



Prospectus

September 24, 2020

Cambria Global Real Estate ETF (BLDG)

Cambria Buyout ETF (LBO)

Cambria Venture ETF (VCAP)

This Prospectus provides important information about each of the Funds listed above (each, a “Fund” and, collectively, the “Funds”), each a series of Cambria ETF Trust (the “Trust”), that you should know before investing. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

Shares of each Fund (“Shares”) are or will be listed and traded on CBOE BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”).

THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (“SEC”) HAS NOT APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the SEC, paper copies of the Funds’ shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from your financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank). Instead, the reports will be available on the Funds’ website (www.cambriafunds.com), and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from a Fund electronically anytime by contacting your financial intermediary.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. Please contact your financial intermediary to request to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held in your account.

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No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Prospectus and the Funds' Statement of Additional Information dated September 24, 2020 (the "SAI") (which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and is legally a part of this Prospectus) and, if given or made, such information or representations may not be relied upon as having been authorized by us.

FUND SUMMARY

Cambria Global Real Estate ETF

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks income and capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell 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 Fee:	0.59%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees:	0.00%
Other Expenses:*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.59%

* Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

EXAMPLE

The following 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 the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that the operating expenses remain the same. The example does not reflect any brokerage commissions that you may pay on purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

One Year:	Three Years:
\$60	\$189

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund had not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, it does not have a portfolio turnover rate to provide.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is actively managed and seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal market conditions, primarily in the securities of domestic and foreign, including developed and emerging market, companies principally engaged in the real estate sector and real-estate related industries (collectively, “real estate companies”) that exhibit favorable multi-factor metrics, such as value, quality and momentum, according to a quantitative methodology developed by Cambria Investment Management, L.P., the Fund’s investment adviser (“Cambria”). For investment purposes, real estate companies are defined as (i) exchange-listed real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and (ii) companies included in the real estate sector according to the Standard & Poor’s Global Industry Classification Standards (GICS). A REIT is a company that pools investor funds to invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. REITs are not taxed on income distributed to

their shareholders if, among other things, they distribute substantially all of their taxable income (other than net capital gains) for each taxable year. Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the value of the Fund's net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) will be invested in the securities of real estate companies.

Cambria selects Fund securities by beginning with the broad global universe of real estate companies and using its quantitative methodology to screen for securities that pass certain market capitalization and liquidity requirements. Cambria then utilizes a proprietary algorithm to identify the securities of real estate companies that are attractive from a multi-factor perspective. Cambria's algorithm identifies companies based on (i) value metrics, including, but not limited to, price-to-sales (P/S) ratio, price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio, funds from operations (FFO), dividend yield, and enterprise multiple (EV/EBITDA), (ii) quality metrics, such as accruals or debt/asset ratios, and (iii) momentum metrics, including trailing (preceding) 12-month total returns. For additional information about the algorithm and its multi-factor metrics, see the section titled "Additional Information about the Fund's Investment Strategies and Risks."

The Fund employs a "momentum" style of investing that emphasizes investing in securities that have had higher recent price performance compared to other securities. With respect to momentum metrics, momentum is defined as an upward (positive) or downward (negative) price movement of a security (or an asset class), generating positive or negative investment returns, over the course of a predefined observation period. Cambria uses traditional stock-price momentum metrics. As an example, 12-month momentum would be calculated by observing the company's stock returns during the trailing 12-month period. A company's 12-month total returns include any dividends realized during this observation period, which spans from a recent end date to a start date 12 months prior.

Under normal market conditions, at least 40% of the Fund is expected to be composed of real estate companies issued and listed outside the United States that, in the aggregate, are tied economically to a number of countries throughout the world. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund had significant investment exposure to real estate companies issued and listed in Australia, Europe, and Singapore.

The Fund concentrates (holds more than 25% of) its assets in real estate-related industries. Securities of "real estate-related industries" means securities classified in one of these two industries of the real estate sector, as determined by GICS: (1) equity REITs and (2) real estate management and development.

Within each of the two broad global regions, United States and ex-United States, Cambria selects approximately the top 20% of real estate companies, based on the application of its algorithm, used in conjunction with its quantitative, multi-factor methodology. Cambria expects the Fund's portfolio to be comprised of between 50 and 100 constituents of approximate equal weight. The Fund's portfolio is rebalanced periodically, but no less frequently than annually, to meet Cambria's internal target allocations, which are developed pursuant to Cambria's quantitative strategy. The Fund may sell a security when Cambria believes that the security is overvalued or better investment opportunities are available, to invest in cash and cash equivalents, or to meet redemptions.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

An investment in the Fund involves risk. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. The Fund's principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate investors' ability to identify particular risks and compare them with the risks of other funds. 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 objective. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investor may lose money by investing in the Fund. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the sections titled "Additional Information About the Funds' Risks" and "Additional Non-Principal Risk Information."

Cash Redemption Risk. The Fund's investment strategy may require it to effect redemptions by Authorized Participants, in whole or in part, for the cash value of large blocks of Shares called Creation Units. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions and be less tax-efficient than if the in-kind redemption process was used exclusively. In addition, cash redemptions may incur higher brokerage costs than in-kind redemptions and these added costs may be borne by the Fund and negatively impact Fund performance.

Concentration Risk. The Fund's investments are concentrated in real estate-related industries, and the Fund may be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting these industries.

Real Estate Investments Risk. The Fund is subject to the risks related to investments in real estate, including declines in the real estate market, decreases in property revenues, increases in interest rates, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, legal and regulatory changes, a lack of credit or capital, defaults by borrowers or tenants, environmental problems and natural disasters. The availability of mortgages and changes in interest rates may also affect real estate values.

Currency Strategies Risk. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time and can be unpredictably affected by political developments or government intervention. Changes in currency exchange rates may affect the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's investments.

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from a breach in the Fund's cyber security, including cyber-attacks against the Fund, third-party service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants, or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. A breach in cyber security, intentional or unintentional, may adversely impact the Fund 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.

Emerging Markets Risk. Emerging market investments are subject to the same risks as foreign investments and to additional risks due to greater political and economic uncertainties as well as a relative lack of information about issuers in such markets. Securities of emerging market issuers may become illiquid and be subject to volatility and high transaction costs.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally.

Foreign Investment Risk. Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Exposures to foreign securities entail special risks, including risks due to: (i) differences in information available about foreign issuers; (ii) differences in investor protection standards in other jurisdictions; (iii) capital controls risks, including the risk of a foreign jurisdiction imposing restrictions on the ability to repatriate or transfer currency or other assets; (iv) political, diplomatic and economic risks; (v) regulatory risks; and (vi) foreign market and trading risks, including the costs of trading and risks of settlement in foreign jurisdictions. In addition, the Fund's investments in securities denominated in other currencies could decline due to changes in local currency relative to the value of the U.S. dollar, which may affect the Fund's returns.

Geographic Investment Risk. To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies of a single country or region, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country or region.

Australia Risk. Australia's economy depends heavily on agricultural and mining sector exports as well as the economies of its key trading partners, including China, the United States, and Japan. Conditions that weaken the price and demand for its exports and/or natural resources and commodities, in general, could have a significant, negative impact on the Australian economy as a whole.

Europe Risk. The Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union ("EU") requires compliance with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and their trading partners. In addition, the United Kingdom has formally exited the EU ("Brexit"). Although it remains unclear what the potential consequences of Brexit may be, the economies of Europe and the United Kingdom, as well as the broader global economy, could be significantly impacted by Brexit, which may result in lower economic growth and increased volatility and illiquidity across global markets.

Singapore Risk. The economy of Singapore is heavily dependent on international trade and exports. Conditions that weaken demand for its products in the Asian region or worldwide could have a significant, negative impact on Singapore's economy as a whole. Singapore's economy may also be particularly vulnerable to external market changes due to the country's small size.

International Closed-Market Trading Risk. Because the Fund's investments may be traded in markets that are closed when the Exchange is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current pricing of an underlying investment and stale investment pricing (*i.e.*, the last quote from its closed foreign market), resulting in premiums or discounts to NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.

Investment Risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. When you sell your Shares, they could be worth less than what you paid for them.

