

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

[www.acquirersfund.com](http://www.acquirersfund.com)

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current Prospectus and SAI, each dated August 31, 2021, as supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund's Prospectus, reports to shareholder, and other information about the Fund online at [www.acquirersfund.com](http://www.acquirersfund.com). You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-617-0004 or by sending an e-mail request to [ETF@usbank.com](mailto:ETF@usbank.com).

### Investment Objective

The Acquirers Fund (the "Fund") seeks to track the price and total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Acquirer's Index (the "Index").

### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

#### ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

Management Fees	0.94%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.91%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses <sup>1</sup>	1.85%

<sup>1</sup> Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights section of the Prospectus because the Fund's Other Expenses do not include extraordinary expenses incurred in the previous fiscal year. During the previous fiscal year, the Fund incurred significant dividend expense as a result of an unusual and infrequent corporate action on a security sold short. Such corporate action is included in dividend expense on the Fund's financial statements and is omitted in the "Other Expenses" in the above table because of the unusual nature of the corporate action relative to the types of expenses the Fund expects to incur from its investment activities. If the corporate action had been included, the "Other Expenses" would have been 1.98%.

### Expense Example

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

**1 Year:** \$188    **3 Years:** \$582    **5 Years:** \$1,001    **10 Years:** \$2,169

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 233% of the average value of its portfolio.

### Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund tracks the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index is constructed with a 100% net equity exposure (130% long, 30% short) composed of the 30 most undervalued, fundamentally strong stocks listed in the United States selected from the largest 25% of all stocks (equivalent to a market capitalization greater than approximately \$2 billion). The Index is also composed of 30 short positions of the most overvalued, fundamentally weak stocks in the same universe.

### *Acquirer's Index*

The Index was established in 2019 by Acquirers Funds, which acts as the investment adviser and Index Provider to the Fund and has retained an unaffiliated third party to calculate the Index. The Index identifies potentially overvalued and undervalued stocks by using The Acquirer's Multiple®, which is a valuation metric developed and published in 2014 by Tobias Carlisle, Managing Member of the Adviser. The initial universe of stocks is then valued holistically—assets, earnings, and cash flows are examined—in accordance with the Index methodology to understand the economic reality of each stock. Each stock is then ranked on the basis of such valuation.

The stock selection and ranking is performed by the Index using a rules-based process. Potential components are further evaluated using statistical measures of fraud, earnings manipulation, and financial distress. Each potential long component is then examined for a margin of safety in three ways: (a) a wide discount to a conservative valuation, (b) a strong, liquid balance sheet, and (c) a robust business capable of generating free cash flows. Each potential short component is examined to identify (a) a large premium to an optimistic valuation, (b) a weak, distressed balance sheet, and (c) a deteriorating business and stock price. Finally, a forensic-accounting due diligence review of each of the remaining potential components' financial statements, particularly the notes and management's discussion and analysis, is undertaken by the Index in accordance with its methodology; the Adviser does not have any discretion in making the selections of stocks for the Index. The Index is formed from the components passing each stage. Each undervalued position will be weighted to about 4% of the Index value and each overvalued position will be shorted to about 1% of the Index value. The Index is reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly. As of August 1, 2021, the Index had significant exposure to the financial services sector. The Index's exposure to particular sectors may change significantly at the time of each reconstitution and rebalance of the Index or due to changes in individual stock prices in between such rebalances and reconstitutions of the Index.

### *The Fund's Investment Strategy*

The Fund attempts to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks and short positions that make up the Index. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

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

To replicate the Index's short positions, the Fund expects to sell securities short. A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own, typically in anticipation of a decline in the market price of that security. To effect a short sale, the Fund arranges through a broker to borrow the security it does not own to be delivered to a buyer of such security. In borrowing the security to be delivered to the buyer, the Fund will become obligated to replace the security borrowed at the time of replacement, regardless of the market price at that time. A short sale results in a gain when the price of the securities sold short declines between the date of the short sale and the date on which a security is purchased to replace the borrowed security. Conversely, a short sale will result in a loss if the price of the security sold short increases. When the Fund makes a short sale, the broker effecting the short sale typically holds the proceeds as part of the collateral securing the Fund's obligation to cover the short position. The Fund's sub-adviser will generally leave some or all of the cash proceeds with the broker effecting the short sale and seek less than 130% long exposure while mitigating certain interest-related expenses from using the cash proceeds of the short sales, but may determine to use some or all of the cash proceeds of short sales to purchase additional securities to fully replicate the 130% long exposure of the Index when the sub-adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund.

The Fund generally may invest in securities or other investments not included in the Index, but which the sub-adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index. These investments may include cash and cash equivalents.

To the extent the Index concentrates (i.e., holds more than 25% of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of related industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. The Fund is classified as non-diversified and therefore may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a single company than diversified funds.

## Principal Investment Risks

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

- **Associated Risks of Short Selling.** Short selling involves the sale of securities borrowed from a third party. The short seller profits if the borrowed security’s price declines. If a shorted security increases in value, a higher price must be paid to buy the stock back to cover the short sale, resulting in a loss. The Fund may incur expenses related to short selling, including compensation, interest or dividends, and transaction costs payable to the security lender, whether the price of the shorted security increases or decreases. The amount the Fund could lose on a short sale is theoretically unlimited. Short selling also involves counterparty risk – the risk associated with the third party ceasing operations or failing to sell the security back.

