

SYNTAX ETF TRUST (THE “TRUST”)

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

April 29, 2024

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with, and is incorporated by reference into, the Prospectus for the series of the Trust shown in the table below dated April 29, 2024, as it may be revised from time to time (the “Prospectus”).

Fund	Ticker
SYNTAX STRATIFIED LARGE CAP ETF	SSPY
SYNTAX STRATIFIED MIDCAP ETF	SMDY
SYNTAX STRATIFIED SMALLCAP ETF	SSLY
SYNTAX STRATIFIED U.S. TOTAL MARKET ETF	SYUS
SYNTAX STRATIFIED U.S. TOTAL MARKET HEDGED ETF	SHUS
SYNTAX STRATIFIED TOTAL MARKET II ETF	SYII

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined have the same meaning as in the Prospectus, unless otherwise noted. A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained without charge by writing to the Trust’s Distributor, Foreside Fund Services, LLC, at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine, 04101, by visiting the Funds’ website at www.SyntaxAdvisors.com or calling (866) 972-4492.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust is an open-end management investment company, registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), currently consisting of nine investment series (the “Funds”). The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on June 27, 2013. The offering of the Funds’ shares (“Shares”) is registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (“Securities Act”). The investment objective of the Syntax Stratified LargeCap ETF, Syntax Stratified MidCap ETF, and Syntax Stratified SmallCap ETF is to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond to the total return, of a specified market index (the “Index”). The investment objective of the Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market ETF is to obtain capital growth that meets or exceeds the performance of the S&P Composite 1500® Index (the “1500 Index”) by investing in exchange-traded funds or underlying securities that provide Stratified Weight™ U.S. total equity market exposure. The investment objective of the Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market Hedged ETF is to obtain capital growth that meets or exceeds the performance of the 1500 Index over a full market cycle by investing in exchange-traded funds or underlying securities that provide Stratified Weight U.S. total equity market exposure to companies in the 1500 Index while seeking risk-managed growth via a defined risk hedging process. The investment objective of the Syntax Stratified Total Market II ETF is to obtain capital growth that exceeds the performance of the 1500 Index over a full market cycle by investing in exchange-traded funds or underlying securities that provide Stratified Weight U.S. total equity market exposure to companies in the 1500 Index. Syntax Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as the investment adviser for the Funds. Vantage Consulting Group (“Vantage” or the “Equity Sub-Adviser”) serves as the investment sub-adviser for the Syntax Stratified LargeCap ETF (the “LargeCap ETF”), Syntax Stratified MidCap ETF (the “MidCap ETF”), Syntax Stratified SmallCap ETF (the “SmallCap ETF”), Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market ETF (the “Total Market ETF”), Syntax Stratified Total Market II ETF (“Total Market II ETF”) and Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market Hedged ETF (the “Total Market Hedged ETF”) (equity only). In addition to Vantage, Swan Global Investments, LLC (“Swan” or the “Options Sub- Adviser,” and together with Vantage, the “Sub-Advisers”) sub-advises the options strategy for the Total Market Hedged ETF. The Adviser, Vantage and Swan are referred collectively as the “Advisers”)

The Funds offer and issue Shares at their net asset value (sometimes referred to herein as “NAV”) only in aggregations of a specified number of Shares (each, a “Creation Unit”). The Funds generally offer and issue Shares in exchange for a basket of securities included in their respective index (“Deposit Securities”), as described below, together with the deposit of a specified cash payment (“Cash Component”). The Trust reserves the right to permit or require the substitution of a “cash in lieu” amount (“Deposit Cash”) to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security. The Shares have been approved for listing and secondary trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc., a national securities exchange (“Exchange”). The Shares will trade on the Exchange at market prices. These prices may differ from the Shares’ net asset values. The Shares are also redeemable only in Creation Unit aggregations, and generally in exchange for portfolio securities and a specified cash payment. A Creation Unit of each Fund consists of 25,000 Shares, as set forth in the Prospectus.

Shares may be issued in advance of receipt of all Deposit Securities subject to various conditions including a requirement to maintain on deposit with the Trust cash at least equal to a specified percentage of the market value of the missing Deposit Securities as set forth in the Participant Agreement (as defined below). See “Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units.” The Trust may impose a transaction fee for each creation or redemption. In all cases, such fees will be limited in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) applicable to management investment companies offering redeemable securities. In addition to the fixed creation or redemption transaction fee, an additional transaction fee of up to three times the fixed creation or redemption transaction fee and/or an additional variable charge may apply.

ADDITIONAL INDEX INFORMATION

The Adviser believes that Syntax Stratified Weight Indices (“Stratified Indices”) represent a major breakthrough in passive index weighting methodology in that they are designed to control for the negative impacts of “Related Business Risks”, which refers to the occurrence of when two or more companies provide similar products and/or services or share economic relationships such as having common suppliers, customers, or competitors. Stratified Indices utilize a proprietary functional information system (“FIS”) developed by Syntax LLC (“Syntax” or the “Index Provider”), to identify related business risks and implement a patented stratified weighting methodology that seeks to control for the inadvertent overweighting of related business risk that regularly occurs in capitalization-weighted and equal-weighted indices. To learn more about FIS, please visit www.SyntaxAdvisors.com.

Stratified Indices are a new class of passive indexing that seeks to mitigate the negative impacts of overweighting Related Business Risks without sacrificing upside performance in normal markets. Stratified Indices, together with capitalization-weight and equal-weight indices, form a complementary suite of index weighting methods that each provide a different measure of market performance. Capitalization-weight indices measure aggregate market performance, equal-weight indices measure average company performance, and Stratified Indices measure diversified business performance. Each is an important market benchmark that offers different perspectives.

The investment objective of every Stratified Index is to deliver returns consistent with the performance objectives of the underlying companies that make up the index. By using FIS and stratification to control for exposure to Related Business Risks, Stratified Indices are designed to improve the tracking of the actual medium-to long-term performance of groups of companies and provide results that are the product of effective diversification, rather than the overweighting of one or more outperforming groups. Because FIS defines the Related Business Risks, Stratified Indices are built as a more stable composite of those functional parts. While the major cap-weighted indices are designed to be a proxy for the total market, Syntax believes that the Stratified Indices serve as a better basis for medium-to-long-term investments in index-tracking funds. Compared to capitalization weighted indexes, the Stratified approach may provide the following potential advantages: reduce the negative impact of a significant correction in an overweight sector; increase the chance of participating in all sectors during a market rally; and capture a fuller range of market opportunities.

The Syntax Stratified LargeCap Index, the Syntax Stratified MidCap Index, the Syntax Stratified SmallCap Index (each an “Index”, collectively the “Indices”) are the Stratified Weight versions, as described below, of the widely used S&P500® Index, S&P MidCap 400® Index, and S&P SmallCap 600® Index, respectively. Each Index holds the same constituents as its corresponding index, but the weight of each company in an Index is based on Syntax’s patented methodology to control exposure to Related Business Risks, as discussed in the Prospectus. Total Market ETF, Total Market II, and Total Market Hedged ETF intend to invest in other ETFs that are managed by the Adviser (the “Underlying Funds”) and that track, or are correlated to, certain of the indices described above. Total Market ETF, Total Market II, and Total Market Hedged ETF may invest in other ETFs managed by the Adviser that are not included in this Statement of Additional Information. For a description of the Underlying Funds’ investment strategies, policies, risks and expenses please see the Underlying Funds’ prospectuses and statements of additional information, which are available without charge on the Funds’ website at www.SyntaxAdvisors.com.

The Indices were developed and are maintained in accordance with the following criteria: (1) each of the component securities in each Index is a constituent company of the S&P500® Index, S&P MidCap 400® Index, S&P SmallCap 600® Index, as applicable; and (2) the Indices are calculated by S&P Opco, LLC (a subsidiary of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC) based on methodology proprietary to Syntax, an affiliate of the Adviser, using a stratification methodology. The Index Provider publishes information regarding the market value of each Index. For more information, please visit the Funds’ website at www.SyntaxAdvisors.com.

Disclaimer

Syntax is affiliated with the Trust and is a commonly controlled entity with the Adviser. The Adviser (“Licensee”) has entered into license agreements with the Index Provider pursuant to which the Adviser pays a fee to use the Indices. The Adviser is sub-licensing rights to the Indices to the Funds at no charge.

Each of Syntax Stratified LargeCap Index, the Syntax Stratified MidCap Index, and the Syntax Stratified SmallCap Index is the property of Syntax, which has contracted with S&P Opco, LLC (a subsidiary of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC) to calculate and maintain the Indices. The Indices are not sponsored by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC or its affiliates or its third-party licensors, including Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC and Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC (collectively, “S&P Dow Jones Indices”). S&P Dow Jones Indices will not be liable for any errors or omissions in calculating the Indices. “Calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices” and the related stylized mark(s) are service marks of S&P Dow Jones Indices and have been licensed for use by Syntax. S&P® is a registered trademark of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC, and Dow Jones® is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC.

The Funds are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices. S&P Dow Jones Indices does not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Funds or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly or the ability of the Indices to track general market performance. S&P Dow Jones Indices’ only relationship to Syntax with respect to the Indices is the licensing of the S&P 500® Index, S&P MidCap 400® Index, S&P SmallCap 600® Index, and their constituents, certain trademarks, service marks and trade names of S&P Dow Jones Indices, and the provision of the calculation services related to each Index. S&P Dow Jones Indices is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of the Funds or the timing of the issuance or sale of the Funds or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Funds may be converted into cash or other redemption mechanics. S&P Dow Jones Indices has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Funds. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC is not an investment advisor. Inclusion of a security within each Index is not a recommendation by S&P Dow Jones Indices to buy, sell, or hold such security, nor is it investment advice.

S&P DOW JONES INDICES DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE INDEX OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO OR ANY COMMUNICATION WITH RESPECT THERETO, INCLUDING, ORAL, WRITTEN, OR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS. S&P DOW JONES INDICES SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR DELAYS THEREIN EXCEPT THOSE ARISING FROM FRAUD OR GROSS NEGLIGENCE ON THE PART OF S&P. S&P DOW JONES INDICES MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE OR AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY SYNTAX, OWNERS OF THE FUNDS, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE INDEX OR WITH RESPECT TO ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL S&P DOW JONES INDICES BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME, OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE.

The Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market Index (the “Total Market Index”) is a broad-based index comprised of approximately 90% of the total U.S. market capitalization, specifically reflective of exposures to the Syntax Stratified LargeCap Index, Syntax Stratified MidCap Index and the Syntax Stratified SmallCap Index.. The Index and its methodology were developed by SKK Syntax, LLC (“SKKS”), which is a joint venture between Syntax and Shepherd Kaplan Krochuk, LLC (“SKK”). The Total Market Index is calculated and maintained by Indxx, LLC. The Adviser has a license agreement with SKKS to use the index weightings with respect to the certain Funds. The Funds are not sponsored by the third-party licensors of SKKS. “Syntax”, “Stratified Index” and “Stratified Indices” are registered trademarks of Locus LP, and “Shepherd Kaplan” is a registered trademark of SKK and have been licensed for use by the Adviser.

1. Trademark Notice & Disclaimer: Disclosure Documents: Without limiting the generality of the disclaimers and limitations of liability set forth in this Agreement, Adviser acknowledges and agrees to the following disclaimer and limitations of liability, and Adviser agrees to prominently include the following trademark notice and disclaimer to the extent Adviser uses or refers to Syntax, SKK, and/or the Marks in any disclosure documents related to the Funds referring to the Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market Index in their principal investment strategy, such as prospectuses, registration statements, or other documents to be filed with a governmental agency (whether print, online, or other media):

2. The Total Market Index is developed by SKK Syntax, LLC, which has contracted with Indxx, LLC to calculate and maintain the Total Market Index. Adviser has licensed from SKKS the rights to use said index weightings. The Fund is not sponsored by the third- party licensors of SKKS. “Syntax”, “Stratified Index” and “Stratified Indices” are registered trademarks of Locus LP, and “Shepherd Kaplan” is a registered trademark of SKK, and have been licensed for use by the Adviser. SKKS does not make any representation or warranty regarding investment advisability. SKKS’s only relationship to the Adviser with respect to the Total Market Index is the licensing of certain data. SKKS, Syntax and SKK are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the prices, amount, redemption, or timing of the sale of the ETF, or the determination or calculation of the equation by which any Fund may be converted into cash or other redemption mechanics. SKKS, Syntax and SKK have no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of any Fund. Inclusion of a security within the Total Market Index is neither a recommendation by SKKS nor Syntax nor SKK, nor is it investment advice.

3. SKKS, SYNTAX AND SKK DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE TOTAL MARKET INDEX OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO OR ANY COMMUNICATION WITH RESPECT THERETO. SKKS, SYNTAX AND SKK SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR DELAYS THEREIN. SKKS SYNTAX AND SKK MAKE NO WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL SYNTAX OR SKK BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The following contains more detailed information about the types of instruments in which the Funds may invest or hold.

DIVERSIFICATION STATUS

Each Fund is classified as a “diversified” investment company under the 1940 Act.

ACTIVE MANAGEMENT

The Total Market ETF, Total Market II ETF, and Total Market Hedged ETF are each actively managed and provides Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers discretion regarding security selection and weighting subject to restrictions and strategies enumerated in the Prospectus and herein.

EQUITY SECURITIES

Equity securities in which the Funds invest, or hold, include common stocks and preferred stocks and securities convertible into common stocks, including, but not limited to, options. The value of equity securities varies in response to many factors, including the activities and financial condition of individual companies, the business market in which individual companies compete and general market and economic conditions. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities, and such fluctuations can be significant.

COMMON STOCK

Common stock represents an equity (ownership) interest in a company, and usually possesses voting rights and earns dividends. Dividends on common stock are not fixed but are declared at the discretion of the issuer. Common stock generally represents the riskiest investment in a company. In addition, common stock generally has the greatest appreciation and depreciation potential because increases and decreases in earnings are usually reflected in a company’s stock price.

PREFERRED STOCK

The Funds may invest in preferred stock with no minimum credit rating. Preferred stock is a class of stock having a preference over common stock as to the payment of dividends and the recovery of investment should a company be liquidated, although preferred stock is usually junior to the debt securities of the issuer. Preferred stock typically does not possess voting rights and its market value may change based on changes in interest rates. The fundamental risk of investing in common and preferred stock is the risk that the value of the stock might decrease. Stock values fluctuate in response to the activities of an individual company or in response to general market and/or economic conditions. Historically, common stocks have provided greater long-term returns and have entailed greater short-term risks than preferred stocks, fixed-income securities and money market investments. The market value of all securities, including common and preferred stocks, is based upon the market's perception of value and not necessarily the book value of an issuer or other objective measures of a company's worth.

EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS

The Total Market ETF, Total Market II ETF, and Total Market Hedged ETF (within its equities strategy) are expected to invest principally in equity-focused exchange traded funds ("ETFs") advised by the Adviser. The LargeCap ETF, MidCap ETF, and SmallCap ETF may invest in equity ETFs in executing their respective principal investments strategies. ETFs are generally passive funds that track their related index and have the flexibility of trading like a security. They are managed by professionals and provide the investor with diversification, cost and tax efficiency, liquidity, marginability, are useful for hedging, have the ability to go long and short, and some provide quarterly dividends. Additionally, some ETFs are unit investment trusts. ETFs typically have two markets. The primary market is where institutions swap "creation units" in block multiples of, for example, 50,000 shares for in-kind securities and cash. The secondary market is where individual investors can trade as little as a single share during trading hours on the exchange at then-current market prices. This is different from open-ended mutual funds that are not traded on an exchange at market prices but are bought or sold at their current NAV calculated once a day after the close of trading hours. ETFs share many similar risks with open-end and closed-end funds.

SECURITIES OPTIONS

The Total Market Hedged ETF may purchase and write (i.e., sell) put and call options. Such options may relate to particular securities or stock indices, and may or may not be listed on a domestic or foreign securities exchange and may or may not be issued by the Options Clearing Corporation. Options trading is a highly specialized activity that entails greater than ordinary investment risk. Options may be more volatile than the underlying instruments, and therefore, on a percentage basis, an investment in options may be subject to greater fluctuation than an investment in the underlying instruments themselves. A call option for a particular security gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the writer (seller) the obligation to sell, the underlying security at the stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option, regardless of the market price of the security. The premium paid to the writer is in consideration for undertaking the obligation under the option contract. A put option for a particular security gives the purchaser the right to sell the security at the stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration date of the option, regardless of the market price of the security. Stock index options are put options and call options on various stock indices. In most respects, they are identical to listed options on common stocks. The primary difference between stock options and index options occurs when index options are exercised. In the case of stock options, the underlying security, common stock, is delivered. However, upon the exercise of an index option, settlement does not occur by delivery of the securities comprising the index. The option holder who exercises the index option receives an amount of cash if the closing level of the stock index upon which the option is based is greater than, in the case of a call, or less than, in the case of a put, the exercise price of the option. This amount of cash is equal to the difference between the closing price of the stock index and the exercise price of the option expressed in dollars times a specified multiple. A stock index fluctuates with changes in the market value of the stocks included in the index. For example, some stock index options are based on a broad market index, such as the Standard & Poor's 500® Index or the Value Line Composite Index or a narrower market index, such as the Standard & Poor's 100®.

Options on stock indices are currently traded on the NYSE, the American Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ PHLX. The Fund's obligation to sell an instrument subject to a call option written by it, or to purchase an instrument subject to a put option written by it, may be terminated prior to the expiration date of the option by the Fund's execution of a closing purchase transaction, which is effected by purchasing on an exchange an option of the same series (i.e., same underlying instrument, exercise price and expiration date) as the option previously written. A closing purchase transaction will ordinarily be effected to realize a profit on an outstanding option, to prevent an underlying instrument from being called, to permit the sale of the underlying instrument or to permit the writing of a new option containing different terms on such underlying instrument. The cost of such a liquidation purchase plus transaction costs may be greater than the premium received upon the original option, in which event the Fund will have paid a loss in the transaction. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular option. An option writer unable to effect a closing purchase transaction will not be able to sell the underlying instrument or liquidate the assets held in a segregated account, as described below, until the option expires or the optioned instrument is delivered upon exercise. In such circumstances, the writer will be subject to the risk of market decline or appreciation in the instrument during such period. If an option purchased by a Fund expires unexercised, the Fund realizes a loss equal to the premium paid. If the Fund enters into a closing sale transaction on an option purchased by it, the Fund will realize a gain if the premium received by the Fund on the closing transaction is more than the premium paid to purchase the option, or a loss if it is less. If an option written by the Fund expires on the stipulated expiration date or if a Fund enters into a closing purchase transaction, it will realize a gain (or loss if the cost of a closing purchase transaction exceeds the net premium received when the option is sold). If an option written by the Fund is exercised, the proceeds of the sale will be increased by the net premium originally received and the Fund will realize a gain or loss.