Large Capitalization Company Risk. The Fund's investments in large capitalization companies may underperform other segments of the market because they may be less responsive to competitive challenges and opportunities and unable to attain high growth rates during periods of economic expansion.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes will be successful or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Market Events Risk. Turbulence in the financial markets, reduced liquidity in the equity markets, and/or the advent of certain economic or political events, including global events such as war, acts of terrorism or a public health crisis, may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by the U.S. Government, Federal Reserve and/or other government actors, such as increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on the Fund.

Recent Events. The respiratory illness COVID-19 caused by a novel coronavirus has resulted in a global pandemic and major disruption to economies and markets around the world, including the United States. Financial markets have experienced extreme volatility and severe losses, and trading in many instruments has been disrupted. Liquidity for many instruments has been greatly reduced for periods of time. Some interest rates are very low and in some cases yields are negative. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced particularly large losses. These circumstances may continue for an extended period of time, and may continue to affect adversely the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments.

Momentum Investing Risk. Securities that have previously exhibited price momentum may be more volatile than a broad cross-section of securities and their returns may be less than the returns of the overall stock market or other styles of investing. High momentum may also be a sign that the securities' prices have peaked. Momentum can turn quickly and cause significant variation from other types of investments. The Fund may experience significant losses if momentum stops, turns or otherwise behaves differently than predicted.

Premium-Discount Risk. Shares may trade above (premium) or below (discount) their NAV. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the Exchange. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Cambria uses quantitative techniques to generate investment decisions and select stocks, and the Fund may not perform as intended if it relies on erroneous or outdated data from one or more third parties. Errors in data used in the quantitative model may occur from time to time and may not be identified and/or corrected before having an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

REIT Risk. In addition to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and real estate-related securities, REITs are subject to additional risks, including those related to adverse governmental actions, and the performance of a REIT may be affected by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass through of income or its failure to maintain exemption from registration as an investment company. REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills and may invest in relatively few properties, a small geographic area or a small number of property types. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to

make distributions to shareholders or unitholders, and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and to self-liquidations. As a result, investments in REITs may be volatile. REITs also have their own fees and expenses, and the Fund will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those fees and expenses.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market may pay brokerage commissions or other charges, which may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur a bid/ask spread, which varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted.

Small and Medium Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small and medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies, and they may be more sensitive to market conditions.

Value Investment Risk. Value investments are subject to the risk that their intrinsic value may never be realized by the market. Value investments tend to underperform in growth markets.

PERFORMANCE

The Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. Performance information will be available in the Prospectus after the Fund has been in operation for one full calendar year. When provided, the information will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare with a broad measure of market performance. As always, please note that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at www.cambriafunds.com.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Cambria Investment Management, L.P. serves as the investment adviser of the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Mebane T. Faber is the portfolio manager for the Fund and has managed the Fund since its inception in September 2020.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Individual Shares are listed on a national securities exchange and may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a "premium") or less than NAV (at a "discount"). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying and selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid/ask spread"). Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.cambriafunds.com.

TAX INFORMATION

Distributions you receive from the Fund are generally taxable to you as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes, except that distributions will be taxed to you at long-term capital gain rates to the extent reported by the Fund as “capital gain dividends” or “qualified dividend income,” and may also be subject to state or local taxes. Fund distributions may not be taxable to you if you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement plan account or are a tax-exempt investor, although you may be taxed on withdrawals from your tax-advantaged account.

PURCHASES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend Shares over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

FUND SUMMARY

Cambria Buyout ETF

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell 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 Fee:	0.59%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees:	0.00%
Other Expenses:*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.59%

* Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

EXAMPLE

The following 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 the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that the operating expenses remain the same. The example does not reflect any brokerage commissions that you may pay on purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

One Year:	Three Years:
\$60	\$189

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund had not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, it does not have a portfolio turnover rate to provide.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that, under normal market conditions, seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its total assets in U.S. exchange-listed equity securities. **The Fund does not include, and the Fund does not invest in, private equity funds.**

Cambria Investment Management, L.P. (“Cambria”) serves as the Fund’s investment adviser and uses a proprietary algorithm designed to generate returns that mimic the returns of U.S. private equity funds. Private equity funds traditionally are not listed on public exchanges and typically invest directly in private companies and/or acquire controlling interests in public companies and turn them private through a buyout process. To achieve such returns, Cambria’s algorithm identifies and selects U.S.

exchange-listed equities that exhibit factor characteristics commonly associated with the equity securities of private companies held by private equity funds. These factors include, but are not limited to, a company's size, valuation, debt practices, and revenue growth. Cambria believes that a composite approach using multiple related factors to rank the available stock universe can improve the robustness of the Fund's portfolio versus a reliance on any one factor in stock selection.

To be eligible for inclusion in the Fund, equity securities must pass certain market capitalization and liquidity requirements. The eligible Fund universe will be comprised of U.S. equities with a market capitalization greater than \$100 million and less than \$50 billion. Cambria's proprietary algorithm will tend to select stocks of companies that (i) have smaller market capitalizations, (ii) have higher long-term debt, (iii) are engaged in debt reduction, and (iv) are priced inexpensively relative to the market. Cambria's algorithm also identifies companies based on their revenue growth and value metrics, including, but not limited to, price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio and enterprise multiple (EV/EBITDA). For additional information about the algorithm and its value metrics, see the section titled "Additional Information about the Fund's Investment Strategies and Risks."

The Fund will be comprised of, approximately, the top 50 stocks as determined by Cambria's proprietary valuation algorithm and will be approximately equally weighted. The Fund's portfolio is rebalanced periodically, but no less frequently than annually, to meet Cambria's internal target allocations, which are developed pursuant to Cambria's quantitative strategy. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund had significant investment exposure to the industrial, information technology and materials sectors.

Cambria has discretion on a daily basis to actively manage the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and may experience high portfolio turnover. The Fund may sell a security when Cambria believes that the security is overvalued or better investment opportunities are available, to invest in cash and cash equivalents, or to meet redemptions.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

An investment in the Fund involves risk. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. The Fund's principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate investors' ability to identify particular risks and compare them with the risks of other funds. 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 objective. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investor may lose money by investing in the Fund. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the sections titled "Additional Information About the Funds' Risks" and "Additional Non-Principal Risk Information."

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from a breach in the Fund's cyber security, including cyber-attacks against the Fund, third-party service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants, or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. A breach in cyber security, intentional or unintentional, may adversely impact the Fund 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.

Equity Investing Risk. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally.

Foreign Investment Risk. Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Exposures to foreign securities entail special risks, including risks due to: (i) differences in information available about foreign issuers; (ii) differences in investor protection standards in other jurisdictions; (iii) capital controls risks, including the risk of a foreign jurisdiction imposing restrictions on the ability to repatriate or transfer currency or other assets; (iv) political, diplomatic and economic risks; (v) regulatory risks; and (vi) foreign market and trading risks, including the costs of trading and risks of settlement in foreign jurisdictions. In addition, the Fund's investments in securities denominated in other currencies could decline due to changes in local currency relative to the value of the U.S. dollar, which may affect the Fund's returns.

Investment Risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. When you sell your Shares, they could be worth less than what you paid for them.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes will be successful or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Market Events Risk. Turbulence in the financial markets, reduced liquidity in the equity, credit and fixed-income markets, and/or the advent of certain economic or political events, including global events such as war, acts of terrorism or a public health crisis, may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by the U.S. Government, Federal Reserve and/or other government actors, such as increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on the Fund.

Recent Events. The respiratory illness COVID-19 caused by a novel coronavirus has resulted in a global pandemic and major disruption to economies and markets around the world, including the United States. Financial markets have experienced extreme volatility and severe losses, and trading in many instruments has been disrupted. Liquidity for many instruments has been greatly reduced for periods of time. Some interest rates are very low and in some cases yields are negative. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced particularly large losses. These circumstances may continue for an extended period of time, and may continue to affect adversely the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments.

Micro Capitalization Company Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investing in small and medium capitalization companies, set forth below, micro capitalization companies are more vulnerable to adverse economic events and poor business conditions than larger, more established companies. The earnings and revenue of micro capitalization companies tend to be less predictable, and their securities are generally less liquid and subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's strategy may frequently involve buying and selling portfolio securities to rebalance the Fund's exposure to various market sectors. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than you expect.

Premium-Discount Risk. Shares may trade above (premium) or below (discount) their NAV. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the Exchange. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.

