative to the number of call options sold by the Fund, the Fund’s ability to mitigate losses in the event of a market decline will be reduced. When the Fund sells an option, it gains the amount of the premium it receives, but also incurs a liability representing the value of the option it has sold until the option is either exercised and finishes “in the money,” meaning it has value and can be sold, or the option expires worthless, or the expiration of the option is “rolled,” or extended forward. The value of the options in which the Fund invests is based partly on the volatility used by market participants to price such options (*i.e.*, implied volatility). Accordingly, increases in the implied volatility of such options will cause the value of such options to increase (even if the prices of the options’ underlying asset do not change), which will result in a corresponding increase in the liabilities of the Fund under such options and thus decrease the Fund’s NAV.

The value of an option may be adversely affected if the market for the option becomes less liquid or smaller, and will be affected by changes in the value or yield of the option’s underlying asset, an increase in interest rates, a change in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market or the underlying asset and the remaining time to expiration. Additionally, the value of an option does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying asset. If the price of the underlying asset of an option is above the strike price of a written put option, the value of the option, and consequently of the Fund, may decline significantly more than if the Fund invested directly in the underlying asset instead of using options. While the Fund will limit its leverage risk based on its value-at-risk test (or “VaR”), the Fund could still lose a significant amount or nearly all of its value if the price of an underlying asset changes significantly enough.

- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums or discounts greater than those of ETFs that invest in and hold only securities and other investments that are listed and trade in the U.S.
- *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that a Fund may not be able to sell or buy an investment or close out an investment contract at a favorable price or time. Consequently, a Fund may have to accept a lesser price to sell an investment, sell other investments to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on a Fund's performance. Infrequent trading of investments also may lead to an increase in their price volatility.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of these factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates and trade tensions. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **Other Investment Company Risk.** The Fund may invest options on other investment companies, such as ETFs. The risks of investing in other investment companies typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. Investments in ETFs also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above. Investment companies that seek exposure to bitcoin are relatively new investment products and, as a result, may have limited financial and operating histories. During periods of market volatility, the market for shares of ETFs with exposure to bitcoin may become less liquid making it difficult for the Fund to either increase or decrease its investment exposure to such ETFs.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund, through the Subsidiary, may frequently buy and sell bitcoin futures contracts and other assets as part of its strategy. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than you expect.
- **Repurchase Agreements Risk.** A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which the Fund purchases securities or other obligations from a bank or securities dealer and simultaneously commits to resell them to a counterparty at an agreed-upon date or upon demand and at a price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the purchased obligations. Investments in repurchase agreements are subject to counterparty risk. In the event of the insolvency of the counterparty to a repurchase agreement, recovery of the repurchase price owed to the Fund may be delayed. Investments in repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk with respect to the collateral securing the repurchase agreements.

Investments in repurchase agreements also may be subject to the risk that the market value of the underlying obligations may decline prior to the expiration of the repurchase agreement term.

- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** A reverse repurchase agreement is the sale by the Fund of a debt obligation to a party for a specified price, with the simultaneous agreement by the Fund to repurchase that debt obligation from that party on a future date at an agreed upon price. Similar to borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide the Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of securities.
- **Subsidiary Investment Risk.** By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act, and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to continue to operate as it does currently and could adversely affect the Fund. For example, the Cayman Islands do not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.
- **Tax Risk.** The Fund may gain most of its exposure to the bitcoin futures market through its investment in the Subsidiary, which may invest directly in bitcoin futures contracts. In order for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, the Fund must, among other requirements, derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from sources generating "qualifying income" for purposes of the "qualifying income test," which is described in more detail in the SAI. The Fund's investment in the Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with exposure to the bitcoin futures markets within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Code for qualification as a RIC. The "Subpart F" income (defined in Section 951 of the Code) of the Fund attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary is "qualifying income" to the Fund to the extent that such income is derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. The Fund expects its "Subpart F" income attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary to be derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in stock, securities or currencies and accordingly expects its Subpart F income attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary to be treated as qualifying income. The Fund generally will be required to include in its own taxable income the Subpart F income of the Subsidiary for a tax year, regardless of whether the Fund receives a distribution of the Subsidiary's income in that tax year, and this income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement for qualification as a RIC and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax. The Adviser will carefully monitor the Fund's investments in the Subsidiary to ensure that no more than 25% of the Fund's assets are invested in the Subsidiary to comply with the Fund's asset diversification test as described in more detail in the SAI.

If the Fund did not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions were not available, the Fund's taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund might be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions. This would cause investors to incur higher tax liabilities than they otherwise would have incurred and would have a negative impact on Fund returns. In such event, the Board may determine to reorganize or close the Fund or materially change the Fund's investment objective and strategies. In the event that the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, the Fund will promptly notify shareholders of the implications of that failure.

- **U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk.** U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other fixed income securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.
- **Valuation Risk.** The Fund may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund or the Subsidiary could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund or the Subsidiary at that time. The Fund's ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

- **Volatility Risk.** The value of certain of the Fund’s investments, including bitcoin futures contracts and bitcoin-related securities, is subject to market risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the investments to which the Fund is exposed will fall, which could occur due to general market or economic conditions or other factors. Bitcoin has historically exhibited higher price volatility than more traditional asset classes; for example, during the period from December 2017 to December 2018, bitcoin experienced a decline of roughly 84% and it has experienced dramatic declines over shorter periods of time, including within a single day. **The value of bitcoin and, therefore, the value of bitcoin futures contracts or bitcoin-related securities, could decline rapidly, including to \$0. You should be prepared for the possibility of losing your entire investment.**
- **Whipsaw Markets Risk.** The Fund may be subject to the forces of “whipsaw” markets (as opposed to choppy or stable markets), in which significant price movements develop but then repeatedly reverse. “Whipsaw” describes a situation where a security’s price is moving in one direction but then quickly pivots to move in the opposite direction. Such market conditions could cause substantial losses to the Fund.

Performance

The Fund is new and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.fortunafunds.com.

Portfolio Management

Adviser: Fortuna Funds, LLC (the “Adviser”)

Portfolio Manager: Mark Adams has been the portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in December 2024.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the “bid” price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the “ask” price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. The difference in the bid and ask prices is referred to as the “bid-ask spread.”

Recent information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at www.fortunafunds.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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