The Total Market Hedged ETF is required to comply with Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, which went into effect on August 19, 2022, and governs the use of derivatives by registered investment companies. Rule 18f-4 imposes limits on the amount of derivatives the Fund can enter into, eliminates the asset segregation framework previously used by the Fund to comply with Section 18 of the 1940 Act, treats derivatives as senior securities so that a failure to comply with the limits results in a statutory violation and requires the Fund, to the extent its use of derivatives is more than a limited specified exposure amount, to establish and maintain a comprehensive derivatives risk management program and appoint a derivatives risk manager. To the extent the Total Market Hedged ETF does not qualify as a limited derivatives user, the Trust will incorporate this Fund into its existing derivatives risk management program and the appointed derivatives risk manager will discharge its duties accordingly.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

Each Fund may invest in repurchase agreements with commercial banks, brokers or dealers to generate income from its excess cash balances and to invest securities lending cash collateral. A repurchase agreement is an agreement under which a Fund acquires a financial instrument (e.g., a security issued by the U.S. government or an agency thereof, a banker's acceptance or a certificate of deposit) from a seller, subject to resale to the seller at an agreed upon price and date (normally, the next Business Day – as defined below). A repurchase agreement may be considered a loan collateralized by securities. The resale price reflects an agreed upon interest rate effective for the period the instrument is held by the Fund and is unrelated to the interest rate on the underlying instrument.

In these repurchase agreement transactions, the securities acquired by the Fund (including accrued interest earned thereon) must have a total value in excess of the value of the repurchase agreement and be held by the Custodian until repurchased. No more than an aggregate of 15 percent of a Fund's net assets will be invested in illiquid securities, including repurchase agreements having maturities longer than seven days and securities subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, or for which there are no readily available market quotations.

The use of repurchase agreements involves certain risks. For example, if the other party to the agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying security at a time when the value of the security has declined, the Fund may incur a loss upon disposition of the security. If the other party to the agreement becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or other laws, a court may determine that the underlying security is collateral for a loan by the Fund not within the control of the Fund and, therefore, the Fund may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying security and may be deemed an unsecured creditor of the other party to the agreement.

OTHER SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS

In addition to repurchase agreements, each Fund may invest in short-term instruments, including money market instruments, cash and cash equivalents, on an ongoing basis to provide liquidity or for other reasons. Money market instruments are generally short-term investments that may include but are not limited to: (i) shares of money market funds; (ii) obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises); (iii) negotiable certificates of deposit ("CDs"), bankers' acceptances, fixed time deposits and other obligations of U.S. and foreign banks (including foreign branches) and similar institutions; (iv) commercial paper rated at the date of purchase "Prime-1" by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") or "A-1" by Standard & Poor's ("S&P"), or if unrated, of comparable quality as determined by the Adviser; (v) non-convertible corporate debt securities (e.g., bonds and debentures) with remaining maturities at the date of purchase of not more than 397 days and that satisfy the rating requirements set forth in Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act; and (vi) short-term U.S. dollar-denominated obligations of foreign banks (including U.S. branches) that, in the opinion of the Adviser, are of comparable quality to obligations of U.S. banks which may be purchased by a Fund. Any of these instruments may be purchased on a current or a forward-settled basis. Money market instruments also include shares of money market funds. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in banking institutions for specified periods of time at stated interest rates. Bankers' acceptances are time drafts drawn on commercial banks by borrowers, usually in connection with international transactions.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RISKS

A discussion of the risks associated with an investment in each Fund is contained in the Prospectus. The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus.

GENERAL

Investment in a Fund should be made with an understanding that the value of the Fund's portfolio securities may fluctuate in accordance with changes in the financial condition of the issuers of the portfolio securities, the value of securities generally and other factors.

An investment in a Fund should also be made with an understanding of the risks inherent in an investment in securities, including the risk that the financial condition of issuers may become impaired or that the general condition of the securities markets may deteriorate (either of which may cause a decrease in the value of the portfolio securities and thus in the value of Shares). Securities are susceptible to general market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies, inflation and interest rates, economic expansion or contraction, and global or regional political, economic and banking crises.

Holdings of common stocks incur more risk than holdings of preferred stocks and debt obligations because common stockholders, as owners of the issuer, have generally inferior rights to receive payments from the issuer in comparison with the rights of creditors of, or holders of debt obligations or preferred stocks issued by, the issuer. Further, unlike debt securities which typically have a stated principal amount payable at maturity (whose value, however, will be subject to market fluctuations prior thereto), or preferred stocks which typically have a liquidation preference and which may have stated optional or mandatory redemption provisions, common stocks have neither a fixed principal amount nor a maturity. Common stock values are subject to market fluctuations as long as the common stock remains outstanding.

The principal trading market for some of the securities in an Index may be in the over-the-counter market. The existence of a liquid trading market for certain securities may depend on whether dealers will make a market in such securities. There can be no assurance that a market will be made or maintained or that any such market will be or remain liquid. The price at which securities may be sold and the value of a Fund's Shares will be adversely affected if trading markets for the Fund's portfolio securities are limited or absent or if bid/ask spreads are wide.

OPTIONS RISKS

Total Market Hedged ETF may purchase and write (i.e., sell) put and call options. There are several additional risks associated with transactions in options. For example, there are significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. In addition, a liquid secondary market for particular options, whether traded over-the-counter or on an exchange, may be absent for reasons which include the following: there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options or underlying securities or currencies; unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; the facilities of an exchange or the Options Clearing Corporation may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading value; or one or more exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options), in which event the secondary market on that exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist, although outstanding options that had been issued by the Options Clearing Corporation as a result of trades on that exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

Successful use by the Fund of options on stock indices will be subject to the ability of the Adviser and Options Sub-Adviser to correctly predict movements in the directions of the stock market. This requires different skills and techniques than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. In addition, the Fund's ability to effectively hedge all or a portion of the securities in its portfolio, in anticipation of or during a market decline, through transactions in put options on stock indices, depends on the degree to which price movements in the underlying index correlate with the price movements of the securities held by the Fund. Attempts to hedge may be partially ineffective due to divergences in composition and/or weighting between the equity strategy of the Fund and the underlying instruments of the options strategy. Inasmuch as the Fund's securities will not duplicate the components of an index, the correlation will not be perfect. Consequently, the Fund bears the risk that the prices of its securities being hedged will not move in the same amount as the prices of its put options on the stock indices.

It is also possible that there may be a negative correlation between the index and the Fund's securities that would result in a loss on both such securities and the options on stock indices acquired by the Fund. The hours of trading for options may not conform to the hours during which the underlying securities are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for the underlying securities, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options markets. The purchase of options is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions.

The purchase of stock index options involves the risk that the premium and transaction costs paid by the Fund in purchasing an option will be lost as a result of unanticipated movements in prices of the securities comprising the stock index on which the option is based. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an options exchange will exist for any particular option, or at any particular time, and for some options no secondary market on an exchange or elsewhere may exist. If the Fund is unable to close out a call option on securities that it has written before the option is exercised, the Fund may be required to purchase the optioned securities in order to satisfy their obligation under the option to deliver such securities. If the Fund is unable to effect a closing sale transaction with respect to options on securities that they have purchased, they would have to exercise the option in order to realize any profit and would incur transaction costs upon the purchase and sale of the underlying securities.

ILLIQUID AND RESTRICTED SECURITIES

A Fund may be seeded with, receive contributions-in-kind associated with, or invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities include securities subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale (e.g., because they have not been registered under the Securities Act) and securities that are otherwise not readily marketable (e.g., because trading in the security is suspended or because market makers do not exist or will not entertain bids or offers). Securities that have not been registered under the Securities Act are referred to as private placements or restricted securities and are purchased directly from the issuer or in the secondary market. Foreign securities that are freely tradable in their principal markets are not considered to be illiquid. Restricted and other illiquid securities may be subject to the potential for delays on resale and uncertainty in valuation. The Funds might be unable to dispose of illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty in satisfying redemption requests from shareholders. The Funds might have to register restricted securities in order to dispose of them, resulting in additional expense and delay. Adverse market conditions could impede such a public offering of securities.

TAX RISKS

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in Shares of a Fund will be taxed. The tax information in the Prospectus and this SAI is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares of a Fund. For more information on tax risks, see “U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION” below.

CONTINUOUS OFFERING

The method by which Creation Units of Shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units of Shares are issued and sold by the Trust on an ongoing basis, at any point a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Transfer Agent, breaks them down into constituent Shares, and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are effecting transactions in Shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of Shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. Firms that incur a prospectus-delivery obligation with respect to Shares of a Fund are reminded that under Securities Act Rule 153, a prospectus-delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the Fund’s Prospectus is available at the Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

CYBER SECURITY RISK

Each Fund and its service providers may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from a breach in cyber security, including cyber-attacks. A breach in cyber security, intentional or unintentional, may adversely impact a Fund and in many ways, including, but not limited to, disruption of the Fund’s operational capacity, loss of proprietary information, theft or corruption of data, denial-of-service attacks on websites or network resources, and the unauthorized release of confidential information. Cyber-attacks affecting the Funds’ third-party service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants, or the issuers of securities in which a Fund invest may subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Trust has adopted the following investment restrictions as fundamental policies with respect to the Funds. These restrictions cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of a Fund's outstanding voting securities. For purposes of the 1940 Act, a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund means the vote, at an annual or a special meeting of the security holders of the Trust, of the lesser of (1) 67 percent or more of the voting securities of the Fund present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund are present or represented by proxy, or (2) more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. Except with the approval of a majority of the outstanding voting securities, a Fund may not:

1. Change its investment objective;
2. Lend any funds or other assets except through the purchase of all or a portion of an issue of securities or obligations of the type in which it is permitted to invest (including participation interests in such securities or obligations) and except that the Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount not to exceed 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets;
3. Issue senior securities or borrow money, except borrowings from banks for temporary or emergency purposes in an amount up to 10% of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed), valued at market, less liabilities (not including the amount borrowed) valued at the time the borrowing is made, and the Fund will not purchase securities while borrowings in excess of 5% of the Fund's total assets are outstanding, provided, that for purposes of this restriction, short-term credits necessary for the clearance of transactions are not considered borrowings (this limitation on purchases does not apply to acceptance by the Fund of a deposit principally of securities included in the relevant Index for creation of Creation Units);
4. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except to secure permitted borrowings. (The deposit of underlying securities and other assets in escrow and collateral arrangements with respect to initial or variation margin for futures contracts or options contracts will not be deemed to be pledges of the Fund's assets);
5. Purchase, hold or deal in real estate, or oil, gas or mineral interests or leases, but the Fund may purchase and sell securities that are issued by companies that invest or deal in such assets;
6. Act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except to the extent the Fund may be deemed an underwriter in connection with the sale of securities in its portfolio;
7. Purchase securities on margin, except for such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions, except that the Fund may make margin deposits in connection with transactions in options, futures and options on futures;

Each Fund, except Total Market Hedged ETF, may not:

1. Sell securities short; or
2. Invest in commodities or commodity contracts, except that each Fund may transact in exchange traded futures contracts on securities, stock indices and options on such futures contracts and make margin deposits in connection with such contracts.

LargeCap ETF, MidCap ETF and SmallCap ETF may not:

1. Concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in the same industry, except each Fund will concentrate, as necessary to approximate the composition of the Fund's underlying Index (the SEC Staff considers concentration to involve more than 25 percent of the Fund's assets to be invested in an industry or group of industries).

Total Market Hedged ETF may not:

1. Concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in the same industry (the SEC Staff considers concentration to involve more than 25 percent of the Fund's assets to be invested in an industry or group of industries).

Total Market ETF may not:

1. Concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in the same industry, except the Fund will concentrate as necessary in the period between seeding and the first reweighting, and/or to approximate the composition of the Fund's referent indices for the Underlying Funds in aggregate—the Syntax Stratified LargeCap, Syntax Stratified MidCap ETF, and the Syntax Stratified SmallCap ETF (the SEC Staff considers concentration to involve more than 25 percent of the Fund's assets to be invested in an industry or group of industries).

Total Market II ETF may not:

1. Concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in the same industry (the SEC Staff considers concentration to involve more than 25 percent of the Fund's assets to be invested in an industry or group of industries). The Fund will consider the Underlying Funds' holdings for purposes of determining compliance with this concentration policy.

Total Market Hedged ETF may not:

1. Sell securities short within its equities strategy, although the Fund may sell options short; or
2. Invest directly in commodities or commodity contracts except that the Fund may transact in exchange traded futures contracts on securities, stock indices and options on such futures contracts and make margin deposits in connection with such contracts.

In addition to the investment restrictions adopted as fundamental policies as set forth above, each Fund observes the following restrictions, which may be changed by the Board without a shareholder vote. A Fund:

1. Will not invest in the securities of a company for the purpose of exercising management or control, provided that the Trust may vote the investment securities owned by the Fund in accordance with its views.
2. Will not hold illiquid assets in excess of 15% of its net assets. An illiquid asset is any asset which may not be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the value at which the Fund has valued the investment.

LargeCap ETF, MidCap ETF and SmallCap ETF:

1. The Syntax Stratified LargeCap ETF and Syntax Stratified MidCap ETF will each, under normal circumstances, invest at least 95% of its total assets in common stocks that compose its relevant Index. Prior to any change in the Fund's 95% investment policy, the Fund will provide shareholders with 60 days' written notice. The Syntax Stratified SmallCap ETF will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of total assets in common stocks that compose its relevant Index. Prior to any change in its 80% investment policy, the Fund will provide shareholders with 60 days' written notice.

2. Will not invest in securities issued by other investment companies so that, as determined immediately after a purchase of such securities is made: (i) not more than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets will be invested in the securities of any one investment company; (ii) not more than 10% of the value of its total assets will be invested in the aggregate in securities of investment companies as a group; and (iii) not more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company will be owned by the Fund.

Total Market ETF, Total Market II ETF and Total Market Hedged ETF:

1. Will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of U.S. issuers and derivatives (in the case of Total Market Hedged) that have similar economic characteristics to such securities. Prior to any change in any Fund's respective 80% investment policy, the Fund will provide shareholders with 60 days' written notice.
2. Will not invest in securities issued by other investment companies that are not affiliated ETFs so that, as determined immediately after a purchase of such securities is made: (i) not more than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets will be invested in the securities of any one investment company; (ii) not more than 10% of the value of its total assets will be invested in the aggregate in securities of investment companies as a group; and (iii) not more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company will be owned by the Fund. Total Market ETF, Total Market II ETF, and Total Market Hedged ETF have the ability to exceed these percentages with respect to investments in affiliated ETFs.

If a percentage limitation is adhered to at the time of investment or contract, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from any change in value or total or net assets will not result in a violation of such restriction, except that the percentage limitations with respect to the borrowing of money and illiquid securities will be observed continuously. With respect to the limitation on illiquid securities, in the event that a subsequent change in net assets or other circumstances cause the Fund to exceed its limitation, the Fund will take steps to bring the aggregate amount of illiquid instruments back within the limitations as soon as reasonably practicable.

EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING

A discussion of exchange listing and trading matters associated with an investment in a Fund is contained in the Prospectus under "ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND SALE INFORMATION." The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, such sections of the Prospectus.

The Shares of each Fund are approved for listing and trading on the Exchange, subject to notice of issuance. The Shares trade on the Exchange at prices that may differ to some degree from their net asset value. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of Shares of the Fund will continue to be met.

The Exchange may, but is not required to, remove the Shares of a Fund from listing if: (1) following the initial twelve-month period beginning upon the commencement of trading of the Fund, there are fewer than 50 beneficial holders of the Shares for 30 or more consecutive trading days; (2) the value of its underlying Index or portfolio of securities on which the Fund is based is no longer calculated or available; (3) the "indicative optimized portfolio value" ("IOPV") of the Fund is no longer calculated or available; or (4) such other event shall occur or condition exists that, in the opinion of the Exchange, makes further dealings on the Exchange inadvisable. In addition, the Exchange will remove the Shares from listing and trading upon termination of the Trust or the Fund.

The Trust reserves the right to adjust the Share price of a Fund in the future to maintain convenient trading ranges for investors. Any adjustments would be accomplished through stock splits or reverse stock splits, which would have no effect on the net assets of the Fund.

As in the case of other publicly-traded securities, brokers' commissions on transactions will be based on negotiated commission rates at customary levels.

The base and trading currencies of the Funds is the U.S. dollar. The base currency is the currency in which a Fund's net asset value per Share is calculated and the trading currency is the currency in which Shares of the Fund are listed and traded on the Exchange.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled "MANAGEMENT."

The Board has responsibility for the overall management, operations and business affairs of the Trust, including general supervision and review of its investment activities. The Trustees elect the officers of the Trust who are responsible for administering the day-to-day operations of the Trust and the Funds.

The Trustees and executive officers of the Trust, along with their year of birth, principal occupations over the past five years, length of time served, total number of portfolios overseen in the fund complex, public and fund directorships held and other positions and their affiliations, if any, with the Adviser, are listed below:

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE TRUST

TRUSTEES

NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION(S) WITH TRUST	TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE
Independent Trustees					
Deborah Fuhr (1959)	Lead Independent Trustee	Term: Unlimited Trustee since 2018	Co-Founder and Managing Partner, ETFGI LLP (research and consulting) (2012 to present).	6	Co-Founder and Board Member, Women in ETFs (Not for Profit) (2014 to present); Co-founder and Board Member, Women in ETFs Europe Limited (Educational Association) (2015 to present).
George Hornig (1954)	Independent Trustee and Chairman of the Audit Committee	Term: Unlimited Trustee since 2018	Managing Member, George Hornig, LLC (2017 to present) (investments); Director and Audit Committee Chairman, Forrester Research, Inc. (technology research company) (1996 to 2018); Managing Partner and Co-Founder, The Seed Lab L.P. (early stage venture Fund) (2019 to Present).	6	Director, Daniel J. Edelman Holding (2016 to present) (global communications marketing firm); Chairman, Xometry (advanced Manufacturing platform business) (2013 to 2023); Director, Vaxxinity (vaccine development biotech firm) (2022 to present); Co-Chairman, Healthwell Acquisition Corp I (2021 to 2023) (SPAC); Chairman, KBL Merger Corp IV (2017 to 2020) (healthcare acquisition corp); Chairman, Story File (a conventional video technology company)(2013 – 2023).

NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION(S) WITH TRUST	TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE
Richard Lyons (1961)	Independent Trustee and Chairman of the Nominating and Governance Committee		Term: Unlimited Chief Innovation and Trustee since 2018 Entrepreneurship Officer, UC Berkeley (since 2020); Director (2013 to 2016), Matthews A Share Selections Fund, LLC (mutual funds); Professor and William & Janet Cronk Chair in Innovative Leadership (2019), Dean (2008- 18), Haas School of Business, UC Berkeley; Haas School of Business, UC Berkeley; Chief Learning Officer (2006 to 2008), Goldman Sachs (investment banking and investment management); Executive Associate Dean (2005 to 2006), Acting Dean (2004 to 2005), Professor (2000 to 2004), Associate Professor (1996 to 2000), Assistant Professor (1993 to 1996), Haas School of Business, UC Berkeley.	6	Trustee, Matthews International Funds (2009 to present)
Stewart Myers (1940)	Independent Trustee		Term: Unlimited Professor, MIT Sloan School of Trustee since 2018 Management (since 2015); Director, Entergy Corp. (2009 to 2015); Principal, The Brattle Group, Inc. (1991-2021); National Bureau of Economic Research (since 1978).	6	

Interested Trustees*					
Rory Riggs (1953)	Trustee and Chief Executive Officer	Term: Unlimited Trustee since 2017	Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Locus Analytics, LLC (since 2010) (data analytics); Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Syntax Advisors, LLC (Since 2013) (investment advisor); Chief Executive Officer and Founder of Syntax LLC (Since 2009) (index provider and financial analytics; management company for Syntax Advisors). Chief Executive Officer (2021 to present) Cibus, Inc.	6	Director and Co-Founder, Royalty Pharma (1996 to present) (biopharmaceuticals); Chairman and Co-Founder, Cibus Global, Ltd. (2012 to present) (gene editing agriculture); Director StageZero Life Sciences, fka GeneNews Limited (2000 to present); Director, Intra- Cellular Therapies, Inc. (since 2014); Director, FibroGen, Inc. (1993 to present).
Kathy Cuocolo (1952)	Trustee	Term: Unlimited Trustee since 2018	President and Senior Vice President, Syntax Advisors, LLC and predecessor companies (2014 to 2019); Managing Director, Head of Global ETF Services, BNY Mellon (2008 to 2013); Executive Vice President, State Street (1982 to 2003); Director, Guardian Life Family of Funds (2005 – 2007); Select Sector Trust, Chairman (2000 to 2007); Director, The China Fund (1999 to 2003).	6	Greenbacker Renewable Energy LLC, Audit Chair (2013 to present); Audit Chair, Monterey Capital Acquisition Company (2021 to present) (acquisition corp.)

** Indicates an “interested person” of the Trust, as that term is defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. Mr. Riggs and Ms. Cuocolo are deemed to be interested persons due to their current or recent senior leadership positions with the Fund’s investment adviser (Syntax Advisors, LLC) and its affiliate (Syntax LLC).

OFFICERS

NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION(S) WITH TRUST	TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS
OFFICERS			
Rory Riggs (1953)	Chief Executive	Since 2018	See Trustee table above
Carly Arison (1990)	President	Since 2021	President, Senior Vice President, Vice President, and Manager, Syntax Advisors, LLC and predecessor companies (2012 to present)
David Jaffin (1954)	Treasurer	Since 2019	Principal, Jaffin CFO Solutions (2023 to present); Partner, B2B CFO® (January 2019 to 2023); Chief Financial Officer, Poliwoogg Holdings, Inc. (October 2012 to August 2018).
James Nash (1981)	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2022	Mr. Nash currently serves as Director and Fund Chief Compliance Officer at Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC (d/b/a ACA Group, LLC) (2016 to present).
Bill Belitsky (1979)	Secretary	Since 2022	Legal counsel to Syntax Advisors LLC (since April 2021); Of Counsel, Paul Hastings LLP (2006 to 2021)

LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Board Responsibilities. The management and affairs of the Trust and its series, including the Funds described in this SAI, are overseen by the Trustees. The Board has approved contracts, as described in this SAI, under which certain companies provide essential management services to the Trust.

Like most investment companies, the day-to-day business of the Trust, including the management of risk, is performed by third party service providers, such as the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, Distributor and Administrator. The Trustees are responsible for overseeing the Trust's service providers and, thus, have oversight responsibility with respect to risk management performed by those service providers. Risk management seeks to identify and address risks, i.e., events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance or reputation of the Funds. The Funds and their service providers employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify various of those possible events or circumstances, to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. Each service provider is responsible for one or more discrete aspects of the Trust's business (e.g., Sub-Advisers are responsible for the day-to-day management of a Fund's portfolio investments) and, consequently, for managing the risks associated with that business. The Board has emphasized to the Funds' service providers the importance of maintaining vigorous risk management.

The Trustees' role in risk oversight begins before the inception of a Fund, at which time the Fund's Adviser presents the Board with information concerning the investment objectives, strategies and risks of the Fund, as well as proposed investment limitations for the Fund. Additionally, the Adviser provides the Board with an overview of, among other things, their investment philosophies, brokerage practices and compliance infrastructures. Thereafter, the Board continues its oversight function as various personnel, including the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer, as well as personnel of the Adviser and other service providers, such as the Fund's independent accountants, make periodic reports to the Audit Committee or to the Board with respect to various aspects of risk management. The Board and the Audit Committee oversee efforts by management and service providers to manage risks to which each Fund may be exposed.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the nature, extent and quality of the services provided to the Funds by the Adviser and Sub-Advisers and receives information about those services at its regular meetings. In addition, on an annual basis, in connection with its consideration of whether to renew the Advisory Agreement with the Adviser, Sub-Advisory Agreements with the Sub-Advisers, the Board meets with the Adviser and Sub-Advisers to review such services. Among other things, the Board regularly considers the Advisers' adherence to each Fund's investment restrictions and compliance with various Fund policies and procedures and with applicable securities regulations. The Board also reviews information about each Fund's investments.

The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer reports regularly to the Board to review and discuss compliance issues. At least annually, the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer provides the Board with a report reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Trust's policies and procedures and those of its service providers, including the Adviser and Sub-Advisers. The report addresses the operation of the policies and procedures of the Trust and each service provider since the date of the last report; any material changes to the policies and procedures since the date of the last report; any recommendations for material changes to the policies and procedures; and any material compliance matters since the date of the last report.

The Board receives reports from the Funds' service providers regarding operational risks and risks related to the valuation and liquidity of portfolio securities. Regular reports are made to the Board concerning investments for which market quotations are not readily available. Annually, the independent registered public accounting firm reviews with the Audit Committee its audit of each Fund's financial statements, focusing on major areas of risk encountered by each Fund and noting any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in a Fund's internal controls. Additionally, in connection with its oversight function, the Board oversees Fund management's implementation of disclosure controls and procedures, which are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Trust in its periodic reports with the SEC are recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the required time periods. The Board also oversees the Trust's internal controls over financial reporting, which comprise policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Trust's financial reporting and the preparation of the Trust's financial statements.

From their review of these reports and discussions with the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, the Chief Compliance Officer, the independent registered public accounting firm and other service providers, the Board and the Audit Committee learn in detail about the material risks of a Fund, thereby facilitating a dialogue about how management and service providers identify and mitigate those risks.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect a Fund can be identified and/or quantified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Fund's goals, and that the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, reports received by the Trustees as to risk management matters are typically summaries of the relevant information. Most of the Funds' investment management and business affairs are carried out by or through the Funds' Adviser, Sub-Advisers and other service providers, each of which has an independent interest in risk management but whose policies and the methods by which one or more risk management functions are carried out may differ from the Funds' and each other's in the setting of priorities, the resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Board's ability to monitor and manage risk, as a practical matter, is subject to limitations.

Trustees and Officers. There are 6 members of the Board of Trustees, 4 of whom are not interested persons of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act ("Independent Trustees"). Mr. Riggs, an Interested Trustee, serves as Chairman of the Board to act as liaison with the Adviser, other service providers, counsel and other Trustees generally between meetings. Ms. Fuhr serves as Lead Independent Trustee and is a spokesperson for and leader of the Independent Trustees. The Board has determined its leadership structure is appropriate given the specific characteristics and circumstances of the Trust. The Board made this determination in consideration of, among other things, the fact that the Independent Trustees constitute a majority of the Board, the fact that the chairperson of each Committee of the Board is an Independent Trustee, the amount of assets under management in the Trust, and the number of funds (and classes of shares) overseen by the Board. The Board also believes that its leadership structure facilitates the orderly and efficient flow of information to the Independent Trustees from fund management.

The Board of Trustees has two standing committees: the Audit Committee and the Nominating and Governance Committee. The Audit Committee and the Nominating and Governance Committee are each chaired by an Independent Trustee and composed of all of the Independent Trustees.

Individual Trustee Qualifications

The Board has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve on the Board because of his or her ability to review and understand information about the Funds provided to him or her by management, to identify and request other information he or she may deem relevant to the performance of his or her duties, to question management and other service providers regarding material factors bearing on the management and administration of the Funds, and to exercise his or her business judgment in a manner that serves the best interests of each Fund's shareholders. The Board has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve as a Trustee based on his or her own experience, qualifications, attributes and skills as described below.

Rory Riggs: Rory Riggs is the CEO and Founder of Syntax Advisors, LLC.

Rory's idea for Syntax Stratified Indices came from his career in healthcare and the industry's statistical use of population sampling and stratification across sub-populations to control for inadvertent biases in clinical trial results. To address the potential of similar biases in index results, he and his team identified a new risk category called related business risks; developed a new classification system with which to identify and group related business risk; and implemented a stratified weighting methodology to control for the inadvertent over-weighting of related business risks that regularly occur capitalization-weight and equal-weight methodologies. Using this Stratified Weight methodology, Syntax operates a family of Syntax Stratified Indices that includes, in addition to the Funds and other products, a Stratified Syntax LargeCap, MidCap Index and Small Cap Index that provide Stratified Weight versions of the widely-followed S&P 500, the S&P MidCap 400 and S&P SmallCap 600.

Prior to founding Syntax Advisors, and its affiliated entities Syntax LLC and Locus LP, Rory has been involved in the creation and development of many successful companies in healthcare and bio-technology. These companies include: Royalty Pharma; Fibrogen, Inc.; Cibus, LLC; GeneNews Ltd., Sugem, Inc. and eReceivables Inc. He is currently a director and co-founder of Royalty Pharma, the largest investor in revenue-producing intellectual property, principally royalty interests in marketed and late-stage development biopharmaceutical products. Royalty Pharma plc is listed on the NASDAQ exchange. In addition, Rory is Chairman and Co-founder of Cibus Inc., the leader in non-transgenic (non-GMO) gene editing in agriculture. He also served as the president and director of Biomatrix Corporation (NYSE: BXM) where he launched Synvisc, an important product in the treatment of osteoarthritis.

Rory received a BA from Middlebury College and an MBA from Columbia University.

Kathy Cuocolo: Kathy Cuocolo is the Audit Chair of Greenbacker Renewable Energy LLC, a solar and wind operator in the US dedicated to generating renewable energy through its fleet of solar and wind farms and in addition managing capital as a registered investment advisor in the sustainable infrastructure sector for public and institutional investors. Its mission is to invest in projects which promote efficiency, sustainability and energy independence. She is also Audit Chair of Monterey Capital Acquisition Corporation, a special purpose acquisition company focused on the acquisition of new technology in the advancement of EV (electric vehicle) storage batteries.

Ms. Cuocolo has over twenty five years of board experience, having previously served as Chairman of the Board of Select Sectors ETF Trust, Audit Committee Chair of the Citigroup Alternative Investment Trust, Independent Director of the Guardian Life Family of Funds, and President and Director of The China Fund.

From 2014 through 2020 she was President of Syntax Advisors, LLC an asset manager and founder of a patented new methodology for weighting indices. At Syntax she was responsible for all aspects of business operations of its financial management products which range from specific client mandates, to data licenses, private accounts and Exchange Traded Funds. (ETFs). Currently she serves as a Director of Syntax ETF Trust.

Beginning her career at PricewaterhouseCoopers, Ms. Cuocolo was an audit and consulting manager to clients in publishing, manufacturing, oil and gas and financial services. She subsequently joined State Street Corporation where she rose to the rank of Executive Vice President having designed and started new investment products for SSgA. During 22 years at State Street Corporation, besides managing the profitability of her client base, she was known for her strategic innovation of new products, each of which she delivered utilizing state-of-the-art technology. She is known for her interpersonal skills, high performance standards, ability to upgrade risk management, improve audit controls and lead the way to meet the demands of increased regulations. Ms. Cuocolo has traveled widely, managing investment services in Europe and China.

Ms. Cuocolo was with BNY Mellon from 2008 to 2013 as a Managing Director, Head of Global ETF Services. There she streamlined operations, strengthened the control environment to minimize risk and ensure seamless service. Further she managed new investment product launches globally efficiently linking across existing jurisdictions and implementing new services in Canada and Asia.

She is a member of the Program Committee of the National Association of Corporate Directors, the Corporate Board Committee of The Boston Club, the Advisory Board of Emerson Hospital, the Finance Committee of the Town of Concord and a member of the Council for Women of Boston College. She is a frequent speaker at industry events and conferences on topics ranging from the effectiveness of risk management to the alignment of Board composition.

Kathy received her B.A. in Accounting Summa Cum Laude from Boston College in 1978 and her CPA in Massachusetts in 1981. She holds an Executive Masters Professional Director Certification from the American College of Corporate Directors.

George Hornig: George Hornig is an accomplished senior operating executive, Director, advisor and venture investor whose career has focused on financial services (asset management including alternative investments, ETF and mutual funds, investment banking, insurance and fintech) but also spanned industries as diverse as biotech and health care, manufacturing, food and consumer products, outsourcing of business services, social media, cybersecurity, augmented reality, and e-waste management. In addition to his role in leading established businesses, George is an experienced public and private company Board Chairman, Director (including Audit and Compensation Committees), and a significant investor and adviser to entrepreneur founders of many early stage firms.

George is currently Chairman of Story File, a conventional video technology company. From 2013 – 2023 George was Chairman of Xometry (XMTR) a rapidly growing technology platform for on demand manufacturing. From 2021 – 2023, he was Co-Chairman of Healthwell Acquisition Corp, a SPAC, a Director of Vaxxinity (VAXX) a vaccine development biotech and a Director and Audit Chair of Syntax, an ETF Funds platform. He also is Managing Partner and Co-Founder of The Seed Lab L.P., an early-stage venture fund.

From 2010-2016, George was Senior Managing Director and Global COO of PineBridge Investments, an asset manager with AUM over \$100 billion. George led the restructuring of the operations of this former division of AIG Insurance, including reducing annualized company expenses by more than \$60 million. He also implemented entirely new systems for technology, operations and risk, as well as financial reporting, fund accounting and salesforce management.

Prior to joining PineBridge, George spent 11 years at Credit Suisse Asset Management as Managing Director and Global Chief Operating Officer. Prior to that, he was Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Deutsche Bank Americas. In 1988, he was a co-founder, Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer of Wasserstein Perella & Co., following his tenure at First Boston. Early in his career George was an Associate with the law firm Skadden, Arps.

George is currently a Director of Edelman (communications marketing firm) and Syntax (ETF Group). He is also an investor and advisor to Simple Food Ventures (new food products), Trinity Cyber (advanced cyber security firm) and Babiators (children's sunglasses).

From 1997-2018, George served as Audit Committee Chairman of the Board of Forrester Research (publicly held tech research company). From 2017-2020 George was Chairman of KBL Merger Corp. IV (SPAC which merged with 180 Life Sciences (ATNF) in 2020). He was also a Director of KBL Healthcare (SPAC which purchased Concord Health in 1994 and sold it to MultiCare for \$114m in 1996), Director of Unity Mutual Life (mutual insurer merged with Columbian Mutual in 2012), Director of Veridian Group (publicly held aerospace contractor sold to General Dynamics in 2003 for \$1.5 billion), a founding investor and Director of OfficeTiger (outsourced business services sold to RR Donnelley in 2006 for \$250m), a founding investor and Chairman of Daily Candy (social media platform sold to Comcast in 2008 for \$125m), a founding investor of CloudBlue (e-waste management company sold to Ingram Micro in 2013 for \$45m) and a Director of Merchants Preferred (lease purchase finance company sold to Rent-A-Center in 2019 for \$47.5m).

George received his AB in Economics from Harvard College, his MBA from Harvard Business School and his JD from Harvard Law School.

Deborah Fuhr: Deborah Fuhr is the managing partner and co-founder of ETFGI. Previously she served as global head of ETF research and implementation strategy and as a managing director at BlackRock/Barclays Global Investors from 2008-2011. Fuhr also worked as a managing director and head of the investment strategy team at Morgan Stanley in London from 1997-2008, and as an associate at Greenwich Associates.

Deborah Fuhr is the recipient of the 2014 William F. Sharpe Lifetime Achievement Award for outstanding and lasting contributions to the field of index investing, the Nate Most Greatest Contributor to the ETF industry award, and the ETF.com Lifetime achievement award. She has been named as one of the "100 Most Influential Women in Finance" by Financial News in 2014, 2013, 2012, 2009, 2008 and 2007. Ms. Fuhr won the award for the Greatest Overall Contribution to the development of the Global ETF industry in the ExchangeTradedFunds.com survey in 2011 and 2008. Ms. Fuhr is one of the founders and on the board of Women in ETFs and is on the board of Cancer Research UK's 'Women of Influence' initiative to support female scientists. Ms. Fuhr is on the editorial board of the Journal of Indexes, and Money Management Executive; the advisory board for the Journal of Index Investing; and the investment panel of experts for Portfolio Adviser, the FTSE ICB Advisory Committee, the NASDAQ listing and hearing review council, the International Advisory Committee for the Egyptian Exchange, and the University of Connecticut School of Business International Advisory Board.

She holds a BS degree from the University of Connecticut and an MBA from the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University.

Richard Lyons: Richard Lyons is Chief Innovation and Entrepreneurship Officer at UC Berkeley, and previously served as the dean of the Haas School of Business, UC Berkeley, where he held the Bank of America Dean's Chair.

Prior to becoming dean in July 2008, he served as the chief learning officer at Goldman Sachs in New York, a position he held since 2006. As chief learning officer, Rich was responsible for leadership development among the firm's managing directors. Prior to Goldman Sachs, Rich served as acting dean of the Haas School from 2004 to 2005 and as executive associate dean and Sylvan Coleman Professor of Finance from 2005 to 2006.

He received his BS with highest honors from UC Berkeley (finance) and his Ph.D. from MIT (economics). Before coming to Haas, Professor Lyons spent six years on the faculty at Columbia Business School. His teaching expertise is in international finance.

Stewart Myers: Stewart C. Myers is the Robert C. Merton (1970) Professor of Finance, Emeritus at the MIT Sloan School of Management.

Mr. Myers is past President of the American Finance Association, a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research and a principal of the Brattle Group, Inc. His textbook Principles of Corporate Finance (14th ed., with Richard Brealey, Franklin Allen and Alex Edmans) is known as the "bible" of financial management. His research focuses on the valuation of real and financial assets, corporate finance and financial aspects of government regulation of business. He introduced both the tradeoff and pecking order theories of capital structure and was the first to recognize the importance of real options in corporate finance. Myers is the author of influential research papers on many topics, including adjusted present value (APV), rate of return regulation, capital allocation and risk management in banking and insurance, real options, payout policy, and moral hazard and information issues in financing decisions. He has served as a director of Entergy Corporation and CAT Ltd. and as a manager of the Cambridge Endowment for Research in Finance.

He holds an AB from Williams College and an MBA and a PhD from Stanford University.

References to the experience, attributes and skills of Trustees above are pursuant to requirements of the SEC and do not constitute holding out of the Board or any Trustee as having any special expertise or experience, and shall not impose any greater responsibility or liability on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

In its periodic assessment of the effectiveness of the Board, the Board considers the complementary individual skills and experience of the individual Trustees primarily in the broader context of the Board's overall composition so that the Board, as a body, possesses the appropriate (and appropriately diverse) skills and experience to oversee the business of the Funds.