Private Equity Correlation Risk. Although the Fund seeks to generate returns that mimic the returns of U.S. private equity funds, the Fund may not be able to generate comparable returns through its investments in U.S. exchange-listed equities primarily due to the fact that the underlying holdings of the Fund differ from those widely held by U.S. private equity funds. **The Fund does not invest in private equity funds nor does it invest directly in the private companies funded by private equity funds.** Further, the factors identified by Cambria as being commonly associated with the equity securities of private companies held by private equity funds may not be the same factors that generate returns for private equity funds. Accordingly, the Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of U.S. private equity funds.

Private Equity Investing Style Risk. Private equity funds typically invest directly in private companies and/or public companies they wish to turn private through a buyout process. Although the Fund invests in the equity securities of publicly traded companies, these companies share various characteristics with the private and public companies held by private equity funds. As such, the Fund is subject to many of the same risks. For example, these companies may hold significant debt, have a weak financial condition, require significant additional capital to support their operations, and may otherwise fail to become profitable or lose invested capital. These companies may also be subject to greater volatility. Further, there is no guarantee that any company exhibiting these characteristics will either be purchased by a private equity fund and enter the buyout process or be successfully repackaged and returned to the public marketplace as an initial public offering.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Cambria uses quantitative techniques to generate investment decisions and its processes and stock selection, and the Fund may not perform as intended if it relies on erroneous or outdated data from one or more third parties. Errors in data used in the quantitative model may occur from time to time and may not be identified and/or corrected before having an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market may pay brokerage commissions or other charges, which may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur a bid/ask spread, which varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted.

Sector Risk. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a particular economic sector, the Fund may be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting that sector.

Industrial Sector Risk. Issuers in the industrial sector are affected by supply and demand, both for their specific product or service and for industrial sector products in general. The products of such issuers may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Government regulations, world events, economic conditions and exchange rates affect the performance of companies in the industrial sector. Issuers in the industrial sector may be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage, product liability claims and exchange rates. The industrial sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced by unpredictable factors.

Information Technology Sector Risk. Technology companies face intense competition, which may have an adverse effect on their profit margins. Technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of technology companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

Materials Sector Risk. Issuers in the materials sector may be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, exchange rates, import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, technical progress, labor relations and government regulations, among other factors. Issuers in the materials sector may be liable for environmental damage and product liability claims. Production of materials may exceed demand as a result of market imbalances or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns.

Small and Medium Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small and medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies, and they may be more sensitive to market conditions.

PERFORMANCE

The Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. Performance information will be available in the Prospectus after the Fund has been in operation for one full calendar year. When provided, the information will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare with a broad measure of market performance. As always, please note that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at www.cambriafunds.com.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Cambria Investment Management, L.P. serves as the investment adviser of the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Mebane T. Faber is the portfolio manager for the Fund and has managed the Fund since its inception.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Individual Shares are listed on a national securities exchange and may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a “premium”) or less than NAV (at a “discount”). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying and selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid/ask spread”). Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund’s website at www.cambriafunds.com.

TAX INFORMATION

Distributions you receive from the Fund are generally taxable to you as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes, except that distributions will be taxed to you at long-term capital gain rates to the extent reported by the Fund as “capital gain dividends” or “qualified dividend income,” and may also be subject to state or local taxes. Fund distributions may not be taxable to you if you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement plan account or are a tax-exempt investor, although you may be taxed on withdrawals from your tax-advantaged account.

PURCHASES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend Shares over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

FUND SUMMARY

Cambria Venture ETF

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell 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 Fee:	0.59%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees:	0.00%
Other Expenses:*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.59%

* Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

EXAMPLE

The following 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 the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that the operating expenses remain the same. The example does not reflect any brokerage commissions that you may pay on purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

One Year:	Three Years:
\$60	\$189

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund had not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, it does not have a portfolio turnover rate to provide.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that, under normal market conditions, seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its total assets in U.S. exchange-listed equity securities. **The Fund does not include, and the Fund does not invest in, venture capital funds or venture capital start-up companies.**

Cambria Investment Management, L.P. (“Cambria”) serves as the Fund’s investment adviser and uses a proprietary algorithm designed to generate returns that mimic the returns of U.S. venture capital funds. Venture capital funds are not listed on public exchanges and typically invest directly in private companies to provide equity financing that addresses the funding needs of entrepreneurial companies that for reasons of size, assets, and stage of development cannot seek capital from more

traditional sources, such as public markets and banks. These companies tend to have short operating histories that involve novel technology, products and services. To achieve such returns, Cambria's algorithm identifies and selects U.S. exchange-listed equities that exhibit factor characteristics commonly associated with the equity securities of private companies funded by venture capital funds. These factors include, but are not limited to, a company's size, valuation and leverage. Cambria believes that a composite approach using multiple related factors to rank the available stock universe can improve the robustness of the Fund's portfolio versus a reliance on any one factor in stock selection.

To be eligible for inclusion in the Fund, equity securities must pass certain market capitalization and liquidity requirements. The eligible Fund universe will be comprised of U.S. equities with a market capitalization greater than \$100 million and less than \$10 billion. Cambria's proprietary algorithm will tend to select stocks of companies that (i) have shorter operating histories, (ii) have smaller market capitalizations, and (iii) are priced inexpensively relative to the market. Cambria's algorithm also identifies companies based on their leverage (*e.g.*, a company's debt/asset ratio) and value metrics, including, but not limited to, price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio and enterprise multiple (EV/EBITDA). In addition, Cambria's algorithm will tend to allocate Fund assets to companies in industries favored by venture capital firms, including industries within the health care and information technology sectors. For additional information about the algorithm and its value metrics, see the section titled "Additional Information about the Fund's Investment Strategies and Risks."

The Fund will be comprised of, approximately, the top 50 stocks as determined by Cambria's proprietary valuation algorithm and will be approximately equally weighted. The Fund's portfolio is rebalanced periodically, but no less frequently than annually, to meet Cambria's internal target allocations, which are developed pursuant to Cambria's quantitative strategy. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund had significant investment exposure to the health care, industrial, information technology and materials sectors.

Cambria has discretion on a daily basis to actively manage the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and may experience high portfolio turnover. The Fund may sell a security when Cambria believes that the security is overvalued or better investment opportunities are available, to invest in cash and cash equivalents, or to meet redemptions.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

An investment in the Fund involves risk. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. The Fund's principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate investors' ability to identify particular risks and compare them with the risks of other funds. 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 objective. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investor may lose money by investing in the Fund. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the sections titled "Additional Information About the Funds' Risks" and "Additional Non-Principal Risk Information."

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from a breach in the Fund's cyber security, including cyber-attacks against the Fund, third-party service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants, or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. A breach in cyber security, intentional or unintentional, may adversely impact the Fund 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.

Equity Investing Risk. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally.

Foreign Investment Risk. Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Exposures to foreign securities entail special risks, including risks due to: (i) differences in information available about foreign issuers; (ii) differences in investor protection standards in other jurisdictions; (iii) capital controls risks, including the risk of a foreign jurisdiction imposing restrictions on the ability to repatriate or transfer currency or other assets; (iv) political, diplomatic and economic risks; (v) regulatory risks; and (vi) foreign market and trading risks, including the costs of trading and risks of settlement in foreign jurisdictions. In addition, the Fund's investments in securities denominated in other currencies could decline due to changes in local currency relative to the value of the U.S. dollar, which may affect the Fund's returns.

Investment Risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. When you sell your Shares, they could be worth less than what you paid for them.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes will be successful or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Market Events Risk. Turbulence in the financial markets, reduced liquidity in the equity, credit and fixed-income markets, and/or the advent of certain economic or political events, including global events such as war, acts of terrorism or a public health crisis, may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by the U.S. Government, Federal Reserve and/or other government actors, such as increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on the Fund.

Recent Events. The respiratory illness COVID-19 caused by a novel coronavirus has resulted in a global pandemic and major disruption to economies and markets around the world, including the United States. Financial markets have experienced extreme volatility and severe losses, and trading in many instruments has been disrupted. Liquidity for many instruments has been greatly reduced for periods of time. Some interest rates are very low and in some cases yields are negative. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced particularly large losses. These circumstances may continue for an extended period of time, and may continue to affect adversely the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments.