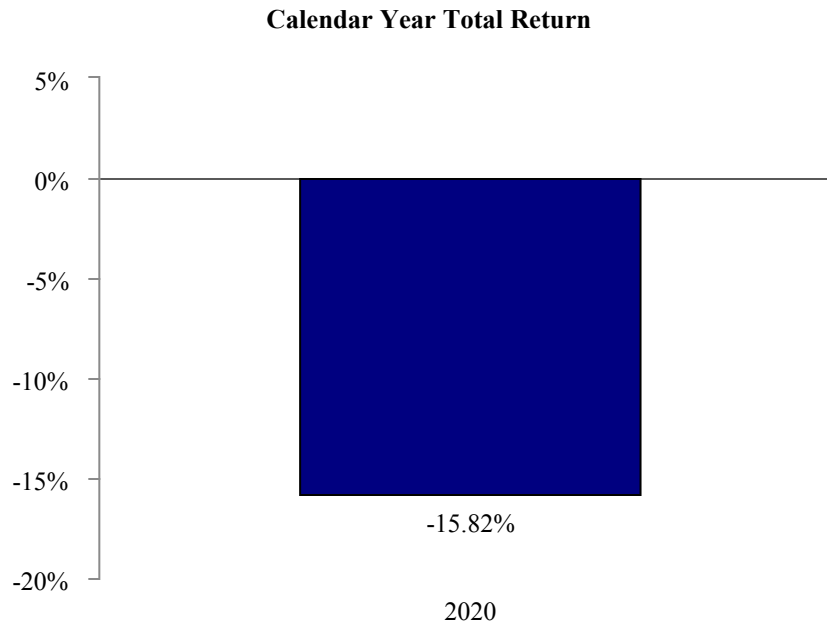
Short selling also effectively results in creating leverage in a portfolio. The Fund’s assets that are used as collateral to cover the short sale may decrease in value while the short position is held; resulting in the Fund being forced to post more collateral to cover the short position. In addition, because the Fund may invest the proceeds of a short sale, another effect of short selling on the Fund is that it may amplify changes in the Fund’s NAV since it may increase the exposure of the Fund to certain securities.

- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund’s investments will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent that the Index is so concentrated. In such event, the value of the Shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund’s portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. For example, the global pandemic caused by COVID-19, a novel coronavirus, and the aggressive responses taken by many governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines or similar restrictions, has had negative impacts, and in many cases severe impacts, on markets worldwide. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused prolonged disruptions to the normal business operations of companies around the world and the impact of such disruptions is hard to predict. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
  - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
  - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **Index Provider Risk.** There is no assurance that the Index Provider, or any agents that act on its behalf, will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, maintained, constructed, reconstituted, rebalanced, composed, calculated or disseminated accurately. The Index Provider relies on an independent calculation agent to calculate and disseminate the Index accurately. Any losses or costs associated with errors made by such calculation agent generally will be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Large-Capitalization Investing.** The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- **Limited Operating History.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Models and Data Risk.** The Index relies heavily on proprietary quantitative models as well as information and data supplied by third parties (“Models and Data”). Because the Index is composed based on such Models and Data, when such Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, the Index and the Fund may not perform as expected.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed and the Fund’s sub-adviser would not sell a security (or, conversely, close out a short position) due to current or projected performance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of (or, closing of a short position in) that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may trade all or a significant portion of the securities in its portfolio in connection with each rebalance and reconstitution of its Index. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund’s expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sectors and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting each of these sectors.
  - *Financial Sector Risk.* This sector can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, government regulation, the rate of defaults on corporate, consumer and government debt, the availability and cost of capital, and fallout from the housing and sub-prime mortgage crisis. Insurance companies, in particular, may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, catastrophic events, price and market competition, the imposition of premium rate caps, or other changes in government regulation or tax law and/or rate regulation, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. This sector has experienced significant losses in the recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses.
- **Tracking Error Risk.** As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and the Index may vary somewhat for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index. The Fund may use a representative sampling strategy to achieve its investment objective, if the Fund’s sub-adviser believes it is in the best interest of the Fund, which generally can be expected to produce a greater non-correlation risk.

## Performance

The following performance information indicates some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund's performance for the most recent calendar year ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund's average annual returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance and the Index. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at [www.acquirersfund.com](http://www.acquirersfund.com).



For the year-to-date period ended June 30, 2021, the Fund's total return was 16.92%. During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 6.02% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and the lowest quarterly return was -27.65% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020.

### Average Annual Total Returns

#### For Periods Ended December 31, 2020

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>Since Inception</u> <u>05/14/2019</u>
<b>The Acquirers Fund (ZIG)</b>		
Return Before Taxes	-15.82%	-4.97%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-15.86%	-4.99%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	-9.34%	-3.77%
<b>S&amp;P 500 Total Return Index</b> (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	18.40%	21.09%
<b>The Acquirer's Index</b> (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-15.88%	-4.45%

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

## **Management**

<b>Investment Adviser</b>	Acquirers Funds, LLC
<b>Sub-Adviser</b>	Toroso Investments, LLC (“Toroso” or the “Sub-Adviser”)
<b>Portfolio Managers</b>	Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Head of Trading for Toroso, and Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for Toroso, are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Ragauss has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since the Fund’s inception in May 2019, and Ms. Duan has been a portfolio manager of the Fund from its inception in May 2019 until October 2020 and again since May 2021.

## **Purchase and Sale of Shares**

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

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

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

## **Tax Information**

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

## **Financial Intermediary Compensation**

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