REMUNERATION OF THE TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

No officer, director or employee of the Adviser, its affiliates or subsidiaries receives any compensation from the Trust for serving as an officer or Trustee of the Trust. The Trust pays, in the aggregate, each Independent Trustee an annual fee of \$25,000. Trustee fees are allocated between the Funds in such a manner as deemed equitable, taking into consideration the relative net assets of the series.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Audit Committee. The Board has an Audit Committee consisting of all Independent Trustees. George Hornig serves as Chairperson. The Audit Committee meets with the Trust's independent auditors to review and approve the scope and results of their professional services; to review the procedures for evaluating the adequacy of the Trust's accounting controls; to consider the range of audit fees; and to make recommendations to the Board regarding the engagement of the Trust's independent auditors. The Audit Committee was established on March 28, 2018. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, the Audit Committee met two times.

Nominating and Governance Committee. The Board has established a Nominating and Governance Committee consisting of all Independent Trustees. Richard Lyons serves as Chairperson. The responsibilities of the Nominating and Governance Committee are to: (1) nominate Independent Trustees; (2) review on a periodic basis the governance structures and procedures of the Funds; (3) periodically review Trustee compensation, (4) annually review committee and committee chair assignments, (5) annually review the responsibilities and charter of each committee, (6) to plan and administer the Board's annual self- evaluation, (7) annually consider the structure, operations and effectiveness of the Nominating and Governance Committee, and (8) at least annually evaluate the independence of counsel to the Independent Trustees. The Nominating and Governance Committee was established on March 28, 2018. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, the Nominating and Governance Committee did not meet.

The Trustees adopted the following procedures with respect to the consideration of nominees recommended by security holders.

1. The shareholder must submit any such recommendation (a "Shareholder Recommendation") in writing to the Trust, to the attention of the Trust's Secretary, at the address of the principal executive offices of the Trust.
2. The Shareholder Recommendation must be delivered to, or mailed and received at, the principal executive offices of the Trust not less than sixty (60) calendar days nor more than ninety (90) calendar days prior to the date of the Board or shareholder meeting at which the nominee candidate would be considered for election. Shareholder Recommendations will be kept on file for two years after receipt of the Shareholder Recommendation. A Shareholder Recommendation considered by the Committee in connection with the Committee's nomination of any candidate(s) for appointment or election as an independent Trustee need not be considered again by the Committee in connection with any subsequent nomination(s).
3. The Shareholder Recommendation must include: (i) a statement in writing setting forth (A) the name, age, date of birth, business address, residence address and nationality of the person recommended by the shareholder (the "candidate"), and the names and addresses of at least three professional references; (B) the number of all shares of the Trust (including the series and class, if applicable) owned of record or beneficially by the candidate, the date such shares were acquired and the investment intent of such acquisition(s), as reported to such shareholder by the candidate; (C) any other information regarding the candidate called for with respect to director nominees by paragraphs (a), (d), (e) and (f) of Item 401 of Regulation S-K or paragraph (b) of Item 22 of Rule 14a-101 (Schedule 14A) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), adopted by the SEC (or the corresponding provisions of any applicable regulation or rule subsequently adopted by the SEC or any successor agency with jurisdiction related to the Trust); (D) any other information regarding the candidate that would be required to be disclosed if the candidate were a nominee in a proxy statement or other filing required to be made in connection with solicitation of proxies for election of directors pursuant to Section 14 of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder or any other applicable law or regulation; and (E) whether the recommending shareholder believes that the candidate is or will be an "interested person" of the Trust (as defined in the 1940 Act) and, if not an "interested person," information regarding the candidate that will be sufficient, in the discretion of the Board or the Committee, for the Trust to make such determination; (ii) the written and signed consent of the candidate to be named as a nominee and to serve as a Trustee if elected; (iii) the recommending shareholder's name as it appears on the Trust's books; (iv) the number of all shares of the Trust (including the series and class, if applicable) owned beneficially and of record by the recommending shareholder; (v) a complete description of all arrangements or understandings between the recommending shareholder and the candidate and any other person or persons (including their names) pursuant to which the recommendation is being made by the recommending shareholder including, without limitation, all direct and indirect compensation and other material monetary agreements, arrangements and understandings between the candidate and recommending shareholder during the past three years, and (vi) a brief description of the candidate's relevant background and experience for membership on the Board, such as qualification as an audit committee financial expert.

4. The Committee may require the recommending shareholder to furnish such other information as it may reasonably require or deem necessary to verify any information furnished pursuant to paragraph 3 above or to determine the eligibility of the candidate to serve as a Trustee of the Trust or to satisfy applicable law. If the recommending shareholder fails to provide such other information in writing within seven days of receipt of a written request from the Committee, the recommendation of such candidate as a nominee will be deemed not properly submitted for consideration, and the Committee will not be required to consider such candidate.

OWNERSHIP OF FUND SHARES

As of December 31, 2023, neither the Independent Trustees nor their immediate family members owned beneficially or of record any securities in the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, Principal Underwriter or any person controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Adviser, Sub-Advisers or Principal Underwriter.

The following table sets forth information describing the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each Trustee in the Trust as of December 31, 2023.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Funds Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
<i>Independent Trustees:</i>		
Deborah Fuhr	None	None
George Hornig	\$0-\$10,000 – LargeCap ETF \$0-\$10,000 – MidCap ETF \$10,001-\$50,000 – SmallCap ETF	\$10,001-\$50,000
Richard Lyons	\$10,001-\$50,000 – LargeCap ETF \$10,001-\$50,000 – Total Market II ETF	\$10,001-\$50,000
Stewart Myers	Over \$100,000 – LargeCap ETF	Over \$100,000
<i>Interested Trustees:</i>		
Rory Riggs	Over \$100,000 – LargeCap ETF \$10,001-\$50,000 – MidCap ETF	Over \$100,000
Kathy Cuocolo	Over \$100,000 – LargeCap ETF \$0-\$10,000 – MidCap ETF \$50,001-\$100,000 – SmallCap ETF	Over \$100,000

CODE OF ETHICS. The Trust, the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers and Foreside Financial Group, LLC (on behalf of Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC) have each adopted a code of ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These codes of ethics permit, subject to certain conditions, personnel of each of those entities to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds. The Distributor relies on the principal underwriters exception under Rule 17j-1(c)(3), specifically where the Distributor is not affiliated with the Trust or the Adviser, and no officer, director or general partner of the Distributor serves as an officer, director or general partner of the Trust or the Adviser. Each code of ethics, filed as an exhibit to the Trust's registration statement, may be examined at the office of the SEC in Washington, D.C. or on the Internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

PROXY VOTING POLICY. The Board believes that the voting of proxies on securities held by the Funds is an important element of the overall investment process. As such, the Board has delegated the responsibility to vote such proxies to the E q u i t y Sub-Adviser. The Equity Sub-Adviser's proxy voting policy is attached at the end of this SAI as Appendix A. Information regarding how a Fund voted proxies relating to its portfolio securities during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30 is available: (1) without charge by calling (866) 972-4492; (2) on the Funds' website at www.SyntaxAdvisors.com; and (3) on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS POLICY. The Trust has adopted a policy regarding the disclosure of information about the Trust's portfolio holdings. The Board must approve all material amendments to this policy. Each Fund's portfolio holdings are publicly disseminated each day the Fund is open for business through financial reporting and news services including publicly accessible Internet web sites. In addition, a basket composition file, which includes the security names and share quantities to deliver in exchange for each Fund's shares, together with estimates and actual cash components, is publicly disseminated daily prior to the opening of the Exchange via the National Securities Clearing Corporation (the "NSCC"). The basket represents one Creation Unit of the Fund. The Trust, the Adviser or State Street will not disseminate non-public information concerning the Trust, except: (i) to a party for a legitimate business purpose related to the day-to-day operations of the Fund or (ii) to any other party for a legitimate business or regulatory purpose, upon waiver or exception.

THE INVESTMENT ADVISER

Syntax Advisors, LLC acts as investment adviser to the Trust and, subject to the supervision of the Board, is responsible for the investment management of the Funds. The Adviser's principal address is One Liberty Plaza, 46th Fl. New York, NY 10006. The Adviser is an affiliate of Syntax, LLC.

The Adviser serves as investment adviser to the Funds pursuant to an investment advisory agreement ("Investment Advisory Agreement") between the Trust and the Adviser. The Investment Advisory Agreement, with respect to each Fund, continues in effect for two years from its effective date, and thereafter is subject to annual approval by (1) the Board or (2) vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund, provided that in either event such continuance also is approved by a majority of the Board who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust by a vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Investment Advisory Agreement with respect to each Fund is terminable without penalty, on 60 days' notice, by the Board or by a vote of the holders of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. The Investment Advisory Agreement is also terminable upon 60 days' notice by the Adviser and will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act). Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser, subject to the supervision of the Board and in conformity with the stated investment policies of each Fund, manages the investment of the Fund's assets. The Adviser is responsible for placing purchase and sale orders and providing continuous supervision of the investment portfolio of the Fund. Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Trust has agreed to indemnify the Adviser for certain liabilities, including certain liabilities arising under the federal securities laws, unless such loss or liability results from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties or the reckless disregard of its obligations and duties.

Large Cap ETF, MidCap ETF and SmallCap ETF. For the services provided to the Funds under the Investment Advisory Agreement, each Fund pays the Adviser monthly fees based on a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets as set forth in the Fund's Prospectus. From time to time, the Adviser may waive all or a portion of its fee. Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser agrees to pay all expenses of the Trust, except (i) interest expense, (ii) taxes, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) brokerage expenses and other expenses (such as stamp taxes) connected with the execution of portfolio transactions or in connection with creation and redemption transactions, (v) expenses associated with shareholder meetings, (vi) compensation and expenses of the Independent Trustees, (vii) compensation and expenses of the Trust's chief compliance officer and his or her staff, (viii) distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, (ix) legal fees or expenses in connection with any arbitration, litigation or pending or threatened arbitration or litigation, including any settlements in connection therewith, and (x) extraordinary expenses of the Fund. Pursuant to an Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement ("Expense Agreement"), the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses until at least May 1, 2025, thereafter subject to annual re-approval by the Funds' Board of Trustees, to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (with the exception of the above referenced Fund expenses) do not exceed the applicable amount presented in the table below.

Total Market ETF, Total Market II ETF and Total Market Hedged ETF. For the services provided to the Funds under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Fund pays the Adviser monthly fees based on a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets as set forth in the Fund's Prospectus. From time to time, the Adviser may waive all or a portion of its fee. Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser agrees to pay all expenses of the Trust, except (i) interest expense, (ii) taxes, (iii) brokerage expenses and other expenses (such as stamp taxes) connected with the execution of portfolio transactions or in connection with creation and redemption transactions, (iv) expenses associated with shareholder meetings, (v) compensation and expenses of the Independent Trustees, (vi) compensation and expenses of the Trust's chief compliance officer and his or her staff, (vii) distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, (viii) legal fees or expenses in connection with any arbitration, litigation or pending or threatened arbitration or litigation, including any settlements in connection therewith, and (ix) extraordinary expenses of the Fund. Pursuant to the Expense Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses until at least May 1, 2025, thereafter subject to annual re-approval by the Funds' Board of Trustees, to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (with the exception of the above referenced Fund expenses) do not exceed the applicable amount presented in the table below. The Expense Agreement also includes the Adviser's waiver of any Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which reflect a Fund's *pro rata* share of the fees and expenses incurred by investing in the Adviser's underlying ETFs and securities. The impact of Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses is included in the total returns of a Fund. The Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse a portion of its management fees for these Funds in an amount equal to the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, if any, attributable to a Fund in other series of the Trust, or in funds advised or sub-advised by the Advisor or Sub-Adviser through at least May 1, 2025.

All Funds: As provided in the Expense Agreement, the Adviser is entitled to reimbursement by a Fund of fees waived or expenses reduced during any of the previous 36 months if on any day or month the estimated annualized fund operating expenses are less than the cap. A Fund may only make repayments to the Adviser if such repayment does not cause the Fund's expense ratio (after the repayment is taken into account) to exceed both: (1) the Fund's net expense ratio in place at the time such amounts were waived; and (2) the Fund's current net expense ratio (before recoupment). The Expense Agreement may be terminated only upon written agreement of the Trust and the Adviser, with written notice to be provided on the Funds' website at least 60 calendar days in advance of the applicable termination date. Each Fund's total operating expenses, net of applicable waivers and/or reimbursements under the Expense Agreement, are presented below.

Fund	Total Operating Expenses after Waiver/Reimbursement
Syntax Stratified LargeCap ETF	0.30%
Syntax Stratified MidCap ETF	0.35%
Syntax Stratified SmallCap ETF	0.40%
Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market ETF	0.35%
Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market Hedged ETF	0.65%
Syntax Stratified Total Market II ETF	0.35%

2021 Advisory Fees	For the Period Ended December 31, 2021		
	Gross Advisory Fee	Advisory Fee Waived/ Expenses Reimbursed	Net Advisory Fee
Syntax Stratified LargeCap ETF	\$362,631	\$(120,877)	\$241,754
Syntax Stratified MidCap ETF	\$96,238	\$(17,104)	\$78,134
Syntax Stratified SmallCap ETF	\$36,644	\$(9,028)	\$27,616
Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market ETF	\$108,056	\$(102,265)	\$5,791
Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market Hedged ETF	\$247,484	\$(154,389)	\$93,095
Syntax Stratified Total Market II ETF	N/A	N/A	N/A

2022 Advisory Fees	For the Period Ended December 31, 2022		
	Gross Advisory Fee	Advisory Fee Waived/ Expenses Reimbursed	Net Advisory Fee
Syntax Stratified LargeCap ETF	\$447,132	\$(149,044)	\$298,088
Syntax Stratified MidCap ETF	\$43,579	\$(9,684)	\$33,895
Syntax Stratified SmallCap ETF	\$85,736	\$(9,526)	\$76,210
Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market ETF	\$75,645	\$(72,161)	\$3,484
Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market Hedged ETF	\$436,146	\$(271,766)	\$164,380
Syntax Stratified Total Market II ETF	\$51,790	\$(48,552)	\$3,238

2023 Advisory Fees	For the Period Ended December 31, 2023		
	Gross Advisory Fee	Advisory Fee Waived/ Expenses Reimbursed	Net Advisory Fee
Syntax Stratified LargeCap ETF	\$430,397	\$(143,465)	\$286,932
Syntax Stratified MidCap ETF	\$47,592	\$(10,576)	\$37,016
Syntax Stratified SmallCap ETF	\$78,942	\$(8,771)	\$70,171
Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market ETF	\$115,029	\$(109,576)	\$5,453
Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market Hedged ETF	\$367,839	\$(236,142)	\$131,697
Syntax Stratified Total Market II ETF	\$56,432	\$(53,841)	\$2,591

SUB-ADVISERS

Vantage Consulting Group

Vantage Consulting Group (“Vantage” or the “Equity Sub-Adviser”), 3500 Pacific Ave. Virginia Beach, VA 23451, serves as the investment sub-adviser for the Funds pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and Vantage, dated March 2, 2018 (together with any subsequent amendments, referred to as the “Equity Sub-Advisory Agreement”). The Equity Sub-Adviser is responsible for placing purchase and sale orders and shall make investment decisions for each Fund, subject to the supervision by the Adviser. For its sub-advisory services, the Equity Sub-Adviser is directly compensated by the Adviser. Further, the Adviser directly compensates the Equity Sub-Adviser for a variety of additional services provided to all the Funds in the Trust through a general services agreement, comprising, trading, accounting, and information technology services. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, the Adviser paid the Equity Sub-Adviser a total of \$ 594,484 for all of the foregoing services, no portion of which was paid from the assets of any Fund.

Swan Global Investments, LLC

Swan Global Investments, LLC (“Swan” or the “Options Sub-Adviser”), 1099 Main Ave #206, Durango, CO 81301, serves only as the investment sub-adviser for the options strategy of the Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market Hedged ETF pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and Swan, dated February 19, 2020 (together with any subsequent amendments, referred to as the Options Sub-Advisory Agreement”). Swan is responsible for placing options purchase and sale orders and shall make options investment decisions for the Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market Hedged ETF, subject to the supervision of the Adviser. For its sub-advisory services, the Options Sub-Adviser is directly compensated by the Adviser. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, the Adviser paid the Options Sub-Adviser \$ 84,530 for all of the foregoing services, no portion of which was paid from the assets of any Fund.

VANTAGE PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Equity Sub-Adviser manages each Fund using a team of investment professionals. The professionals from Vantage that are among those jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management of the Funds are James Thomas Wolfe and Austin Dunkle.

The following table lists the number and types of accounts, other than the Funds, managed by Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Dunkle, as well as the assets under management in those accounts.

OTHER ACCOUNTS MANAGED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Company Accounts	Assets Managed (millions)	Pooled Investment Vehicle Accounts	Assets Managed (millions)	Other Accounts	Assets Managed (millions)
James Thomas Wolfe*	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Austin Dunkle	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

* Mr. Wolfe served as the portfolio manager for the LargeCap ETF's and MidCap ETF's predecessor private fund.

OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

The portfolio managers listed above do not beneficially own any Shares of the Funds as of December 31, 2023.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Description of Material Conflicts of Interest. Because the portfolio managers may manage multiple portfolios for multiple clients, the potential for conflicts of interest exists. The portfolio managers generally manage portfolios having substantially the same investment style as the Funds. However, the portfolios managed by the portfolio managers may not have portfolio compositions identical to those of the Funds due, for example, to specific investment limitations or guidelines present in some portfolios or accounts but not others. The portfolio managers may purchase securities for one portfolio and not another portfolio, and the performance of securities purchased for one portfolio may vary from the performance of securities purchased for other portfolios. The portfolio managers may place transactions on behalf of other accounts that are directly or indirectly contrary to investment decisions made on behalf of a Fund, or make investment decisions that are similar to those made for a Fund, both of which have the potential to adversely impact the Fund depending on market conditions. For example, the portfolio managers may purchase a security in one portfolio while appropriately selling that same security in another portfolio. In addition, some of these portfolios have fee structures that are or have the potential to be higher than the advisory fees paid by the Funds, which can cause potential conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities between the Funds and the other accounts. However, the compensation structure for portfolio managers does not generally provide incentive to favor one account over another because that part of a manager's bonus based on performance is not based on the performance of one account to the exclusion of others. There are many other factors considered in determining a portfolio manager's bonus and there is no formula that is applied to weight the factors listed.

COMPENSATION

The Equity Sub-Adviser's compensation and incentive program varies by professional and discipline. A portfolio manager's compensation is comprised of a fixed based salary and a bonus. The base salary is not based on the value of the assets managed but rather on the individual portfolio manager's experience and responsibilities. The bonus also varies by individual and is based upon criteria that incorporate the Equity Sub-Adviser's assessment of each Fund's performance as well as a portfolio manager's corporate citizenship and overall contribution to the Firm.

SWAN PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Swan is the Options Sub-Adviser and manages only the options strategy for the Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market Hedged ETF using a team of investment professionals. The professionals jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day options portfolio management of the Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market Hedged ETF are Randy Swan, Robert Swan and Christopher Hausman.

The following table lists the number and types of accounts, other than the Fund, managed by the portfolio managers and the assets under management in those accounts.