Micro Capitalization Company Risk. In addition to the risks associated with investing in small and medium capitalization companies, set forth below, micro capitalization companies are more vulnerable to adverse economic events and poor business conditions than larger, more established companies. The earnings and revenue of micro capitalization companies tend to be less predictable, and their securities are generally less liquid and subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's strategy may frequently involve buying and selling portfolio securities to rebalance the Fund's exposure to various market sectors. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than you expect.

Premium-Discount Risk. Shares may trade above (premium) or below (discount) their NAV. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the Exchange. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Cambria uses quantitative techniques to generate investment decisions and its processes and stock selection, and the Fund may not perform as intended if it relies on erroneous or outdated data from one or more third parties. Errors in data used in the quantitative model may occur from time to time and may not be identified and/or corrected before having an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market may pay brokerage commissions or other charges, which may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur a bid/ask spread, which varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted.

Sector Risk. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a particular economic sector, the Fund may be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting that sector.

Health Care Sector Risk. The health care sector includes, for example, biotechnology, pharmaceutical, health care facilities, and health care equipment and supply companies. This sector can be significantly affected by, among other things, lapsing patent protection, technological developments that make drugs obsolete, government regulation, price controls, and approvals for drugs.

Industrial Sector Risk. Issuers in the industrial sector are affected by supply and demand, both for their specific product or service and for industrial sector products in general. The products of such issuers may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Government regulations, world events, economic conditions and exchange rates affect the performance of companies in the industrial sector. Issuers in the industrial sector may be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage, product liability claims and exchange rates. The industrial sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced by unpredictable factors.

Information Technology Sector Risk. Technology companies face intense competition, which may have an adverse effect on their profit margins. Technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of technology companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

Materials Sector Risk. Issuers in the materials sector may be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, exchange rates, import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, technical progress, labor relations and government regulations, among other factors. Issuers in the materials sector may be liable for environmental damage and product liability claims. Production of materials may exceed demand as a result of market imbalances or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns.

Small and Medium Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small and medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies, and they may be more sensitive to market conditions.

Venture Capital Correlation Risk. Although the Fund seeks to generate returns that mimic the returns of U.S. venture capital funds, the Fund may not be able to generate comparable returns through its investments in U.S. exchange-listed equities primarily due to the fact that the underlying holdings of the Fund differ from those widely held by U.S. venture capital funds. **The Fund does not invest in venture capital funds or venture capital start-up companies.** Further, the factors identified by Cambria as being commonly associated with the equity securities of private companies funded by venture capital funds may not be the same factors that generate returns for venture capital funds. Accordingly, the Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of U.S. venture capital funds.

Venture Capital Investing Style Risk. Venture capital funds typically invest directly in private companies that are subject to a different set of risks than those typically associated with publicly traded companies. Although the Fund invests in the equity securities of publicly traded companies, these companies share various characteristics with private companies held by venture capital funds. As such, the Fund is subject to many of the same risks. For example, these companies may have a weak financial condition, require significant additional capital to support their operations, and may otherwise fail to become profitable or lose invested capital. These companies may also (i) hold significant debt; (ii) engage in a rapidly changing business environment with products subject to obsolescence; (iii) rely on unsustainable market trends or a competitive advantage that may be lost to new market entrants; (iv) depend on an inexperienced management team; and (v) be subject to high barriers of success that are dependent on large amounts of future capital investments, government approval of products or services, and the protection of intellectual property.

PERFORMANCE

The Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. Performance information will be available in the Prospectus after the Fund has been in operation for one full calendar year. When provided, the information will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare with a broad measure of market performance. As always, please note that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at www.cambriafunds.com.

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PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

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TAX INFORMATION

Distributions you receive from the Fund are generally taxable to you as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes, except that distributions will be taxed to you at long-term capital gain rates to the extent reported by the Fund as "capital gain dividends" or "qualified dividend income," and may also be subject to state or local taxes. Fund distributions may not be taxable to you if you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement plan account or are a tax-exempt investor, although you may be taxed on withdrawals from your tax-advantaged account.

PURCHASES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend Shares over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Additional Information About the Funds' Strategies

This Prospectus does not describe all of the Funds' investment practices. For more information about other types of investments a Fund may make, and about the risks of investing in each Fund, please see the Funds' SAI, which is available upon request. Each Fund's investment objective is a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

All Funds. Each Fund uses a proprietary algorithm to select companies based, in part, on traditional value metrics, which may include some or all of the following metrics: P/S ratio, P/E ratio, FFO, and EV/EBITDA.

- P/S ratio, or price-to-sales ratio, refers to a valuation ratio that compares a company's stock price to its revenues;
- P/E ratio, or price-to-earnings ratio, refers to a valuation ratio that compares a company's stock price to its earnings;
- FFO, or funds from operations, refers to the figure used by REITs to define cash flow from operations; and
- EV/EBITDA, or the enterprise multiple, is a ratio used to determine the value of a company by dividing a company's enterprise value (EV) by its earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA). A company's EV is calculated by adding together its market capitalization, value of debt, minority interest, and preferred shares and subtracting its cash and cash equivalents.

Cambria Global Real Estate ETF. With respect to momentum metrics, momentum is defined as an upward (positive) or downward (negative) price movement of a security (or an asset class), generating positive or negative investment returns, over the course of a predefined observation period. For example, Cambria measures a company's stock-price momentum by observing the company's stock returns during the trailing 12-month period. Trailing 12-month returns are calculated by measuring the performance of a security's price between a recent end date and a start date 12 months prior. The 12-month period is simply an observation period, and does not correspond to a fiscal or a calendar year, unless by pure coincidence. Total returns are obtained by including any dividends realized during this period, whereas price returns ignore dividends.

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Adviser defines developed markets and emerging markets as described in the following table, which is subject to change in the future.

Developed		Emerging	
Austria ¹	Japan ³	Brazil ²	Mexico ²
Australia ³	Luxembourg ¹	Chile ²	Morocco ¹
Belgium ¹	Netherlands ¹	China ³	Peru ²
Canada ²	New Zealand ³	Colombia ²	Philippines ³
Denmark ¹	Norway ¹	Czech Republic ¹	Poland ¹
Finland ¹	Portugal ¹	Egypt ¹	Russia ¹
France ¹	Singapore ³	Hungary ¹	South Africa ¹
Germany ¹	South Korea ³	India ³	Taiwan ³
Greece ¹	Spain ¹	Indonesia ³	Thailand ³
Hong Kong ³	Sweden ¹	Malaysia ³	Turkey ¹
Ireland ¹	Switzerland ¹		
Israel ¹	United Kingdom ¹		
Italy ¹	USA ²		

¹ EMEA = Europe, Middle East and Africa

³ APAC = Asia Pacific

² AME = Americas

Temporary Defensive Positions

To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, each of the Funds may invest 100% of its total assets, without limitation, in high-quality debt securities and money market instruments. The Funds may be invested in these instruments for extended periods, depending on Cambria’s assessment of market conditions. Debt securities and money market instruments include shares of mutual funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances, U.S. Government securities, repurchase agreements and bonds that are BBB or higher. While a Fund is in a defensive position, the opportunity to achieve its investment objective will be limited. Furthermore, to the extent that a Fund invests in money market mutual funds, it would bear its *pro rata* portion of such money market fund’s advisory fees and operational fees.

Additional Information About the Funds’ Risks

This section provides additional information about the risks of investing described under “Principal Risks” in the Fund Summary for each of the following Funds: Cambria Global Real Estate ETF (BLDG), Cambria Buyout ETF (LBO) and Cambria Venture ETF (VCAP). Each Fund’s principal risks are presented below in alphabetical order to facilitate investors’ ability to find particular risks and compare them with the risks of other funds.

Principal Risks	BLDG	LBO	VCAP
Cash Redemption Risk	X		
Concentration Risk	X		
Real Estate Investments Risk	X		
Currency Strategies Risk	X		
Cyber Security Risk	X	X	X
Emerging Markets Risk	X		
Equity Investing Risk	X	X	X
Foreign Investment Risk	X	X	X
Geographic Investment Risk	X		
Australia Risk	X		
Europe Risk	X		
Singapore Risk	X		
International Closed-Market Trading Risk	X		
Investment Risk	X	X	X
Large Capitalization Company Risk	X		
Management Risk	X	X	X
Market Events Risk	X	X	X
Micro Capitalization Company Risk		X	X
Momentum Investing Risk	X		
Portfolio Turnover Risk		X	X
Premium-Discount Risk	X	X	X
Private Equity Correlation Risk		X	
Private Equity Investing Style Risk		X	
Quantitative Security Selection Risk	X	X	X
REIT Risk	X		
Secondary Market Trading Risk	X	X	X
Sector Risk		X	X
Health Care Sector Risk			X
Industrial Sector Risk		X	X
Information Technology Sector Risk		X	X
Materials Sector Risk		X	X
Small and Medium Capitalization Company Risk	X	X	X
Value Investment Risk	X		
Venture Capital Correlation Risk			X
Venture Capital Investing Style Risk			X

PRINCIPAL RISKS

Cash Redemption Risk. The Fund's investment strategy may require it to effect redemptions by Authorized Participants, in whole or in part, for the cash value of large blocks of Shares called Creation Units. As a result, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment than if the in-kind redemption process was used exclusively (*i.e.*, securities are distributed as payment of redemption proceeds). In addition, cash redemptions may incur higher brokerage costs than in-kind redemptions and these added costs may be borne by the Fund and negatively impact Fund performance.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in a particular sector, industry or group of industries, the Fund may be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting that industry or group of industries. The Fund is concentrated in real estate-related industries.

Real Estate Investments Risk. The Fund is subject to the risks related to investments in real estate, including declines in the real estate market, decreases in property revenues, increases in interest rates, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, legal and regulatory changes, a lack of credit or capital, defaults by borrowers or tenants, environmental problems and natural disasters. The availability of mortgages and changes in interest rates may also affect real estate values.

Currency Strategies Risk. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time and can be unpredictably affected by political developments or government intervention. Changes in currency exchange rates may affect the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's investments, including foreign securities, forward contracts, money market instruments or other high quality debt securities, or investment companies that invest in those instruments. To the extent that a foreign government moves to devalue a currency to which the Fund has exposure, such action could cause the Fund to lose money.

Cyber Security Risk. The 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 the Fund in many ways, including, but not limited to, disruption of the Fund's operational capacity, loss of proprietary information, theft or corruption of data maintained online or digitally, denial-of-service attacks on websites or network resources, and the unauthorized release of confidential information. Cyber-attacks affecting the Fund's third-party service providers, including Cambria, the custodian, and the transfer agent, may subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches and adversely impact the Fund. For instance, cyber-attacks may impact the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of confidential business information, impede trading, cause the Fund to incur additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or other financial losses, and/or cause reputational damage to the Fund. Cyber security breaches of market makers, Authorized Participants, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests could also have material adverse consequences on the Fund's business operations and cause financial losses for the Fund and its shareholders. While the Fund and its service providers have established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to address cyber security risks, prevent cyber-attacks and mitigate the impact of cyber security breaches, there are inherent limitations on such plans and systems. In addition, the Fund has no control over the cyber security protections put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Fund or its shareholders.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investments in securities and instruments traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to these securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and instruments or investments in more developed international markets. For example, emerging markets may be subject to, among other risks, greater market volatility; lower trading volume and liquidity; greater social, political and economic uncertainty; governmental controls on foreign investments and limitations on repatriation of invested capital; lower disclosure, corporate governance, auditing and financial reporting standards; fewer protections of property rights; restrictions on the transfer of securities or currency; and settlement and trading practices that differ from U.S. markets and markets of more developed countries. Each of these factors may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for Fund Shares and cause the Fund to decline in value.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. Different types of equity securities tend to go

through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to the general securities markets. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally. Recent unprecedented turbulence in financial markets, reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets, or rising interest rates may negatively affect many issuers worldwide, which may have an adverse effect on the Fund.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Fund may invest in foreign securities, including non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities traded outside of the United States and U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers traded in the United States. Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Investments in foreign securities are subject to special risks, including the following:

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about non-U.S. issuers. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards. Changes to the financial condition or credit rating of foreign issuers may also adversely affect the value of the Fund's securities. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. Because legal systems differ, there is also the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell Shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Investment in foreign securities may involve higher costs than investment in U.S. securities, including higher transaction and custody costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

Capital Controls Risk. Economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events and other conditions may, without prior warning, lead to government intervention and the imposition of "capital controls" or expropriation or nationalization of assets. The possible establishment of exchange controls or freezes on the convertibility of currency, or the adoption of other governmental restrictions, might adversely affect an investment in foreign securities. Capital controls include the prohibition of, or restrictions on, the ability to transfer currency, securities or other assets within or out of a jurisdiction. Levies may be placed on profits repatriated by foreign entities (such as the Fund). Capital controls may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities or currency, may adversely affect the trading market and price for Shares, and may cause the Fund to decline in value.

Currency Risk. The Fund's net asset value is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars; therefore, the Fund may lose value if the local currency of a foreign market depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the local currency value of the Fund's holdings goes up. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably by intervention; by failure to intervene by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks; or by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the NAV of the Fund and the price of the Shares. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority would have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency.

Political and Economic Risk. The Fund is subject to foreign political and economic risk not associated with U.S. investments, meaning that political events (civil unrest, national elections, changes in political conditions and foreign relations, imposition of exchange controls and repatriation restrictions), social and economic events (labor strikes, rising inflation) and natural disasters occurring in a foreign country could cause the Fund's investments to experience gains or losses. The Fund also could be unable to enforce its ownership rights or pursue legal remedies in countries where it invests.

Foreign Market and Trading Risk. The trading markets for many foreign securities are not as active as U.S. markets and may have less governmental regulation and oversight. Foreign markets also may have clearance and settlement procedures that make it difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities. The procedures and rules governing foreign transactions and custody (holding of the Fund's assets) also may involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or investments. These factors could result in a loss to the Fund by causing the Fund to be unable to dispose of an investment or to miss an attractive investment opportunity, or by causing Fund assets to be uninvested for some period of time.

Geographic Investment Risk. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies of a single country or region, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country or region. For example, economic and political conditions and changes in tax, regulatory, or economic policy in a country could significantly affect the market in that country and in surrounding or related countries and have a negative impact on the Fund's performance.

Australia Risk. Australia's economy depends heavily on agricultural and mining sector exports as well as the economies of its key trading partners, including China, the United States, and Japan. Conditions that weaken the price and demand for its exports and/or natural resources and commodities, in general, could have a significant, negative impact on the Australian economy as a whole.

Europe Risk. The Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (the "EU") requires compliance with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and their trading partners. The European financial markets have recently experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns in, or rising government debt levels in several European countries, including Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect every country in Europe, including countries that do not use the euro.

An investment in issuers located or operating in Eastern Europe may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security and economic risks specific to Eastern Europe. Economies of certain Eastern European countries rely heavily on the export of commodities, including oil, gas, and certain metals. As a result, such economies may be impacted by international commodity prices and are particularly vulnerable to global demand for these products. Geopolitical events, acts of terrorism, and other instability in certain Eastern European countries may cause uncertainty in their financial markets and adversely affect the performance of the issuers to which the Fund has exposure. The securities markets in some Eastern European countries are substantially smaller and less developed, with less government supervision and regulation of stock exchanges, and may be less liquid and more volatile than securities markets in the United States or Western European countries.

Other risks related to investing in securities of issuers located or operating in Eastern Europe include: delays in transaction settlements, the risk of relying on foreign sub-custodians, the risk that ownership of the Fund's securities may become disputed, the absence of legal structures governing private and foreign investments and private property; the possibility of the loss of all or a substantial portion of the Fund's assets invested in issuers located or operating in Eastern Europe as a result of expropriation; and certain national policies which may restrict the Fund's investment opportunities, including, without limitation, restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests.