OTHER ACCOUNTS MANAGED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Company Accounts	Assets Managed (millions)	Pooled Investment Vehicle Accounts	Assets Managed (millions)	Other Accounts	Assets Managed (millions)
Randy Swan	20	\$ 1,388	0	\$0	2,463	\$717.91
Robert Swan	20	\$ 1,388	0	\$0	2,463	\$717.91
Christopher Hausman	20	\$ 1,388	0	\$0	2,463	\$717.91

OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

The portfolio managers listed above do not beneficially own any Shares of the Fund as of December 31, 2023.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

As indicated in the table above, the portfolio managers may manage numerous accounts for multiple clients. These accounts may include registered investment companies, other types of pooled accounts (e.g., collective investment funds), and separate accounts (i.e., accounts managed on behalf of individuals or public or private institutions). The portfolio managers make investment decisions for each account based on the investment objectives and policies and other relevant investment considerations applicable to that portfolio. When a portfolio manager has responsibility for managing more than one account, potential conflicts of interest may arise. Those conflicts could include preferential treatment of one account over others in terms of allocation of resources or of investment opportunities. For instance, the Options Sub-Adviser may receive fees from certain accounts that are higher than the fee it receives from the Fund. In this instance, a portfolio manager may have an incentive to favor the account with the higher fee over the Fund. The Options Sub-Adviser has adopted policies and procedures designed to address these potential material conflicts. For instance, a portfolio manager is normally responsible for all accounts within a certain investment discipline, and do not, absent special circumstances, differentiate among the various accounts when allocating resources. Additionally, the Options Sub-Adviser utilizes a system for allocating investment opportunities among portfolios that is designed to provide a fair and equitable allocation.

The Options Sub-Adviser attempts to avoid conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of the management of multiple client accounts. From time to time, the Options Sub-Adviser may recommend or cause a client to invest in a security in which another client of the Adviser has an ownership position. The Options Sub-Adviser has adopted certain procedures intended to treat all client accounts in a fair and equitable manner. To the extent that the Options Sub-Adviser seeks to purchase or sell the same security for multiple client accounts, the Sub-Adviser may aggregate, or bunch, these orders where it deems this to be appropriate and consistent with applicable regulatory requirements. When a bunched order is filled in its entirety, each participating client account will participate at the average share prices for the bunched order. When a bunched order is only partially filled, the securities purchased will be allocated proportionately to each account participating in the bunched order based upon the initial amount requested for the account, subject to certain exceptions. Each participating account will receive the average share price for the bunched order on the same business day.

COMPENSATION

For services as portfolio manager to the Fund, Mr. Randy Swan receives a fixed salary from the Options Sub-Adviser and also shares in its profits, if any, due to his majority ownership of the Options Sub-Adviser. Mr. Robert Swan and Mr. Chris Hausman receive a fixed salary from the Options Sub-Adviser and also share in the profits of the Options Sub- Adviser due to their minority ownership of the Options Sub-Adviser.

THE ADMINISTRATOR, CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT

State Street Bank and Trust Company (“State Street”), located at State Street Financial Center, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, serves as Administrator for the Trust pursuant to an administration agreement (“Administration Agreement”). Under the Administration Agreement, State Street is responsible for certain administrative services associated with day-to-day operations of the Funds.

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the Trust has agreed to a limitation on damages and to indemnify the Administrator for certain liabilities, including certain liabilities arising under the federal securities laws; provided, however, such indemnity of the Administrator shall not apply in the case of the Administrator’s gross negligence or willful misconduct in the performance of its duties. Under the Custodian Agreement and Transfer Agency Agreement, as described below, the Trust has also provided indemnities to State Street for certain liabilities.

State Street also serves as Custodian for the Funds pursuant to a custodian agreement (“Custodian Agreement”). As Custodian, State Street holds each Fund’s assets, calculates the net asset value of the Shares and calculates net income and realized capital gains or losses. State Street and the Trust will comply with the self-custodian provisions of Rule 17f-2 under the 1940 Act.

State Street also serves as Transfer Agent of the Funds pursuant to a transfer agency agreement (“Transfer Agency Agreement”).

As compensation for the foregoing services, State Street receives certain out-of-pocket costs, transaction fees, asset-based fees, and fixed fees which are paid by the Adviser. These payments made by the Adviser to State Street do not represent an additional expense to the Trust or its shareholders.

The table below shows fees earned by the Administrator for services provided to each Fund¹ for the fiscal periods ended December 31.

Name of Fund	2022	2023
Syntax Stratified LargeCap ETF	\$ 161,394	\$136,353
Syntax Stratified MidCap ETF	\$ 130,216	\$127,203
Syntax Stratified SmallCap ETF	\$ 157,172	\$138,627
Syntax Stratified Total Market ETF	\$ 67,568	\$100,281
Syntax Stratified Total Market Hedged ETF	\$ 68,670	\$116,614
Syntax Stratified Total Market II ETF	\$ 23,000 ¹	\$94,111

¹ For the fiscal period June 14, 2022 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2022.

THE DISTRIBUTOR

Foreside Fund Services, LLC (“Foreside”, “Principal Underwriter” or the “Distributor”) is the Principal Underwriter and Distributor of the Funds’ Creation Units. Its principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine, 04101. Investor information can be obtained by calling (866) 972-4492. The Distributor has entered into a distribution agreement (“Distribution Agreement”) with the Trust pursuant to which it distributes Creation Units of the Funds. The Distribution Agreement will continue for two years from its effective date and is renewable annually thereafter. Shares will be continuously offered for sale by the Trust through the Distributor only in Creation Units, as described in the Prospectus and below under “PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS.” Shares in numbers less than Creation Units are not distributed by the Distributor. The Distributor will deliver the Prospectus to Authorized Participants (as defined below) purchasing Creation Units and will maintain records of both orders placed with it and confirmations of acceptance furnished by it. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). The Distributor has no role in determining the investment policies of the Trust or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Trust.

The Adviser, or an affiliate of the Adviser, may directly or indirectly make cash payments to certain broker-dealers for participating in activities that are designed to make registered representatives and other professionals more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Funds, or for other activities, such as participation in marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems.

The Funds have adopted a Rule 12b-1 Distribution and Service Plan in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act pursuant to which payments of up to 0.25% of a Fund’s average daily net assets may be made for the sale and distribution of its Shares. However, the Board of Trustees has determined not to authorize payment of a 12b-1 Plan fee at this time. The 12b-1 Plan fee may only be imposed or increased when the Board of Trustees determines that it is in the best interests of shareholders to do so. Rule 12b-1 fees are paid out of a Fund’s assets, and over time, these fees increase the cost of your investment and they may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

The Distribution Agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, as to each Fund: (i) by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees or (ii) by vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, on at least 60 days written notice to the Distributor. The Distribution Agreement is also terminable upon 60 days’ notice by the Distributor and will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

The continuation of the Distribution Agreement, any Investor Services Agreements and any other related agreements is subject to annual approval of the Board, including by a majority of the Independent Trustees, as described above.

Each of the Investor Services Agreements will provide that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, (i) by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees or (ii) by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the relevant Fund, on at least 60 days' written notice to the other party. The Distribution Agreement is also terminable upon 60 days' notice by the Distributor and will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act). Each Investor Services Agreement is also terminable by the applicable Investor Service Organization upon 60 days' notice to the other party thereto.

The Distributor may also enter into agreements with securities dealers ("Soliciting Dealers") who will solicit purchases of Creation Unit aggregations of Fund Shares. Such Soliciting Dealers may also be Participating Parties (as defined in the "Book Entry Only System" section below), DTC Participants (as defined below) and/or Investor Services Organizations.

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Trust has agreed to indemnify the Distributor, and may indemnify Soliciting Dealers and Authorized Participants (as described below) entering into agreements with the Distributor, for certain liabilities, including certain liabilities arising under the federal securities laws, unless such loss or liability results from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties or the reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the Distribution Agreement or other agreement, as applicable.

BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS

The policy of the Trust regarding purchases and sales of securities for the Funds is that primary consideration will be given to obtaining the most favorable prices and efficient executions of transactions. Consistent with this policy, when securities transactions are effected on a stock exchange, the Trust's policy is to pay commissions which are considered fair and reasonable without necessarily determining that the lowest possible commissions are paid in all circumstances. The Trust believes that a requirement always to seek the lowest possible commission cost could impede effective portfolio management and preclude a Fund and the Adviser from obtaining a high quality of brokerage and research services. In seeking to determine the reasonableness of brokerage commissions paid in any transaction, the Adviser relies upon its experience and knowledge regarding commissions generally charged by various brokers and on its judgment in evaluating the brokerage and research services received from the broker effecting the transaction. Such determinations are necessarily subjective and imprecise, as in most cases an exact dollar value for those services is not ascertainable. The Trust has adopted policies and procedures that prohibit the consideration of sales of a Fund's Shares as a factor in the selection of a broker or dealer to execute its portfolio transactions.

In selecting a broker/dealer for each specific transaction, the Adviser, Equity Sub-Adviser and Option Sub-Adviser (the "Advisers") choose the broker/dealer deemed most capable of providing the services necessary to obtain the most favorable execution and does not take the sale of Fund Shares into account. The Advisers consider the full range of brokerage services applicable to a particular transaction that may be considered when making this judgment, which may include, but is not limited to: liquidity, price, commission, timing, aggregated trades, capable floor brokers or traders, competent block trading coverage, ability to position, capital strength and stability, reliable and accurate communications and settlement processing, use of automation, knowledge of other buyers or sellers, arbitrage skills, administrative ability, underwriting and provision of information on a particular security or market in which the transaction is to occur. The specific criteria will vary depending upon the nature of the transaction, the market in which it is executed, and the extent to which it is possible to select from among multiple broker/dealers. The Advisers will also use electronic crossing networks when appropriate.

The Advisers do not currently use the Funds' assets for, or participate in, third party soft dollar arrangements, although the Advisers may receive proprietary research from various full service brokers, the cost of which is bundled with the cost of the broker's execution services. The Advisers do not "pay up" for the value of any such proprietary research.

The Adviser assumes general supervision over placing orders on behalf of the Trust for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities. If purchases or sales of portfolio securities of the Trust and one or more other investment companies or clients supervised by the Advisers are considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities are allocated among the several investment companies and clients in a manner deemed equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to all by the Advisers. In some cases, this procedure could have a detrimental effect on the price or volume of the security so far as the Trust is concerned. However, in other cases, it is possible that the ability to participate in volume transactions and to negotiate lower brokerage commissions will be beneficial to the Trust. The primary consideration is prompt execution of orders at the most favorable net price.

Name	Commissions Paid for Fiscal Year Ended as of 12.31.21	Commissions Paid for Fiscal Year Ended as of 12.31.22	Commissions Paid for Fiscal Year Ended as of 12.31.23
Syntax Stratified LargeCap ETF	\$15,013	\$17,899	\$19,278
Syntax Stratified MidCap ETF *	\$9,558	\$8,674	\$7,142
Syntax Stratified SmallCap ETF **	\$20,197	\$23,050	\$20,454
Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market ETF***	\$3,691 (1)	\$120	\$102
Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market Hedged ETF****	\$12,107 (2)	\$5,410	\$2,308
Syntax Stratified Total Market II ETF*****	N/A	\$4,663 (3)	\$96

- (1) for the period from the commencement of operations on March 18, 2021 to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021
- (2) for the period from the commencement of operations on June 15, 2021 to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021
- (3) for the period from the commencement of operations on June 14, 2022 through the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

Each Fund is required to identify any securities of its "regular brokers and dealers" (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) which it may hold at the close of its most recent fiscal year. "Regular brokers or dealers" of the Trust are the ten brokers or dealers that, during the most recent fiscal year: (i) received the greatest dollar amounts of brokerage commissions from the Trust's portfolio transactions; (ii) engaged as principal in the largest dollar amounts of portfolio transactions of the Trust; or (iii) sold the largest dollar amounts of the Trust's Shares. As of December 31, 2023 there were no securities held of "regular brokers and dealers" by the LargeCap ETF, MidCap ETF, SmallCap ETF, Total Market ETF, Total Market II ETF and Total Market Hedged ETF.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE

Portfolio turnover may vary from year to year, as well as within a year. High turnover rates are likely to result in comparatively greater brokerage expenses or transaction costs. The overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions and transaction costs is evaluated by the Adviser based upon its knowledge of available information as to the general level of commissions and transaction costs paid by other institutional investors for comparable services.

BOOK ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled “ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND SALE INFORMATION.”

DTC acts as securities depository for the Shares. Shares of the Funds are represented by securities registered in the name of DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co. and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC. Except in the limited circumstance provided below, certificates will not be issued for Shares.

DTC, a limited-purpose trust company, was created to hold securities of its participants (the “DTC Participants”) and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. More specifically, DTC is owned by a number of its DTC Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) and the FINRA. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (the “Indirect Participants”).

Beneficial ownership of Shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in Shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as “Beneficial Owners”) is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase of Shares.

Conveyance of all notices, statements and other communications to Beneficial Owners is effected as follows. Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement between the Trust and DTC, DTC is required to make available to the Trust upon request and for a fee to be charged to the Trust a listing of the Shares of the Funds held by each DTC Participant. The Trust, either directly or through a third party service, shall inquire of each such DTC Participant as to the number of Beneficial Owners holding Shares, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. The Trust, either directly or through a third party service, shall provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, the Trust shall pay to each such DTC Participant and/or third party service a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Share distributions shall be made to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all Shares. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall credit immediately DTC Participants’ accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in Shares of the Funds as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of Shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a “street name,” and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

The Trust has no responsibility or liability for any aspects of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such Shares, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

DTC may determine to discontinue providing its service with respect to Shares at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Trust and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the Trust shall take action either to find a replacement for DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost or, if such a replacement is unavailable, to issue and deliver printed certificates representing ownership of Shares, unless the Trust makes other arrangements with respect thereto satisfactory to the Exchange.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

Although the Funds did not have information concerning their beneficial ownership held in the names of DTC Participants, as of April 1, 2023 the names, addresses and percentage ownership of each DTC Participant that owned of record 5% or more of the outstanding Shares of a Fund were as follows:

FUND NAME	NAME & ADDRESS	% OWNERSHIP RECORD or BENEFICIAL
<i>Syntax Stratified LargeCap ETF</i>	STATE STREET BANK & TRUST 1776 HERITAGE DR. NORTH QUINCY, MA 02171	55.70%
	CHARLES SCHWAB & CO., INC. 211 MAIN STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	23.30%
	NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 82 DEVONSHIRE STREET BOSTON, MA 02109	11.84%
<i>Syntax Stratified MidCap ETF</i>	STATE STREET BANK & TRUST 1776 HERITAGE DR. NORTH QUINCY, MA 02171	56.98%
	HILLTOP SECURITIES INC. 717 N. HARWOOD ST., SUITE 3400 DALLAS, TX 75201	15.88%
	UBS FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. 1285 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS NEW YORK, NY 10019	5.12%
<i>Syntax Stratified SmallCap ETF</i>	UBS FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC. 1285 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS NEW YORK, NY 10019	31.08%
	STATE STREET BANK & TRUST 1776 HERITAGE DR. NORTH QUINCY, MA 02171	17.24%
	NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 82 DEVONSHIRE STREET BOSTON, MA 02109	15.88%
	MERRILL LYNCH 1600 MERRILL LYNCH DRIVE PENNINGTON, NJ 08534	10.95%
	CITIBANK, NA 399 PARK AVE. NEW YORK, NY 10043	6.78%

Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market ETF	PERSHING LLC 1 PERSHING PLAZA JERSEY CITY, NJ 07399	50.39%
	CHARLES SCHWAB & CO., INC. 211 MAIN STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	37.17%
	NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 82 DEVONSHIRE STREET BOSTON, MA 02109	5.61%
	BANK OF AMERICA, N.A. 222 BROADWAY NEW YORK, NY 10038	5.39%
Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market Hedged ETF	CHARLES SCHWAB & CO., INC. 211 MAIN STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	83.88%
	NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 82 DEVONSHIRE STREET BOSTON, MA 02109	7.29%
Syntax Stratified Total Market II ETF	CHARLES SCHWAB & CO., INC. 211 MAIN STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	37.00%
	PERSHING LLC 1 PERSHING PLAZA JERSEY CITY, NJ 07399	29.10%
	BANK OF AMERICA, N.A. 222 BROADWAY NEW YORK, NY 10038	17.02%
	GOLDMAN SACHS & CO. LLC 200 WEST STREET NEW YORK, NY 10282	13.39%

An Authorized Participant (as defined below) may hold of record more than 25% of the outstanding Shares of a Fund. From time to time, Authorized Participants may be a beneficial and/or legal owner of a Fund, may be deemed to have control of the Fund and may be able to affect the outcome of matters presented for a vote of the shareholders of the Fund(s). Authorized Participants may execute an irrevocable proxy granting the Distributor, State Street or an affiliate (the “Agent”) power to vote or abstain from voting such Authorized Participant’s beneficially or legally owned Shares of the applicable Fund. In such cases, the Agent shall mirror vote (or abstain from voting) such Shares in the same proportion as all other beneficial owners of the applicable Fund.

As of April 01, 2024, the Trustees and officers of the Trust, as a group, owned 1.07% of the LargeCap ETF's outstanding Shares, 0.87% of the MidCap ETF's outstanding Shares, 0.50% of the SmallCap ETF's outstanding Shares, 0.004% of the Total Market ETF's outstanding Shares, 0.0% of the Total Market II ETF's outstanding Shares, and 0.0% of the Total Market Hedged ETF's outstanding Shares.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

A Fund issues and redeems its Shares on a continuous basis, at net asset value, only in a large specified number of Shares called a “Creation Unit,” either principally in-kind for securities included in the relevant Index or in cash for the value of such securities. The value of a Fund is determined once each business day, as described under “Determination of Net Asset Value.” Creation Unit sizes are set forth in the table below:

FUND	CREATION UNIT SIZE
Syntax Stratified LargeCap ETF	25,000
Syntax Stratified MidCap ETF	25,000
Syntax Stratified SmallCap ETF	25,000
Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market ETF	25,000
Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market Hedged ETF	25,000
Syntax Stratified Total Market II ETF	25,000

PURCHASE (CREATION). The Trust issues and sells Shares of a Fund only: in Creation Units on a continuous basis through the Principal Underwriter, without a sales load (but subject to transaction fees), at their NAV per Share next determined after receipt of an order, on any Business Day (as defined below), in proper form pursuant to the terms of the Authorized Participant Agreement (“Participant Agreement”). A “Business Day” with respect to the Funds is, generally, any day on which the NYSE Arca is open for business.

FUND DEPOSIT. The consideration for purchase of a Creation Unit of a Fund generally consists of either (i) the in-kind deposit of a designated portfolio of securities instruments (“Deposit Instruments”) per each Creation Unit, constituting a substantial replication, or (ii) the Deposit Cash constituting the cash value of the Deposit Instruments and “Cash Amount,” computed as described below. When accepting purchases of Creation Units for cash, a Fund may incur additional costs associated with the acquisition of Deposit Instruments that would otherwise be provided by an in-kind purchaser.