In June 2016, the United Kingdom voted in a referendum to leave the EU. As a result of the referendum, S&P downgraded the United Kingdom's credit rating from "AAA" to "AA" and the EU's credit rating from "AA+" to "AA" in the days that followed the vote. Other credit ratings agencies have taken similar actions. On March 29, 2017, the United Kingdom invoked article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty, notifying the European Council of the United Kingdom's intention to withdraw from the EU by the end of March 2019. However, after two years of negotiating the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU, this date has been extended until October 31, 2019 and subsequently extended until January 31, 2020, on which date the United Kingdom formally exited the EU. During an 11-month transition period, the United Kingdom, including its businesses and people, will continue to abide by applicable EU rules, honor the United Kingdom's trade relationships with EU countries, and prepare for the new post-Brexit rules to take effect on January 1, 2021. The impact of Brexit on the United Kingdom, the EU and global markets remains unclear and will depend largely upon the United Kingdom's ability to negotiate favorable terms with the EU with respect to trade and market access during the transition period. The uncertainty associated with the Brexit process as well as the consequences that follow from its outcome could (i) adversely affect European or worldwide political, regulatory, economic, or market conditions, (ii) contribute to instability in global political institutions, regulatory agencies, and financial markets, and (iii) impact the volatility of exchange rates and interest rates. Brexit could also lead to legal uncertainty and politically divergent national laws and regulations as a new relationship between the United Kingdom and EU is defined and the United Kingdom determines which EU laws to replace or replicate. Any of these effects of Brexit could adversely affect any of the companies to which the Fund has exposure and any other assets in which the Fund invests.

Singapore Risk. The economy of Singapore is heavily dependent on international trade and exports. Conditions that weaken demand for its products in the Asian region or worldwide could have a significant, negative impact on Singapore's economy as a whole. Singapore's economy may also be particularly vulnerable to external market changes due to the country's small size.

International Closed-Market Trading Risk. Because the Fund's investments may be traded in markets that are closed when the Exchange is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current pricing of an underlying investment and stale investment pricing (*i.e.*, the last quote from its closed foreign market), resulting in premiums or discounts to NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs.

Investment Risk. As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk. Investors in the Fund could lose money, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or long periods of time. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Large Capitalization Company Risk. Investments in large capitalization companies may go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions and may underperform other market segments. Some large capitalization companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes, and may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion. As such, returns on investments in stocks of large capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in stocks of small and mid-capitalization companies.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and uses proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that the Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular investments and strategies for the Fund will be correct or produce the desired results and no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective or outperform other investment strategies over the short- or long-term market cycles. If the Adviser fails to accurately evaluate market risk or appropriately react to current and developing market conditions, the Fund's share price may be adversely affected. Securities selected by Cambria may not perform as expected. This could result in the Fund's underperformance compared to other funds with similar investment objectives.

Market Events Risk. Turbulence in the financial markets, reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed-income markets, and/or the advent of certain economic or political events, including global events such as war, acts of terrorism or a public health crisis, may negatively affect issuers worldwide, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. Following the financial crisis that began in 2007, the Federal Reserve has attempted to stabilize the U.S. economy and support the U.S. economic recovery by keeping the federal funds rate at or near zero percent. When the Federal Reserve raises the federal funds rate, there is a risk that interest rates across the U.S. financial system will rise. These policy changes may expose markets to heightened volatility and may reduce liquidity for certain Fund investments, causing the value of the Fund's investments and share price to decline. To the extent the Fund experiences high redemptions because of these policy changes, the Fund may experience increased portfolio turnover, which will increase the costs that the Fund incurs and may lower the Fund's performance.

Recent Events. The respiratory illness COVID-19 caused by a novel coronavirus has resulted in a global pandemic and major disruption to economies and markets around the world, including the United States. Financial markets have experienced extreme volatility and severe losses, and trading in many instruments has been disrupted. Liquidity for many instruments has been greatly reduced for periods of time. Some interest rates are very low and in some cases yields are negative. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced particularly large losses. These circumstances may continue for an extended period of time, and may continue to affect adversely the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments. The ultimate economic fallout from the pandemic, and the long-term impact on economies, markets, industries and individual issuers, are not known. Governments and central banks, including the Federal Reserve in the U.S., have taken extraordinary and unprecedented actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets. The impact of these measures, and whether they will be effective to mitigate the economic and market disruption, will not be known for some time.

Momentum Investing Risk. The Fund employs a "momentum" style of investing that emphasizes investing in securities that have had higher recent price performance compared to other securities. This style of investing is subject to the risk that these securities may be more volatile than a broad cross-section of securities or that the returns on securities that have previously exhibited price momentum are less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. High momentum may

also be a sign that the securities' prices have peaked. Momentum can turn quickly and cause significant variation from other types of investments. The Fund may experience significant losses if momentum stops, turns or otherwise behaves differently than predicted.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's investment strategy may from time to time result in higher portfolio turnover rates. This may increase the Fund's brokerage commission costs. The performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by the increased brokerage commission costs incurred by the Fund. Rapid portfolio turnover may also result in a substantial amount of distributions from the Fund to be taxed as ordinary income, which may limit the tax efficiency of the Fund.

Premium-Discount Risk. Shares may trade above or below their NAV. The NAV of the Fund will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of Shares, however, will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the Exchange. The trading price of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. Cambria cannot predict whether Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities held by the Fund. However, given that Shares can be purchased and redeemed in large blocks of Shares, called Creation Units (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAV), and the Fund's portfolio holdings are fully disclosed on a daily basis, Cambria believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained, but that may not be the case.

Private Equity Correlation Risk. Although the Fund seeks to generate returns that mimic the returns of U.S. private equity funds, the Fund may not be able to generate comparable returns through its investments in U.S. exchange-listed equities primarily due to the fact that the underlying holdings of the Fund differ from those widely held by U.S. private equity funds. **The Fund does not invest in private equity funds nor does it invest directly in the private companies funded by private equity funds.** Further, the factors identified by Cambria as being commonly associated with the equity securities of private companies held by private equity funds may not be the same factors that generate returns for private equity funds. Accordingly, the Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of U.S. private equity funds.

Private Equity Investing Style Risk. Private equity funds typically invest directly in private companies and/or public companies they wish to turn private through a buyout process. Although the Fund invests in the equity securities of publicly traded companies, these companies share various characteristics with the private and public companies held by private equity funds. As such, the Fund is subject to many of the same risks. For example, these companies may hold significant debt, have a weak financial condition, require significant additional capital to support their operations, and may otherwise fail to become profitable or lose invested capital. These companies may also be subject to greater volatility. Further, there is no guarantee that any company exhibiting these characteristics will either be purchased by a private equity fund and enter the buyout process or be successfully repackaged and returned to the public marketplace as an initial public offering.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some issuers, particularly for emerging market issuers, may be less available and/or less current than data for issuers in other markets. Cambria uses quantitative techniques to generate investment decisions and select stocks. Cambria may not perform as intended if it relies on erroneous or outdated data from one or more third parties. Errors in data used in the quantitative model may occur from time to time and may not be identified and/or corrected before having an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. Securities selected using quantitative analysis can perform differently from the market as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic, and changes in the characteristic's historical trends. The factors used in such analyses may not be predictive of a security's value and its effectiveness can change over time. These changes may not be adequately reflected in the quantitative model.

REIT Risk. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. REITs trade like stocks and may qualify for special tax considerations. In addition to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and real estate-related securities, REITs are subject to additional risks, including those related to adverse governmental actions, and the performance of a REIT may be affected by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass through of income or its failure to maintain exemption from registration as an investment company. REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills and may invest in relatively few properties, a small geographic area or a small number of property types. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders or unitholders, and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and to self-liquidations. As a result, investments in REITs may be volatile. REITs also have fees and expenses and the Fund will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those fees and expenses.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will generally pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur a bid/ask spread, which varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads.

Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. Further, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Sector Risk. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a particular sector, the Fund may be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting that sector.

Health Care Sector Risk. The health care sector includes, for example, biotechnology, pharmaceutical, health care facilities, and health care equipment and supply companies. Companies in the health care sector are regulated extensively by the government and their profits can be significantly affected by, among other things, the rising costs of medical products and services, restrictions on the government's reimbursement for medical expenses, price controls, and expenses associated with the drug approval process, including research and development. Health care companies also rely upon the protection of patents and may be adversely impacted by lapsing patents or the cost associated with defending a patent through litigation. These companies may also be negatively affected by technological developments or industry innovations that make their drugs, treatments, or medical products obsolete. Health care companies are also subject to litigation based on product liability and related claims.

Industrial Sector Risk. The industrial sector includes companies engaged in the manufacture and distribution of capital goods, such as those used in defense, construction and engineering, companies that manufacture and distribute electrical equipment and industrial machinery and those that provide commercial and transportation services and supplies. Companies in the industrial sector may be adversely affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions. In addition, companies in the industrial sector may be adversely affected by environmental damages, product liability claims and exchange rates. The success of these companies is affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrial sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. In addition, the industrial sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be unpredictable.

Information Technology Sector Risk. Technology companies are characterized by periodic new product introductions, innovations and evolving industry standards, and, as a result, face intense competition, which may have an adverse effect on their profit margins. Companies in the technology sector are often smaller and less experienced companies and may be subject to greater risks than larger companies; these risks may be heightened for technology companies in foreign markets. Technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of technology companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, changes in consumer and business purchasing patterns, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. In addition, a rising interest rate environment tends to negatively affect companies in the technology sector because, in such an environment, those companies with high market valuations may appear less attractive to investors, which may cause sharp decreases in the companies' market prices. Companies in the technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. The technology sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced or characterized by unpredictable factors. Finally, while all companies may be susceptible to network security breaches, certain companies in the technology sector may be particular targets of hacking and potential theft of proprietary or consumer information or disruptions in service, which could have a material adverse effect on their businesses.

Materials Sector Risk. Issuers in the materials sector may be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, exchange rates, import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, technical progress, labor relations and government regulations, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control, among other factors. Issuers in the materials sector are at risk of liability for environmental damage and product liability claims. Production of materials may exceed demand as a result of market imbalances or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns.

Small and Medium Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small and medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Small and medium capitalization companies are sometimes more dependent on key personnel or limited product lines than larger, more diversified companies. Often, small and medium capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Value Investment Risk. Value investments are subject to the risk that their intrinsic value may never be realized by the market. This may result in the value stocks' prices remaining undervalued for extended periods of time. The Fund's performance also may be affected adversely if value stocks become unpopular with or lose favor among investors. Different investment styles tend to shift in and out of favor, depending on market conditions and investor sentiment. The Fund's value style could cause it to underperform funds that use a growth or non-value approach to investing or have a broader investment style.

Venture Capital Correlation Risk. Although the Fund seeks to generate returns that mimic the returns of U.S. venture capital funds, the Fund may not be able to generate comparable returns through its investments in U.S. exchange-listed equities primarily due to the fact that the underlying holdings of the Fund differ from those widely held by U.S. venture capital funds. **The Fund does not invest in venture capital funds or venture capital start-up companies.** Further, the factors identified by Cambria as being commonly associated with the equity securities of private companies funded by venture capital funds may not be the same factors that generate returns for venture capital funds. Accordingly, the Fund's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of U.S. venture capital funds.

Venture Capital Investing Style Risk. Venture capital funds typically invest directly in private companies that are subject to a different set of risks than those typically associated with publicly traded companies. Although the Fund invests in the equity securities of publicly traded companies, these companies share various characteristics with private companies held by venture capital funds. As such, the Fund is subject to many of the same risks. For example, these companies may have a weak financial condition, require significant additional capital to support their operations, and may otherwise fail to become profitable or lose invested capital. These companies may also (i) hold significant debt; (ii) engage in a rapidly changing business environment with products subject to obsolescence; (iii) rely on unsustainable market trends or a competitive advantage that may be lost to new market entrants; (iv) depend on an inexperienced management team; and (v) be subject to high barriers of success that are dependent on large amounts of future capital investments, government approval of products or services, and the protection of intellectual property.

ADDITIONAL NON-PRINCIPAL RISK INFORMATION

Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. Each Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. To the extent they cannot or are otherwise unwilling to engage in creation and redemption transactions with the Fund and no other Authorized Participant steps in, Shares may trade like closed-end fund shares at a significant discount to net asset value and may face delisting from the Exchange. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent 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, Shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value and face delisting.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Holdings Risk. Each Fund may invest in cash and cash equivalents for indefinite periods of time when Cambria determines the prevailing market environment warrants doing so. When a Fund holds cash positions, it may lose opportunities to participate in market appreciation, which may result in lower returns than if the Fund had remained fully invested in the market. This is particularly true when the market for other investments in which the Fund may invest is rapidly rising. Furthermore, cash and cash equivalents may generate minimal or no income and could negatively impact the Fund's performance and ability to achieve its investment objective.

Operational Risk. Each Fund and its service providers, including Cambria, the Fund’s administrator, custodian, and transfer agent, may experience disruptions that arise from human error, processing and communications errors, counterparty or third-party errors, technology or systems failures. Any such disruptions may have an adverse impact on the Fund. Although the Fund and its service providers seek to reduce these operational risks through their internal controls and processes, it may not be possible to identify and develop policies and controls to address all such risks.

Securities Lending. Although each Fund is indemnified by the Fund’s securities lending agent for losses incurred in connection with a borrower’s default with respect to a loan, the Fund bears the risk of loss of investing cash collateral and may be required to make payments to a borrower upon return of loaned securities if invested collateral has declined in value. Furthermore, because of the risks in delay of recovery, the Fund may lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price, and the Fund will generally not have the right to vote securities while they are being loaned. These events could also trigger negative tax consequences for the Fund.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Cambria Investment Management, L.P. acts as each Fund’s investment adviser. Cambria is located at 2321 Rosecrans Avenue, Suite 3225, El Segundo, California 90245. Cambria is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Cambria was founded in 2006 and managed approximately \$787.3 million in assets as of August 31, 2020.

Cambria is responsible for overseeing the management and business affairs of the Funds, and has discretion to purchase and sell securities in accordance with the Funds’ objectives, policies, and restrictions. Cambria continuously reviews, supervises, and administers the Funds’ investment programs. Cambria has entered into an investment advisory agreement (the “Management Agreement”) with respect to the Funds. Pursuant to that Management Agreement, each Fund pays Cambria an annual advisory fee based on its average daily net assets for the services and facilities it provides payable at the annual rates set forth in the table below.

Fund	Advisory Fee
Cambria Global Real Estate ETF	0.59%
Cambria Buyout ETF	0.59%
Cambria Venture ETF	0.59%

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Management Agreement with respect to the Cambria Global Real Estate ETF will be available in the Fund’s semi-annual report to shareholders dated October 31, 2020. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Management Agreement with respect to the Cambria Buyout ETF and the Cambria Venture ETF will be available in the Fund’s first annual or semi-annual report to shareholders.

Cambria bears all of the costs of the Fund, except for the advisory fee, payments under each Fund’s 12b-1 plan, brokerage expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest (including borrowing costs and dividend expenses on securities sold short), litigation expense and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation to which the Trust or the Fund may be a party and indemnification of the Trustees and officers with respect thereto). The Management Agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by the Board of Trustees or by a majority of the outstanding Shares of the Fund, on 60 days’ written notice to Cambria, and by Cambria upon 60 days’ written notice and that it shall be automatically terminated if it is assigned.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Mebane T. Faber is the portfolio manager primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each of the Funds.

Mebane T. Faber, *Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager*

Mr. Faber has been co-founder and the Chief Investment Officer of Cambria since 2006, Chief Executive Officer of Cambria since 2018, and has been portfolio manager of each Fund since its inception. Mr. Faber is the manager of Cambria’s separate accounts and private investment funds for accredited investors. He is also President of the Trust and an interested trustee and

the Chairman of the Trust's Board of Trustees. Mr. Faber is also the author of the Mebane Faber Research blog, author of *Shareholder Yield*, and the co-author of *The Ivy Portfolio: How to Invest Like the Top Endowments and Avoid Bear Markets*. Mr. Faber graduated from the University of Virginia with a double major in Engineering Science and Biology.

The Funds' SAI provides additional information about the portfolio manager, including other accounts managed, ownership in the Funds, and compensation.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the "Distributor"), 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, Colorado 80203, serves as the distributor of Creation Units (defined below) for the Funds on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Shares.

ALPS Fund Services, Inc., 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, Colorado 80203, is the administrator and fund accountant for the Funds.

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 40 Water Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, is the transfer agent and custodian for the Funds.

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, District of Columbia 20004, serves as legal counsel to the Funds.

Cohen & Company, Ltd., 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, Ohio 44115, serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Funds.

DISCLAIMERS

Shares of the Funds are not sponsored, endorsed or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated, in the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of Shares of a Fund to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of the Shares in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Shares. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

Shares will be issued or redeemed by each Fund at NAV per Share only in Creation Units, which are likely to cost over \$1 million. Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Shares will trade on the secondary market, however, which is where most retail investors will buy and sell Shares. It is expected that only a limited number of institutional investors, called Authorized Participants or "APs," will purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Funds. APs may acquire Shares directly from the Funds, and APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Funds, at NAV per Share only in large blocks, or "Creation Units." Purchases and redemptions directly with the Funds must follow the Funds' procedures, which are described in the SAI.