Together, the Deposit Instruments or Deposit Cash, as applicable, and the Cash Amount constitute the “Fund Deposit,” which represents the minimum initial and subsequent investment amount for a Creation Unit of any Fund. The “Cash Amount” is an amount equal to the difference between the net asset value of the Shares (per Creation Unit) and the aggregate market value of the Deposit Instruments or Deposit Cash, as applicable. If the Cash Amount is a positive number (i.e., the net asset value per Creation Unit exceeds the market value of the Deposit Instruments or Deposit Cash, as applicable), the Cash Amount shall be such positive amount. If the Cash Amount is a negative number (i.e., the net asset value per Creation Unit is less than the market value of the Deposit Instruments or Deposit Cash, as applicable), the Cash Amount shall be such negative amount and the creator will be entitled to receive cash in an amount equal to the Cash Amount. The Cash Amount serves the function of compensating for any differences between the net asset value per Creation Unit and the market value of the Deposit Instruments or Deposit Cash, as applicable. Computation of the Cash Amount excludes any stamp duty or other similar fees and expenses payable upon transfer of beneficial ownership of the Deposit Instruments, if applicable, which shall be the sole responsibility of the Authorized Participant (as defined below).

The Custodian, through NSCC, makes available on each Business Day, immediately prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern time), the list of the names and the required amount of the instruments comprising the Deposit Instruments or the required amount of Deposit Cash, as applicable, as well as the estimated amount of the Cash Amount to be included in the current Fund Deposit (based on information at the end of the previous Business Day) for each Fund. Such Fund Deposit is subject to any applicable adjustments as described below, in order to effect purchases of Creation Units of the Funds until such time as the next-announced composition of the Deposit Instruments or the required amount of Deposit Cash, as applicable, is made available.

The identity and required amount of each instrument comprising the Deposit Instruments or the amount of Deposit Cash, as applicable, required for the Fund Deposit for a Fund changes as rebalancing adjustments and corporate action events are reflected from time to time by the Adviser with a view to the investment objective of the Fund. The composition of the Deposit Instruments may also change in response to adjustments to the weighting or composition of the component securities of a Fund’s corresponding Index, as applicable.

As noted above, the Trust reserves the right to permit or require the substitution of Deposit Cash to replace any Deposit Instrument which shall be added to the Deposit Instruments, including, without limitation, in situations where such Deposit Instrument: (i) may not be eligible for transfer through the systems of DTC for corporate securities and municipal securities; (ii) in the case of foreign funds holding non-US Deposit Instruments, where such instruments are not eligible for trading due to local trading restrictions, local restrictions on securities transfers, or other similar circumstances; (iii) may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery; (iv) may not be eligible for trading by an Authorized Participant (as defined below) or the investor for which it is acting; or (v) a holder of Shares of a foreign fund holding non-US instruments would be subject to unfavorable income tax treatment if the holder receives redemption proceed “in-kind” (collectively, “non-standard orders”). The Trust also reserves the right to include or remove Deposit Instruments from the basket in anticipation of index rebalancing changes. The adjustments described above will reflect changes, known to the Adviser on the date of announcement to be in effect by the time of delivery of the Fund Deposit, in the composition of the subject Index being tracked by the relevant Fund or resulting from certain corporate actions.

PROCEDURES FOR PURCHASE OF CREATION UNITS. To be eligible to place orders with the Principal Underwriter, as facilitated via the Transfer Agent, to purchase a Creation Unit of a Fund, an entity must be either (i) a “Participating Party,” i.e., a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC (the “Clearing Process”), a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC; or (ii) a DTC Participant (see “BOOK ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM”). In addition, each Participating Party or DTC Participant (each, an “Authorized Participant”) must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Principal Underwriter and the Transfer Agent, and that has been accepted by the Trust, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Each Authorized Participant will agree, pursuant to the terms of a Participant Agreement, on behalf of itself or any investor on whose behalf it will act, to certain conditions, including that it will pay to the Trust, an amount of cash sufficient to pay the Deposit Instruments together with the creation transaction fee (described below) and any other applicable fees, taxes and additional variable charge.

All orders to purchase Shares directly from a Fund, including non-standard orders, must be placed for one or more whole Creation Units and in the manner and by the time set forth in the Participant Agreement and/or applicable order form. The date on which an order to purchase Creation Units (or an order to redeem Creation Units, as set forth below) is received and accepted is referred to as the “Order Placement Date.”

An Authorized Participant may require an investor to make certain representations or enter into agreements with respect to the order, (e.g., to provide for payments of cash, when required). Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed a Participant Agreement and that, therefore, orders to purchase Shares directly from a Fund in Creation Units have to be placed by the investor's broker through an Authorized Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. In such cases there may be additional charges to such investor. At any given time, there may be only a limited number of broker-dealers that have executed a Participant Agreement and only a small number of such Authorized Participants may have international capabilities.

On days when the Exchange closes earlier than normal, a Fund may require orders to create Creation Units to be placed earlier in the day. In addition, if a market or markets on which the Fund's investments are primarily traded is closed, the Fund will also generally not accept orders on such day(s). Orders must be transmitted by an Authorized Participant by telephone or other transmission method acceptable to the Distributor pursuant to procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement and in accordance with the applicable order form. Those placing orders through an Authorized Participant should allow sufficient time to permit proper submission of the purchase order by the cut-off time on such Business Day. Economic or market disruptions or changes, or telephone or other communication failure may impede the ability to reach the Distributor or an Authorized Participant.

Fund Deposits must be delivered by an Authorized Participant through the Federal Reserve System (for cash) or through DTC (for corporate securities), through a subcustody agent for (for foreign securities) and/or through such other arrangements allowed by the Trust or its agents. With respect to foreign Deposit Instruments, the Custodian shall cause the subcustodian of such Fund to maintain an account into which the Authorized Participant shall deliver, on behalf of itself or the party on whose behalf it is acting, such Deposit Instruments. Foreign Deposit Instruments must be delivered to an account maintained at the applicable local subcustodian. The Fund Deposit transfer must be ordered by the Authorized Participant in a timely fashion so as to ensure the delivery of the requisite number of Deposit Instruments or Deposit Cash, as applicable, to the account of the Fund or its agents by no later than the Settlement Date. The "Settlement Date" for the Funds is generally the third Business Day after the Order Placement Date. All questions as to the number of Deposit Instruments or Deposit Cash to be delivered, as applicable, and the validity, form and eligibility (including time of receipt) for the deposit of any tendered securities or cash, as applicable, will be determined by the Trust, whose determination shall be final and binding. The amount of cash represented by the Deposit Instruments must be transferred directly to the Custodian through the Federal Reserve Bank wire transfer system in a timely manner so as to be received by the Custodian no later than the Settlement Date. If the Cash Amount and the Deposit Instruments or Deposit Cash, as applicable, are not received in a timely manner by the Settlement Date, the creation order may be cancelled. Upon written notice to the Transfer Agent, such canceled order may be resubmitted the following Business Day using the Fund Deposit as newly constituted to reflect the then current NAV of the Fund. The delivery of Creation Units so created generally will occur no later than the third Business Day following the day on which the purchase order is deemed received by the Transfer Agent.

The order shall be deemed to be received on the Business Day on which the order is placed provided that the order is placed in proper form prior to the applicable cut-off time and the federal funds in the appropriate amount are deposited by 2:00 p.m. or 3:00 p.m. Eastern time (per applicable instructions), with the Custodian on the Settlement Date. If the order is not placed in proper form as required, or federal funds in the appropriate amount are not received by 2:00 p.m. or 3:00 p.m. Eastern time (per applicable instructions) on the Settlement Date, then the order may be deemed to be rejected and the Authorized Participant shall be liable to the Fund for losses, if any, resulting therefrom. A creation request is considered to be in "proper form" if all procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement, order form and this SAI are properly followed.

ISSUANCE OF A CREATION UNIT. Except as provided herein, Creation Units will not be issued until the transfer of good title to the Trust of the Deposit Instruments or payment of Deposit Cash, as applicable, and the payment of the Deposit Instruments has been completed. When the sub-custodian has confirmed to the Custodian that the required Deposit Instruments (or the cash value thereof) have been delivered to the account of the relevant sub-custodian or sub-custodians, the Principal Underwriter and the Adviser shall be notified of such delivery, and the Trust will issue and cause the delivery of the Creation Units.

In instances where the Trust accepts Deposit Instruments for the purchase of a Creation Unit, the Creation Unit may be purchased in advance of receipt by the Trust of all or a portion of the applicable Deposit Instruments as described below. In these circumstances, the initial deposit will have a value greater than the net asset value of the Shares on the date the order is placed in proper form since in addition to available Deposit Instruments, cash must be deposited in an amount equal to the sum of (i) the Deposit Instruments, plus (ii) an additional amount of cash equal to a percentage of the market value as set forth in the Participant Agreement, of the undelivered Deposit Instruments (the "Additional Cash Deposit"), which shall be maintained in a general non-interest bearing collateral account. An additional amount of cash shall be required to be deposited with the Trust, pending delivery of the missing Deposit Instruments to the extent necessary to maintain the Additional Cash Deposit with the Trust in an amount at least equal to the applicable percentage, as set forth in the Participant Agreement, of the daily marked to market value of the missing Deposit Instruments. The Trust may use such Additional Cash Deposit to buy the missing Deposit Instruments at any time. Authorized Participants will be liable to the Trust for all costs, expenses, dividends, income and taxes associated with missing Deposit Instruments, including the costs incurred by the Trust in connection with any such purchases. These costs will be deemed to include the amount by which the actual purchase price of the Deposit Instruments exceeds the market value of such Deposit Instruments on the day the purchase order was deemed received by the Principal Underwriter plus the brokerage and related transaction costs associated with such purchases. The Trust will return any unused portion of the Additional Cash Deposit once all of the missing Deposit Instruments have been properly received by the Custodian or purchased by the Trust and deposited into the Trust. In addition, a transaction fee as set forth below under "Creation Transaction Fees" will be charged and an additional variable charge may also be applied. The delivery of Creation Units so created generally will occur no later than the Settlement Date.

ACCEPTANCE OF ORDERS OF CREATION UNITS. The Trust reserves the absolute right to reject an order for Creation Units transmitted in respect of a Fund for any legally permissible reason, including, without limitation, if (a) the order is not in proper form; (b) the Deposit Instruments or Deposit Cash, as applicable, delivered by the Participant are not as disseminated through the facilities of the NSCC for that date by the Custodian; (c) the acceptance or receipt of the order for a Creation Unit would, in the opinion of counsel to the Trust, be unlawful; or (d) in the event that circumstances outside the control of the Trust, the Custodian, the Transfer Agent and/or the Adviser make it for all practical purposes not feasible to process orders for Creation Units. Examples of such circumstances include acts of God or public service or utility problems such as fires, floods, extreme weather conditions and power outages resulting in telephone, teletype and computer failures; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting the Trust, the Principal Underwriter, the Custodian, the Transfer Agent, DTC, NSCC, Federal Reserve System, or any other participant in the creation process, and other extraordinary events. The Trust or its agents shall communicate to the Authorized Participant its rejection of an order. The Trust, the Transfer Agent, the Custodian and the Principal Underwriter are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Fund Deposits nor shall either of them incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification. The Trust, the Transfer Agent, the Custodian and the Principal Underwriter shall not be liable for the rejection of any purchase order for Creation Units.

All questions as to the number of shares of each security in the Deposit Instruments and the validity, form, eligibility and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered shall be determined by the Trust, and the Trust's determination shall be final and binding.

REDEMPTION. Shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units at their net asset value next determined after receipt of a redemption request in proper form by a Fund through the Transfer Agent and only on a Business Day. EXCEPT UPON LIQUIDATION OF A FUND, THE TRUST WILL NOT REDEEM SHARES IN AMOUNTS LESS THAN WHOLE CREATION UNITS. Investors must accumulate enough Shares in the secondary market to constitute a Creation Unit in order to have such Shares redeemed by the Trust. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the public trading market at any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit. Investors should expect to incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of Shares to constitute a redeemable Creation Unit.

With respect to the Funds, the Custodian, through the NSCC, makes available immediately prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m. Eastern time) on each Business Day, the list of the names and share quantities of each Fund's portfolio instruments that will be applicable (subject to possible amendment or correction) to redemption requests received in proper form (as defined below) on that day ("Redemption Instruments"). In certain circumstances, Redemption Instruments received on redemption may not be identical to Deposit Instruments.

Redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit are paid either in-kind or in cash, or a combination thereof, as determined by the Trust. With respect to in-kind redemptions of a Fund, redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit will consist of Redemption Securities – as announced by the Custodian on the Business Day of the request for redemption received in proper form plus cash in an amount equal to the difference between the net asset value of the Shares being redeemed, as next determined after a receipt of a request in proper form, and the value of the Redemption Instruments (the "Cash Redemption Amount"), less a fixed redemption transaction fee and any applicable additional variable charge as set forth below. In the event that the Redemption Instruments have a value greater than the net asset value of the Shares, a compensating cash payment equal to the differential is required to be made by or through an Authorized Participant by the redeeming shareholder. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at the Trust's discretion, an Authorized Participant may receive the corresponding cash value of the securities in lieu of the in-kind securities value representing one or more redemption Instruments.

CUSTOM BASKETS. A basket is generally representative of a Fund's portfolio, and together with a cash balancing amount, it is equal to the NAV of the Fund shares comprising the Creation Unit. However, Rule 6c-11 of the 1940 Act permits a Fund to utilize "custom baskets" provided the conditions of the rule are met. Rule 6c-11 defines "custom baskets" to include two categories of baskets. First, a basket containing a non-representative selection of the ETF's portfolio holdings would constitute a custom basket. These types of custom baskets include, but are not limited to, baskets that do not reflect: (i) a pro rata representation of the Fund's portfolio holdings; (ii) a representative sampling of the Fund's portfolio holdings; or (iii) changes due to a rebalancing or reconstitution of the Fund's securities market index, if applicable. Second, if different baskets are used in transactions on the same Business Day (as defined below), each basket after the initial basket would constitute a custom basket. For example, if a Fund exchanges a basket with either the same or another authorized participant that reflects a representative sampling that differs from the initial basket, that basket (and any such subsequent baskets) would be a custom basket. Similarly, if a Fund substitutes cash in lieu of a portion of basket assets for a single authorized participant, that basket would be a custom basket.

Rule 6c-11 of the 1940 Act requires ETFs (such as the Funds) to adopt and implement written policies and procedures that govern the construction of baskets and the process that will be used for the acceptance of baskets. These policies and procedures must cover the methodology that the ETF will use to construct baskets. The policies and procedures also detail when the ETF would use representative sampling of its portfolio to create its basket, and how the ETF would sample in those circumstances. The policies and procedures also should detail how the ETF would replicate changes in the ETF's portfolio holdings as a result of the rebalancing or reconstitution of the ETF's underlying securities market index, if applicable. Rule 6c-11 also requires the policies and procedures to (i) set forth detailed parameters for the construction and acceptance of custom baskets that are in the best interests of the ETF and its shareholders, including the process for any revisions to, or deviations from, those parameters; and (ii) specify the titles or roles of the employees of the ETF's investment adviser who are required to review each custom basket for compliance with those parameters. The Trust has adopted and implemented the requisite Rule 6c-11 policies and procedures on behalf of the Funds.

Pursuant to Rule 6c-11 under the 1940 Act, information regarding each Fund's current portfolio holdings will be available on a daily basis at www.SyntaxAdvisors.com.

PROCEDURES FOR REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS. After the Trust has deemed an order for redemption received, the Trust will initiate procedures to transfer the requisite Redemption Instruments and the Cash Redemption Amount to the Authorized Participant by the Settlement Date. With respect to in-kind redemptions of a Fund, the calculation of the value of the Redemption Instruments and the Cash Redemption Amount to be delivered upon redemption will be made by the Custodian according to the procedures set forth under "Determination of Net Asset Value," computed on the Business Day on which a redemption order is deemed received by the Trust. Therefore, if a redemption order in proper form is submitted to the Principal Underwriter by a DTC Participant by the specified time on the Order Placement Date, and the requisite number of Shares of the Fund are delivered to the Custodian prior to 2:00 p.m. or 3:00 p.m. Eastern time (per applicable instructions) on the Settlement Date, then the value of the Redemption Instruments and the Cash Redemption Amount to be delivered will be determined by the Custodian on such Order Placement Date. If the requisite number of Shares of the Fund are not delivered by 2:00 p.m. or 3:00 p.m. Eastern time (per applicable instructions) on the Settlement Date, the Fund will not release the underlying securities for delivery unless collateral is posted in such percentage amount of missing Shares as set forth in the Participant Agreement (marked to market daily).

With respect to in-kind redemptions of the Fund, in connection with taking delivery of shares of Redemption Instruments upon redemption of Creation Units, an Authorized Participant must maintain appropriate custody arrangements with a qualified broker-dealer, bank or other custody providers in each jurisdiction in which any of the Redemption Instruments are customarily traded (or such other arrangements as allowed by the Trust or its agents), to which account such Redemption Instruments will be delivered. Deliveries of redemption proceeds generally will be made within three Business Days of the trade date. Due to the schedule of holidays in certain countries, however, the delivery of in-kind redemption proceeds may take longer than three Business Days after the day on which the redemption request is received in proper form. In the case of a Fund holding foreign securities that have local settlement periods in excess of seven days, SEC Rule 6c-11 will permit a settlement period for redemption of up to fifteen days. A redemption order will be cancelled if the securities are not delivered in fifteen days. If the Authorized Participant has not made appropriate arrangements to take delivery of the Redemption Instruments in the applicable foreign jurisdiction and it is not possible to make other such arrangements, or if it is not possible to effect deliveries of the Redemption Instruments in such jurisdiction, the Trust may, in its discretion, exercise its option to redeem such Shares in cash, and the Authorized Participant will be required to receive its redemption proceeds in cash.

If it is not possible to make other such arrangements, or if it is not possible to effect deliveries of the Redemption Instruments, the Trust may in its discretion exercise its option to redeem such Shares in cash, and the redeeming investor will be required to receive its redemption proceeds in cash. In addition, an investor may request a redemption in cash that a Fund may, in its sole discretion, permit. In either case, the investor will receive a cash payment equal to the NAV of its Shares based on the NAV of Shares of the relevant Fund next determined after the redemption request is received in proper form (minus a redemption transaction fee and additional charge for requested cash redemptions specified above, to offset the Trust's brokerage and other transaction costs associated with the disposition of Redemption Instruments). Each Fund may also, in its sole discretion, upon request of a shareholder, provide such redeemer a portfolio of securities that differs from the exact composition of the Redemption Instruments but does not differ in net asset value.

An Authorized Participant submitting a redemption request is deemed to represent to the Trust that it (or its client) (i) owns outright or has full legal authority and legal beneficial right to tender for redemption the requisite number of Shares to be redeemed and can receive the entire proceeds of the redemption, and (ii) the Shares to be redeemed have not been loaned or pledged to another party nor are they the subject of a repurchase agreement, securities lending agreement or such other arrangement which would preclude the delivery of such Shares to the Trust. The Trust reserves the right to verify these representations at its discretion, but will typically require verification with respect to a redemption request from a Fund in connection with higher levels of redemption activity and/or short interest in the Fund. If the Authorized Participant, upon receipt of a verification request, does not provide sufficient verification of its representations as determined by the Trust, the redemption request will not be considered to have been received in proper form and may be rejected by the Trust.

Redemptions of Shares for Redemption Instruments will be subject to compliance with applicable federal and state securities laws and a Fund (whether or not it otherwise permits cash redemptions) reserves the right to redeem Creation Units for cash to the extent that the Trust could not lawfully deliver specific Redemption Instruments upon redemptions or could not do so without first registering the Redemption Instruments under such laws. An Authorized Participant or an investor for which it is acting subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular security included in the Redemption Instruments applicable to the redemption of Creation Units may be paid an equivalent amount of cash. The Authorized Participant may request the redeeming investor of the Shares to complete an order form or to enter into agreements with respect to such matters as compensating cash payment. Further, an Authorized Participant that is not a "qualified institutional buyer," ("QIB"), as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act, will not be able to receive Redemption Instruments that are restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A. An Authorized Participant may be required by the Trust to provide a written confirmation with respect to QIB status in order to receive Redemption Instruments.

The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed with respect to a Fund (1) for any period during which the Exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (2) for any period during which trading on the Exchange is suspended or restricted; (3) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the Shares of the Fund or determination of the NAV of the Shares is not reasonably practicable; or (4) in such other circumstance as is permitted by the SEC.

CREATION AND REDEMPTION TRANSACTION FEES. A transaction fee, as set forth in the table below, is imposed for the transfer and other transaction costs associated with the purchase or redemption of Creation Units, as applicable. Authorized Participants will be required to pay a fixed creation transaction fee and/or a fixed redemption transaction fee, as applicable, on a given day regardless of the number of Creation Units created or redeemed on that day. A Fund may adjust the transaction fee from time to time, however the Redemption Transaction Fee may not exceed 2%. The Creation/Redemption Transaction Fee may be waived for the Fund when the Adviser believes that waiver of such fee is in the best interest of the Fund. When determining whether to waive the Creation/Redemption Transaction Fee, the Adviser considers a number of factors including whether waiving such fee will facilitate the initial launch of the Fund; facilitate portfolio rebalancings in a less costly manner; improve the quality of the secondary trading market for the Fund's shares; and not result in the Fund bearing additional costs or expenses as a result of such waiver.

An additional charge or a variable charge (discussed below) will be applied to certain creation and redemption transactions, including non-standard orders and whole or partial cash purchases or redemptions. With respect to creation orders, Authorized Participants are responsible for the costs of transferring the securities constituting the Deposit Instruments to the account of the Trust and with respect to redemption orders, Authorized Participants are responsible for the costs of transferring the Redemption Instruments from the Trust to their account or on their order. Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary may also be charged a fee for such services.

FUND	TRANSACTION FEE	MAXIMUM TRANSACTION FEE
Syntax Stratified LargeCap ETF	\$1,250	2,000
Syntax Stratified MidCap ETF	\$1,000	2,000
Syntax Stratified SmallCap ETF	\$1,500	2,000
Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market ETF	\$50	50
Syntax Stratified U.S. Total Market Hedged ETF	\$50	50
Syntax Stratified Total Market II ETF	\$50	50

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the sections in the Prospectus entitled “PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES” and “ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND SALE INFORMATION.”

Net asset value per Share for each Fund of the Trust is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of such Fund (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of Shares outstanding. Expenses and fees, including the management, administration and distribution fees, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining net asset value. The net asset value of the Fund is calculated by the Custodian and determined as of the close of the regular trading session on the NYSE (ordinarily 4:00p.m. Eastern time) on each day that such exchange is open.

In computing a Fund’s net asset value per Share, the Fund’s securities holdings are based on the market price of the securities, which generally means a valuation obtained from an exchange or other market (or based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of value supplied by an exchange or other market) or a valuation obtained from an independent pricing service. In the case of shares of funds that are not traded on an exchange (e.g., mutual funds), last sale price means such fund’s published net asset value per share. Exchange traded options are valued at the last quoted sales price or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on the exchange on which such options are traded. Other portfolio securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available are valued based on fair value as determined pursuant to Board-approved valuation procedures established by the Trust and the Adviser (the “Procedures”). The Board has appointed the Adviser as the Funds’ valuation designee (the “Valuation Designee”) to perform all fair valuations of the Funds’ portfolio investments, subject to the Board’s oversight. As the Valuation Designee, the Adviser has established procedures for its fair valuation of the Funds’ portfolio investments. These procedures address, among other things, determining when market quotations are not readily available or reliable and the methodologies to be used for determining the fair value of investments, as well as the use and oversight of third-party pricing services for fair valuation. As the Valuation Designee, the Adviser is responsible for the establishment and application, in a consistent manner, of appropriate methodologies for determining the fair value of investments, periodically reviewing the selected methodologies used for continuing appropriateness and accuracy and making any changes or adjustments to the methodologies as appropriate. In the event that any of a Fund’s securities are fair valued, the Fund’s net asset value may reflect certain portfolio securities’ fair values rather than their market prices. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgements, and it is possible that the fair value determination for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security. In addition, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate a Fund’s net asset value and the prices used by an applicable Index. This may result in a difference between the Fund’s performance and the performance of its corresponding Index.

Fund holdings that may be valued using “fair value” pricing may include, but are not limited to, securities for which there are no current market quotations or whose issuer is in default or bankruptcy, securities subject to corporate actions (such as mergers or reorganizations), securities subject to non-U.S. investment limits or currency controls, securities affected by “significant events” and derivatives. An example of a significant event is an event occurring after the close of the market in which a security trades but before the next time the Fund’s net asset value is calculated that may materially affect the value of the Fund’s investment (e.g., government action, natural disaster, or significant market fluctuation). Price movements in U.S. markets that are deemed to affect the value of foreign securities, or reflect changes to the value of such securities, also may cause securities to be “fair valued.”

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled “DISTRIBUTIONS.”

GENERAL POLICIES. Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid annually for each Fund. Distributions of net realized securities gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year, but the Trust may make distributions on a more frequent basis for a Fund to improve index tracking or to comply with the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, in all events in a manner consistent with the provisions of the 1940 Act. In addition, the Trust intends to distribute at least annually amounts representing the full dividend yield on the underlying portfolio securities of each Fund, net of expenses of such Fund, as if such Fund owned such underlying portfolio securities for the entire dividend period. As a result, some portion of each distribution may result in a return of capital for tax purposes for shareholders.

Dividends and other distributions on Shares are distributed, as described below, on a pro rata basis to Beneficial Owners of such Shares. Dividend payments are made through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners then of record with proceeds received from the Trust.

The Trust may make additional distributions to the extent necessary (i) to distribute the entire annual taxable income of the Trust, plus any net capital gains and (ii) to avoid imposition of the excise tax imposed by Section 4982 of the Internal Revenue Code. Management of the Trust reserves the right to declare special dividends if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the status of a Fund as a “regulated investment company” under the Internal Revenue Code or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT. Broker dealers, at their own discretion, may also offer a dividend reinvestment service under which Shares are purchased in the secondary market at current market prices. Investors should consult their broker dealer for further information regarding any dividend reinvestment service offered by such broker dealer.

U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION

Set forth below is a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations affecting the Funds and the purchase, ownership and disposition of Shares. It is based upon the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”), U.S. Treasury Department regulations promulgated thereunder, judicial authorities, and administrative rulings and practices, all as in effect as of the date of this SAI and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled “U.S. Federal Income Taxation.”

Except to the extent discussed below, this summary assumes that a Fund’s shareholder holds Shares as capital assets within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code, and does not hold Shares in connection with a trade or business. This summary does not address all potential U.S. federal income tax considerations possibly applicable to an investment in Shares, and does not address the tax consequences to Fund shareholders subject to special tax rules, including, but not limited to, partnerships and the partners therein, those who hold Shares through an IRA, 401(k) plan or other tax-advantaged account, and, except to the extent discussed below, tax- exempt shareholders. This discussion does not discuss any aspect of U.S. state, local, estate, and gift, or non-U.S., tax law. This discussion is not intended or written to be legal or tax advice to any shareholder in the Fund or other person and is not intended or written to be used or relied on, and cannot be used or relied on, by any such person for the purpose of avoiding any U.S. federal tax penalties that may be imposed on such person. Prospective Fund shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the specific U.S. federal, state, and local, and non-U.S., tax consequences of investing in Shares based on their particular circumstances.

The Funds have not requested and will not request an advance ruling from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) as to the U.S. federal income tax matters described below. The IRS could adopt positions contrary to those discussed below and such positions could be sustained. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers with regard to the U.S. federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of Shares, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, non-U.S. country or other taxing jurisdiction.

Tax Treatment of the Funds

In General. Each Fund intends to qualify and elect to be treated as a separate regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code. As a RIC, a Fund generally will not be required to pay corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders.

To qualify and remain eligible for the special tax treatment accorded to RICs, a Fund must meet certain income, asset and distribution requirements, described in more detail below. Specifically, the Fund must (i) derive at least 90% of its gross income in each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies and net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships (“QPTPs”) (*i.e.*, partnership that are traded on an established securities market or readily tradable on a secondary market, other than partnerships that derive at least 90% of their income from interest, dividends, and other qualifying RIC income described above), and (ii) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the Fund’s taxable year, (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s assets is represented by cash, securities of other RICs, U.S. government securities and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater in value than 5% of the Fund’s total assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of its assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs) of any one issuer, any two or more issuers of which 20% or more of the voting stock of each such issuer is held by the Fund and that are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or business or in the securities of one or more QPTPs. Furthermore, a Fund must distribute annually at least 90% of the sum of (i) its “investment company taxable income” (which includes dividends, interest and net short-term capital gains) and (ii) certain net tax-exempt income, if any.

Failure to Maintain RIC Status. If a Fund fails to qualify as a RIC for any year (subject to certain curative measures allowed by the Internal Revenue Code), the Fund will be subject to regular corporate-level U.S. federal income tax in that year on all of its taxable income, regardless of whether the Fund makes any distributions to its shareholders. In addition, in such case, distributions will be taxable to the Fund’s shareholders generally as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, possibly eligible for (i) in the case of an individual Fund shareholder, treatment as a qualified dividend (as discussed below) subject to tax at preferential long-term capital gains rates or (ii) in the case of a corporate Fund shareholder, a dividends- received deduction. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the Fund will qualify for the special tax treatment accorded to RICs.

Excise Tax. A Fund will be subject to a 4% excise tax on certain undistributed income generally if the Fund does not distribute to its shareholders in each calendar year at least 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year, 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the twelve months ended October 31 of such year, plus 100% of any undistributed amounts from prior years. For these purposes, the Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it has been subject to U.S. corporate income tax for the taxable year ending within such calendar year. The Funds intend to make distributions necessary to avoid this 4% excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

Seeding. Contributions-in-kind may qualify for nonrecognition treatment to the contributing parties under Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code, which would have corresponding consequences for the tax basis to a Fund in those contributed securities. There can be no assurances regarding the value or tax basis of the contributions in kind, which could result in a negative effect on after-tax returns to investors seeding a Fund (and/or Underlying Funds), and/or other investors in the Fund. Additionally, the Fund makes no representations as to whether any of such contributions-in-kind qualify for Section 351 treatment, or as to any ancillary tax consequences. Such investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors.

Phantom Income. With respect to some or all of its investments, a Fund may be required to recognize taxable income in advance of receiving the related cash payment. For example, under the “wash sale” rules, the Fund may not be able to deduct currently a loss on a disposition of a portfolio security. As a result, the Fund may be required to make an annual income distribution greater than the total cash actually received during the year. Such distribution may be made from the existing cash assets of the Fund or cash generated from selling Portfolio Securities. The Fund may realize gains or losses from such sales, in which event the Fund’s shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution than they would in the absence of such transactions. (See also “Certain Debt Instruments” below.)

Certain Debt Instruments. Some of the debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by a Fund (such as zero coupon debt instruments or debt instruments with payment in-kind interest) may be treated as debt securities that are issued originally at a discount. Generally, the amount of original issue discount is treated as interest income and is included in income over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, usually when the debt security matures.

If a Fund acquires debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) in the secondary market, such debt securities may be treated as having market discount. Generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt security having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the “accrued market discount” on such debt security. Market discount generally accrues in equal daily installments. A Fund may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt securities having market discount, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

Some debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by a Fund may be treated as having acquisition discount, or original issue discount in the case of certain types of debt securities. Generally, the Fund will be required to include the acquisition discount, or original issue discount, in income over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, usually when the debt security matures. The Fund may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt securities having acquisition discount, or original issue discount, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

Non-U.S. Investments. Dividends, interest and proceeds from the direct or indirect sale of non-U.S. securities may be subject to non-U.S. withholding tax and other taxes, including financial transaction taxes. Even if a Fund is entitled to seek a refund in respect of such taxes, it may not have sufficient information to do so or may choose not to do so. Tax treaties between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes in some cases. Non-U.S. taxes paid by a Fund will reduce the return from the Fund’s investments.

Special or Uncertain Tax Consequences. A Fund’s investment or other activities could be subject to special and complex tax rules that may produce differing tax consequences, such as disallowing or limiting the use of losses or deductions, causing the recognition of income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, affecting the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur or altering the characterization of certain complex financial transactions.

A Fund may engage in investment or other activities the treatment of which may not be clear or may be subject to recharacterization by the IRS. In particular, the tax treatment of swaps and certain other derivatives and income from foreign currency transactions is unclear for purposes of determining the Fund's status as a RIC. If a final determination on the tax treatment of a Fund's investment or other activities differs from the Fund's original expectations, the final determination could adversely affect the Fund's status as a RIC or the timing or character of income recognized by the Fund, requiring the Fund to purchase or sell assets, alter its portfolio or take other action in order to comply with the final determination.

Tax Treatment of Fund Shareholders

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Fund Shares applicable to "U.S. shareholders." For purposes of this discussion, a "U.S. shareholder" is a beneficial owner of Fund Shares who, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation (or an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States, or of any state thereof, or the District of Columbia; (iii) an estate, the income of which is includable in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or (iv) a trust, if (a) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (b) the trust has a valid election in place to be treated as a U.S. person.

Fund Distributions. In general, Fund distributions are subject to U.S. federal income tax when paid, regardless of whether they consist of cash or property and regardless of whether they are re-invested in Shares. However, any Fund distribution declared in October, November or December of any calendar year and payable to shareholders of record on a specified date during such month will be deemed to have been received by the Fund shareholder on December 31 of such calendar year, provided such dividend is actually paid during January of the following calendar year.

Distributions of a Fund's net investment income and the Fund's net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses (collectively referred to as "ordinary income dividends") are taxable as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits (subject to an exception for "qualified dividend income, as discussed below). Corporate shareholders of the Fund may be eligible to take a dividends-received deduction with respect to such distributions, provided the distributions are attributable to dividends received by the Fund on stock of U.S. corporations with respect to which the Fund meets certain holding period and other requirements. To the extent designated as "capital gain dividends" by the Fund, distributions of the Fund's net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses ("net capital gain") are taxable at long-term capital gain tax rates to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, regardless of the Fund shareholder's holding period in the Fund's Shares. Such dividends will not be eligible for a dividends-received deduction by corporate shareholders.

A Fund's net capital gain is computed by taking into account the Fund's capital loss carryforwards, if any. Under the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010, capital losses incurred in tax years beginning after December 22, 2010 can be carried forward indefinitely and retain the character of the original loss. To the extent that these carryforwards are available to offset future capital gains, it is probable that the amount offset will not be distributed to shareholders. In the event that a Fund were to experience an ownership change as defined under the Code, the Fund's loss carryforwards, if any, may be subject to limitation.

Distributions of "qualified dividend income" (defined below) are taxed to certain non-corporate shareholders at the reduced rates applicable to long-term capital gain to the extent of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, provided that the Fund shareholder meets certain holding period and other requirements with respect to the distributing Fund's Shares and the distributing Fund meets certain holding period and other requirements with respect to the dividend-paying stocks. Dividends subject to these special rules, however, are not actually treated as capital gains and, thus, are not included in the computation of a non-corporate shareholder's net capital gain and generally cannot be used to offset capital losses. The portion of distributions that a Fund may report as qualified dividend income generally is limited to the amount of qualified dividend income received by the Fund, but if for any Fund taxable year 95% or more of the Fund's gross income (exclusive of net capital gain from sales of stock and securities) consist of qualified dividend income, all distributions of such income for that taxable year may be reported as qualified dividend income. For this purpose, "qualified dividend income" generally means income from dividends received by a Fund from U.S. corporations and qualified non-U.S. corporations. Income from dividends received by the Fund from a real estate investment trust ("REIT") or another RIC generally is qualified dividend income only to the extent that the dividend distributions are made out of qualified dividend income received by such REIT or other RIC.

To the extent that a Fund makes a distribution of income received by such Fund in lieu of dividends with respect to securities on loan pursuant to a securities lending transaction, such income will not constitute qualified dividend income to individual shareholders and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders.

Distributions in excess of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will, as to each shareholder, be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the shareholder's tax basis in its Shares of the Fund, and as a capital gain thereafter (assuming the shareholder holds its Shares of the Fund as capital assets).

Each Fund intends to distribute its net capital gain at least annually. However, by providing written notice to its shareholders no later than 60 days after its year-end, a Fund may elect to retain some or all of its net capital gain and designate the retained amount as a “deemed distribution.” In that event, the Fund pays U.S. federal income tax on the retained net capital gain, and the Fund shareholder recognizes a proportionate share of the Fund’s undistributed net capital gain. In addition, a shareholder can claim a tax credit or refund for the shareholder’s proportionate share of the Fund’s U.S. federal income taxes paid on the undistributed net capital gain and increase the shareholder’s tax basis in the Fund Shares by an amount equal to the shareholder’s proportionate share of the Fund’s undistributed net capital gain, reduced by the amount of the shareholder’s tax credit or refund. Organizations or persons not subject to U.S. federal income tax on such net capital gain may be entitled to a refund of their pro rata share of such taxes paid by the Fund upon timely filing appropriate returns or claims for refund with the IRS.

With respect to non-corporate Fund shareholders (*i.e.*, individuals, trusts and estates), ordinary income and short-term capital gain are taxed at a current maximum rate of 37% and long-term capital gain is taxed at a current maximum rate of 20%. Corporate shareholders are taxed at a current maximum rate of 21% on their income and gain.

In addition, high-income individuals (and certain trusts and estates) generally will be subject to a 3.8% Medicare tax on “net investment income,” in addition to otherwise applicable U.S. federal income tax. “Net investment income” generally will include dividends (including capital gain dividends) received from a Fund and net gains from the redemption or other disposition of Shares. Please consult your tax advisor regarding this tax.

Investors considering buying Shares just prior to a distribution should be aware that, although the price of the Shares purchased at such time may reflect the forthcoming distribution, such distribution nevertheless may be taxable (as opposed to a non-taxable return of capital).

Sales of Shares. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Shares generally is treated as a long-term gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Shares held for one year or less generally is treated as a short-term gain or loss, except that any capital loss on the sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid (or deemed to be paid) with respect to such Shares. All or a portion of any loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Fund Shares will be disallowed under the “wash sale” rules if substantially identical shares are purchased (through reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of the Fund Shares. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Legislation passed by Congress requires reporting to the IRS and to taxpayers of adjusted cost basis information for “covered securities,” which generally include shares of a RIC acquired on or after January 1, 2012. Shareholders should contact their brokers to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and available elections for their accounts.

Creation Unit Issues and Redemptions. On an issue of Shares as part of a Creation Unit, unless the in-kind contribution qualifies for nonrecognition treatment under Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code, made by means of an in-kind deposit, an Authorized Participant recognizes capital gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the fair market value (at issue) of the issued Shares (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue) and (ii) the Authorized Participant’s aggregate basis in the exchanged securities (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue). On a redemption of Shares as part of a Creation Unit where the redemption is conducted in-kind by a payment of Fund Securities, an Authorized Participant recognizes capital gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the fair market value (at redemption) of the securities received (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption) and (ii) the Authorized Participant’s basis in the redeemed Shares (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption). However, the IRS may assert, under the “wash sale” rules or on the basis that there has been no significant change in the Authorized Participant’s economic position, that any loss on an issue or redemption of Creation Units cannot be deducted currently.

In general, any capital gain or loss recognized upon the issue or redemption of Shares (as components of a Creation Unit) is treated either as long-term capital gain or loss, if the deposited securities (in the case of an issue) or the Shares (in the case of a redemption) have been held for more than one year, or otherwise as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any capital loss on a redemption of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid (or deemed to be paid) with respect to such Shares.

Section 351. The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has the right to reject an order for a purchase of Shares of the Funds if the purchase (including any purchases of shares in the same Fund by a related group of purchasers) would not qualify as a tax-deferred transaction described in Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code. The Trust also has the right to require information from a purchaser of Shares in a Fund for purposes of determining if an order for a purchase of Shares of the Fund qualifies as a tax-deferred transaction described in Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code.

There can be no assurance regarding the tax treatment of the Fund. The Adviser intends to seek to qualify certain orders for purchases of the Fund as a tax-deferred transaction described in Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code. In the event that one or more of such orders do not qualify as a tax-deferred transaction, there could be negative tax consequences to seed investors in a Fund, and seed investors could lose money. Additionally, each Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, each Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If a Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund’s taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the Shareholder level when such income is distributed. Additionally, the Funds make no representations as to whether any of such contributions-in-kind qualify for Section 351 or RIC treatment, or as to any ancillary tax consequences. Such investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors.

Reportable Transactions. If a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to Shares of \$2 million or more (for an individual Fund shareholder) or \$10 million or more (for a corporate shareholder) in any single taxable year (or a greater loss over a combination of years), the Fund shareholder may be required to file a disclosure statement with the IRS. Significant penalties may be imposed upon the failure to comply with these reporting rules. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these rules in light of their individual circumstances.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Fund Shares applicable to “non-U.S. shareholders.” For purposes of this discussion, a “non-U.S. shareholder” is a beneficial owner of Fund Shares that is not a U.S. shareholder (as defined above) and is not an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The following discussion is based on current law, and is for general information only. It addresses only selected, and not all, aspects of U.S. federal income taxation.

Dividends. With respect to non-U.S. shareholders of a Fund, the Fund’s ordinary income dividends generally will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or at a lower rate established under an applicable tax treaty). However, ordinary income dividends that are “interest-related dividends” or “short-term capital gain dividends” (each as defined below) and capital gain dividends generally will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding (or income tax), provided that the non-U.S. shareholder furnishes the Fund with a completed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, as applicable, (or acceptable substitute documentation) establishing the non-U.S. shareholder’s non-U.S. status and the Fund does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the non-U.S. shareholder would be subject to such withholding tax if the non-U.S. shareholder were to receive the related amounts directly rather than as dividends from the Fund. “Interest-related dividends” generally means dividends designated by the Fund as attributable to such Fund’s U.S.-source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which such Fund is at least a 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income. “Short-term capital gain dividends” generally means dividends designated by the Fund as attributable to the excess of such Fund’s net short-term capital gain over its net long-term capital loss. Depending on its circumstances, the Fund may treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for these exemptions from withholding.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, special rules apply in certain cases, including as described below. For example, in cases where dividend income from a non-U.S. shareholder’s investment in the Fund is effectively connected with a trade or business of the non-U.S. shareholder conducted in the United States, the non-U.S. shareholder generally will be exempt from withholding tax, but will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. shareholders. Such income generally must be reported on a U.S. federal income tax return. Furthermore, such income also may be subject to the 30% branch profits tax in the case of a non-U.S. shareholder that is a corporation. In addition, if a non-U.S. shareholder is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and has a “tax home” in the United States, any gain incurred by such shareholder with respect to his or her capital gain dividends and short-term capital gain dividends would be subject to a 30% U.S. federal income tax (which, in the case of short-term capital gain dividends, may, in certain instances, be withheld at source by the Fund). Lastly, special rules apply with respect to dividends that are subject to the Foreign Investment in Real Property Act (“FIRPTA”), discussed below (see “Investments in U.S. Real Property”).

Sales of Fund Shares. Under current law, gain on a sale or exchange of Shares generally will be exempt from U.S. federal income tax (including withholding at the source) unless (i) the non-U.S. shareholder is an individual who was physically present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and has a “tax home” in the United States, in which case the non-U.S. shareholder would incur a 30% U.S. federal income tax on his capital gain, (ii) the gain is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business conducted by the non-U.S. shareholder (in which case the non-U.S. shareholder generally would be taxable on such gain at the same graduated rates applicable to U.S. shareholders, would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return and, in the case of a corporate non-U.S. shareholder, may also be subject to the 30% branch profits tax), or (iii) the gain is subject to FIRPTA, as discussed below (see—“Investments in U.S. Real Property”).

Credits or Refunds. To claim a credit or refund for any Fund-level taxes on any undistributed long-term capital gains (as discussed above) or any taxes collected through withholding, a non-U.S. Fund shareholder must obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and file a U.S. federal income tax return even if the non-U.S. Fund shareholder would not otherwise be required to do so.

Investments in U.S. Real Property. Subject to the exemptions described below, a non-U.S. shareholder generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax under FIRPTA on any gain from the sale or exchange of Shares if the Fund is a “U.S. real property holding corporation” (as defined below) at any time during the shorter of the period during which the non-U.S. shareholder held such Shares and the five-year period ending on the date of the disposition of those Shares. Any such gain will be taxed in the same manner as for a U.S. Fund shareholder and in certain cases will be collected through withholding at the source in an amount equal to 15% of the sales proceeds. A Fund will be a “U.S. real property holding corporation” if the fair market value of its “U.S. real property interests” (“USRPIs”) (which includes shares of U.S. real property holding corporations and certain participating debt securities) equals or exceeds 50% of the fair market value of such interests plus its interests in real property located outside the United States plus any other assets used or held for use in a business.

An exemption from FIRPTA applies if either (i) the class of Shares disposed of by the non-U.S. shareholder is regularly traded on an established securities market (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) and the non-U.S. shareholder did not actually or constructively hold more than 5% of such class of Shares at any time during the five-year period prior to the disposition, or (ii) the Fund is a “domestically-controlled RIC.” A “domestically-controlled RIC” is any RIC in which at all times during the relevant testing period 50% or more in value of the RIC’s stock is owned by U.S. persons.

Furthermore, special rules apply under FIRPTA in respect of distributions attributable to gains from USRPIs. In general, if a Fund is a U.S. real property holding corporation (taking certain special rules into account), distributions by such Fund attributable to gains from USRPIs will be treated as income effectively connected with a trade or business within the United States, subject generally to tax at the same graduated rates applicable to U.S. shareholders and, in the case of a corporation that is a non-U.S. shareholder, a “branch profits” tax at a rate of 30% (or other applicable lower treaty rate). Such distributions will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax and generally will give rise to an obligation on the part of the non-U.S. shareholder to file a U.S. federal income tax return.

Even if a Fund is treated as a U.S. real property holding corporation, distributions on the Fund’s Shares will not be treated, under the rule described above, as income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business in the case of a non-U.S. shareholder that owns (for the applicable period) 5% or less (by class) of Shares and such class is regularly traded on an established securities market for U.S. federal income tax purposes (but such distribution will be treated as ordinary dividends subject to a 30% withholding tax or lower applicable treaty rate).

Non-U.S. shareholders that engage in certain “wash sale” and/or substitute dividend payment transactions the effect of which is to avoid the receipt of distributions from the Fund that would be treated as gain effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business will be treated as having received such distributions.

All shareholders of the Funds should consult their tax advisers regarding the application of the rules described above.

Back-Up Withholding

A Fund (or a financial intermediary such as a broker through which a shareholder holds Shares in the Fund) may be required to report certain information on the Fund shareholder to the IRS and withhold U.S. federal income tax (“backup withholding”) at a 24% rate from taxable distributions and redemption or sale proceeds payable to the Fund shareholder if (i) the Fund shareholder fails to provide the Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number or make required certifications, or if the IRS notifies the Fund that the Fund shareholder is otherwise subject to backup withholding, and (ii) the Fund shareholder is not otherwise exempt from backup withholding. Non-U.S. shareholders can qualify for exemption from backup withholding by submitting a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amount withheld may be credited against the Fund shareholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

The U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) generally imposes a 30% withholding tax on “withholdable payments” (defined below) made to (i) a “foreign financial institution” (“FFI”), unless the FFI enters into an agreement with the IRS to provide information regarding certain of its direct and indirect U.S. account holders and satisfy certain due diligence and other specified requirements, and (ii) a “non-financial foreign entity” (“NFFE”) unless such NFFE provides certain information to the withholding agent about certain of its direct and indirect “substantial U.S. owners” or certifies that it has no such U.S. owners. The beneficial owner of a “withholdable payment” may be eligible for a refund or credit of the withheld tax. The U.S. government also has entered into several intergovernmental agreements with other jurisdictions to provide an alternative, and generally easier, approach for FFIs to comply with FATCA.

“Withholdable payments” generally include, among other items, (i) U.S.-source interest and dividends, and (ii) gross proceeds from the sale or disposition, occurring on or after January 1, 2019, of property of a type that can produce U.S.-source interest or dividends.

A Fund may be required to impose a 30% withholding tax on withholdable payments to a shareholder if the shareholder fails to provide the Fund with the information, certifications or documentation required under FATCA, including information, certification or documentation necessary for the Fund to determine if the shareholder is a non-U.S. shareholder or a U.S. shareholder and, if it is a non-U.S. shareholder, if the non-U.S. shareholder has “substantial U.S. owners” and/or is in compliance with (or meets an exception from) FATCA requirements. The Fund will not pay any additional amounts to shareholders in respect of any amounts withheld. The Fund may disclose any shareholder information, certifications or documentation to the IRS or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA.

The requirements of, and exceptions from, FATCA are complex. All prospective shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential application of FATCA with respect to their own situation.

CAPITAL STOCK AND SHAREHOLDER REPORTS

Each Fund issues Shares of beneficial interest, with no par value. The Board may designate additional funds.

Each Share issued by the Trust has a pro rata interest in the assets of the corresponding series of the Trust. Shares have no preemptive, exchange, subscription or conversion rights and are freely transferable. Each Share is entitled to participate equally in dividends and distributions declared by the Board with respect to a Fund, and in the net distributable assets of the Fund on liquidation.

Each Share has one vote with respect to matters upon which a shareholder vote is required consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder. Shares of all series of the Trust (i.e., Shares of the Funds) vote together as a single class, except that if the matter being voted on affects only a particular Fund it will be voted on only by that Fund and if a matter affects a particular Fund differently from other Funds, that Fund will vote separately on such matter. Under Delaware law, the Trust is not required to hold an annual meeting of shareholders unless required to do so under the 1940 Act. The policy of the Trust is not to hold an annual meeting of shareholders unless required to do so under the 1940 Act. All Shares of the Trust (regardless of the Fund) have noncumulative voting rights for the election of Trustees. Under Delaware law, Trustees of the Trust may be removed by vote of the shareholders.

The Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Trust, requires that Trust obligations include such disclaimer, and provides for indemnification and reimbursement of expenses out of the Trust’s property for any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Trust itself would be unable to meet its obligations. Given the above limitations on shareholder personal liability, and the nature of a Fund’s assets and operations, the risk to shareholders of personal liability is believed to be remote.

Shareholder inquiries may be made by writing to the Trust, c/o Syntax Advisors, LLC, One Liberty Plaza, 46th Fl. New York, NY 10006.

COUNSEL AND INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP serves as counsel to the Trust. Cohen & Company, Ltd. serves as the independent registered public accounting firm to the Trust.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements for the fiscal year or period ended December 31, 2023 for the Syntax Stratified LargeCap ETF, Syntax Stratified MidCap ETF, Syntax Stratified SmallCap ETF, Syntax Stratified Total Market ETF, Syntax Stratified Total Market Hedged ETF and Syntax Stratified Total Market II ETF including the financial highlights, appearing in the annual report to shareholders, are incorporated by reference in this SAI.

APPENDIX A

PROXY VOTING POLICIES

Background

An investment adviser has a duty of care and loyalty to its Clients and Investors with respect to monitoring corporate events and exercising proxy authority in the best interests of such Clients and Investors. Vantage Consulting Group Inc. (“VCG”) will adhere to Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act and all other applicable laws and regulations in regard to the voting of proxies.

Policies and Procedures

As an investment advisor, VCG may have the authority to vote proxies relating to securities on behalf of clients. In certain circumstances, when permitted by the client VCG may outsource the proxy voting. These policies and procedures are designed to deal with the complexities which may arise in cases where VCG’s interests conflict or appear to conflict with the interests of its clients and to communicate to clients the methods and rationale whereby VCG exercises proxy authority. This document is available to any client upon request. VCG will also make available the record of VCG’s votes promptly upon request.

The CCO of VCG is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of this policy. Unless contractually obligated to vote in a certain manner, VCG will reach its voting decisions independently, after appropriate investigation. It does not generally intend to delegate its decision making or to rely on the recommendations of any third party, although it may take such recommendations into consideration. Where VCG deviates from the guidelines listed below, or depends upon a third party to make the decision, the reasons shall be documented. VCG may consult with such other experts, such as CPA’s, investment bankers, attorneys, etc., as it regards necessary to help it reach informed decisions.

Non-Voting of Proxies

VCG will generally not vote proxies in the following situations:

- Proxies are received for equity securities where, at the time of receipt, VCG’s position, across all clients that it advises, is less than, or equal to, 1% of the total outstanding voting equity (an “immaterial position”).
- Proxies are received for equity securities where, at the time of receipt, VCG’s Clients and Investors no longer hold that position.

Management Proposals

Absent good reason to the contrary, VCG will generally give substantial weight to management recommendations regarding voting. This is based on the view that management is usually in the best position to know which corporate actions are in the best interests of common shareholders as a whole.

VCG will generally vote for routine matters proposed by issuer management, such as setting a time or place for an annual meeting, changing the name or fiscal year of the company, or voting for directors in favor of the management proposed slate. Other routine matters in which VCG will generally vote along with company management include: appointment of auditors, fees paid to board members, and change in the board structure. As long as the proposal does not: i) measurably change the structure, management, control or operations of the company; ii) measurably change the terms of, or fees or expenses associated with, an investment in the company; and the proposal is consistent with customary industry standards and practices, as well as the laws of the state of incorporation applicable to the company, VCG will generally vote along with management.

Non-Routine Matters

Non-routine matters might include such things as:

- Amendments to management incentive plans
- The authorization of additional common or preferred stock
- Initiation or termination of barriers to takeover or acquisition
- Mergers or acquisitions
- Corporate reorganizations
- “Contested” director slates

In non-routine matters, VCG will attempt to be generally familiar with the questions at issue. Non-routine matters will be voted on a case-by-case basis, given the complexity of many of these issues.

Processing Proxy Votes

The CCO will be responsible for determining whether each proxy is for a “routine” matter, as described above, and whether the Policy and Procedures set forth herein actually address the specific issue. For proxies that are not clearly “routine”, VCG, in conjunction with the CCO, will determine how to vote each such proxy by applying these policies and procedures. Upon making a decision, the proxy will be executed and returned for submission to the company. VCG’s proxy voting record will be updated at the time the proxy is submitted.

An independent proxy voting advisory and research firm may be appointed as a “Proxy Service” for voting VCG’s proxies after approval by the CCO.

Documenting Proxy Voting

VCG will maintain copies of each proxy statement received and of each executed proxy; however, VCG may rely on the SEC’s EDGAR system for records of proxy statements. VCG will also maintain records relating to each proxy, including the voting decision on each proxy, and any documents that were material to making the voting decision.

VCG will also maintain a record of each written request from a Client or Investor for proxy voting information and VCG’s written response to any request from a Client or Investor for proxy voting information. These records shall be maintained in compliance with Rule 204-2.

Actual and Apparent Conflicts of Interest

Potential conflicts of interest between VCG and its clients may arise when VCG’s relationships with an issuer or with a related third party actually conflict, or appear to conflict, with the best interests of the VCG’s clients.

If the issue is specifically addressed in these policies and procedures, VCG will vote in accordance with these policies. In a situation where the issue is not specifically addressed in these Policies and Procedures and an apparent or actual conflict exists, VCG shall either: i) delegate the voting decision to an independent third party; ii) inform clients of the conflict of interest and obtain advance consent of a majority of such clients for a particular voting decision; or iii) obtain approval of a voting decision from VCG’s CCO, who will be responsible for documenting the rationale for the decision made and voted.

In all such cases, VCG will make disclosures to clients of all material conflicts and will keep documentation supporting its voting decisions.

APPENDIX B

COMMERCIAL PAPER RATINGS

A Standard & Poor's Corporation ("S&P") commercial paper rating is a current assessment of the likelihood of timely payment of debt having an original maturity of no more than 365 days. The following summarizes the rating categories used by S&P for commercial paper.

"A-1" — Issue's degree of safety regarding timely payment is strong. Those issues determined to possess extremely strong safety characteristics are denoted "A-1+."

"A-2" — Issue's capacity for timely payment is satisfactory. However, the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues designated "A-1."

"A-3" — Issue has an adequate capacity for timely payment. It is, however, somewhat more vulnerable to the adverse effects of changes and circumstances than an obligation carrying a higher designation.

"B" — Issue has only a speculative capacity for timely payment.

"C" — Issue has a doubtful capacity for payment.

"D" — Issue is in payment default.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") commercial paper ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to repay punctually promissory obligations not having an original maturity in excess of 9 months. The following summarizes the rating categories used by Moody's for commercial paper:

"Prime-1" — Issuer or related supporting institutions are considered to have a superior capacity for repayment of short-term promissory obligations. Principal repayment capacity will normally be evidenced by the following characteristics: leading market positions in well established industries; high rates of return on funds employed; broad margins in earning coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation; and well-established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.

"Prime-2" — Issuer or related supporting institutions are considered to have a strong capacity for repayment of short-term promissory obligations. This will normally be evidenced by many of the characteristics cited above but to a lesser degree. Earnings trends and coverage ratios, while sound, will be more subject to variation. Capitalization characteristics, while still appropriate, may be more affected by external conditions. Ample alternative liquidity is maintained.

"Prime-3" — Issuer or related supporting institutions have an acceptable capacity for repayment of short-term promissory obligations. The effects of industry characteristics and market composition may be more pronounced. Variability in earnings and profitability may result in changes in the level of debt protection measurements and the requirement for relatively high financial leverage. Adequate alternate liquidity is maintained.

"Not Prime" — Issuer does not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.