Except when aggregated in Creation Units, Shares are not redeemable with the Funds.

Shares of the Cambria Buyout ETF and Cambria Venture ETF are not available for purchase as of the date of this Prospectus.

BUYING AND SELLING SHARES ON THE SECONDARY MARKET

Most investors will buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers and, therefore, must have a brokerage account to buy and sell Shares. Shares can be bought or sold through your broker throughout the trading day like shares of any publicly traded issuer. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered prices in the secondary market for Shares. The price at which you buy or sell Shares (*i.e.*, the market price) may be more or less than the NAV of the Shares. Unless imposed by your broker, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest in a Fund and no minimum number of Shares you must buy.

Each Fund lists and trades, or will list and trade, its Shares on the Exchange and under the trading symbol as follows:

Fund	Trading Symbol
Cambria Global Real Estate ETF.....	BLDG
Cambria Buyout ETF.....	LBO
Cambria Venture ETF.....	VCAP

The Exchange is generally open Monday through Friday and is closed for weekends and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

For information about buying and selling Shares on the Exchange or in the secondary markets, please contact your broker or dealer.

Book Entry. Shares are held in book entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), or its nominee, will be the registered owner of all outstanding Shares and is recognized as the owner of all Shares. Participants in DTC include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely on the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any stocks that you hold in book entry or "street name" through your brokerage account. Your account information will be maintained by your broker, which will provide you with account statements, confirmations of your purchases and sales of Shares, and tax information. Your broker also will be responsible for distributing income dividends and capital gain distributions and for ensuring that you receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Funds.

Share Trading Prices. The trading prices of a Fund's Shares may differ from the Fund's daily NAV, and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand for the Fund's Shares, the prices of the Fund's portfolio securities, economic conditions and other factors.

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 Funds on an ongoing basis, a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), may occur at any point. 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 requirements 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 Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares and sells the 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 characterization 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 Investment Company Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with engaging in ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the Shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the Securities Act is only available with respect to transactions on a national exchange.

ACTIVE INVESTORS AND MARKET TIMING

The Board of Trustees has evaluated the risks of market timing activities by the Funds’ shareholders. The Board noted that the Funds’ Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from a Fund in Creation Units by APs and that the vast majority of trading in the Funds’ Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve the Funds, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Funds’ trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with a Fund, to the extent effected in-kind (*i.e.*, for securities), the Board of Trustees noted that those trades do not cause the harmful effects (as previously noted) that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, the Board of Trustees noted that those trades could result in dilution to a Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact a Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. However, the Board of Trustees also noted that direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that a Fund’s Shares trade at or close to NAV. The Funds may also employ fair valuation pricing, which may minimize potential dilution from market timing. In addition, the Funds impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Fund Shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by a Fund in effecting trades. Given this structure, the Board of Trustees determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of the Funds’ Shares.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

Each Fund has adopted a distribution and service plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. Under the Plan, a Fund is authorized to pay distribution fees to the Distributor and other firms that provide distribution and shareholder services (the “Service Providers”). If a Service Provider provides such services, a Fund may pay fees at an annual rate not to exceed 0.25% of average daily net assets, pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act.

No distribution or service fees are currently paid by any Fund, and the Board of Trustees has not currently approved the commencement of any payments under the plan. In the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged, over time they would increase the cost of an investment in a Fund because they would be paid on an ongoing basis.

NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value, or “NAV,” of Shares is calculated each business day as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time.

Each Fund calculates its NAV per Share by:

- Taking the current market value of its total assets,
- Subtracting any liabilities, and
- Dividing that amount by the total number of Shares owned by shareholders.

If you buy or sell Shares on the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price, which may be higher or lower than NAV. Your transaction will be priced at NAV only if you purchase or redeem your Shares in Creation Units.

Because securities listed on foreign exchanges may trade on weekends or other days when a Fund does not price its Shares, the NAV of the Fund, to the extent it may hold foreign securities, may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell Shares.

When calculating the NAV of a Fund's Shares, expenses are accrued and applied daily and stocks held by the Fund are valued at their market value when reliable market quotations are readily available. Equity securities are valued primarily on the basis of market quotations reported on stock exchanges and other securities markets around the world. If an equity security is listed on a national exchange, the security is valued at the closing price or, if the closing price is not readily available, the mean of the closing bid and asked prices. Certain equity securities, debt securities and other assets are valued differently. For instance, fixed-income investments maturing in 60 days or less are valued primarily using the amortized cost method and those maturing in excess of 60 days are valued at the readily available market price, if available. Investments in non-exchange traded investment companies are valued at their NAVs. Forward foreign currency contracts and swap contracts are generally valued based on the marked-to-market value of the contract. Pricing services, approved and monitored pursuant to a policy approved by the Funds' Board, provide market quotations based on both market prices and indicative bids.

If a market quotation is not readily available or is deemed not to reflect market value, a Fund will determine the price of the security held by the Fund based on a determination of the security's fair value pursuant to policies and procedures approved by the Board. To the extent a Fund has holdings of tax-exempt, foreign or other securities that may trade infrequently, fair valuation may be used more frequently than for other funds.

Fair valuation may have the effect of reducing stale pricing arbitrage opportunities presented by the pricing of Fund Shares. However, when a Fund uses fair valuation to price securities, it may value those securities higher or lower than another fund would have priced the security. Also, the use of fair valuation may cause the Shares' NAV performance to diverge from the Shares' market price and from the performance of various benchmarks used to compare a Fund's performance because benchmarks generally do not use fair valuation techniques. Because of the judgment involved in fair valuation decisions, there can be no assurance that the value ascribed to a particular security is accurate.

FUND WEBSITE AND DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trust maintains a website for the Funds at www.cambriafunds.com. Among other things, this website includes this Prospectus and the SAI, and includes the Funds' holdings, the Funds' last annual and semi-annual reports, pricing information about Shares trading on the Exchange, daily NAV calculations, updated performance information, a historical comparison of the trading prices to NAV, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads.

Each day a Fund is open for business, the Trust publicly disseminates the Fund's full portfolio holdings as of the close of the previous day through its website at www.cambriafunds.com. A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings is available in the Funds' SAI.

Premium/Discount Information. Information about the premiums and discounts at which the Funds' Shares have traded is available at www.cambriafunds.com.

INVESTMENTS BY OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The Trust and the Funds are part of the Cambria family of funds and related for purposes of investor and investment services, as defined in Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the Investment Company Act.

For purposes of the Investment Company Act, Shares are issued by a registered investment company and purchases of such Shares by registered investment companies and companies relying on Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act are subject to the restrictions set forth in Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act, except as permitted by an exemptive order of the SEC. The SEC has granted the Trust such an order to permit registered investment companies to invest in Shares of each Fund beyond the limits in Section 12(d)(1)(A), subject to certain terms and conditions, including that the registered investment company first enter into a written agreement with the Trust regarding the terms of the investment. Accordingly, registered investment companies that wish to rely on the order must first enter into such a written agreement with

the Trust and should contact the Trust to do so. These funds cannot purchase or otherwise acquire Fund Shares if such fund, and any company or companies under such acquiring fund's control, immediately after such purchase or acquisition own in the aggregate (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding voting securities of the Fund, (ii) Fund Shares having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the acquiring fund's total assets, or (iii) Fund Shares and securities issued by all other investment companies (other than Treasury stock of such acquiring fund) that have an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the acquiring fund's total assets.

DIVIDENDS, OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

FUND DISTRIBUTIONS

Each Fund generally pays out dividends from its net investment income, if any, to shareholders quarterly, and distributes its net capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually. Each Fund typically earns dividends from stocks in which it invests. These amounts, net of expenses, are passed along to Fund shareholders as "income dividends." Each Fund realizes capital gains or losses whenever it sells securities. Net long-term capital gains are distributed to shareholders as "capital gain dividends."

Brokers may make available to their customers who own Shares the DTC book-entry dividend reinvestment service. To determine whether the dividend reinvestment service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, consult your broker. Brokers may require Fund shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and net realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole Shares of the distributing Fund purchased in the secondary market. Without this service, investors would receive their distributions in cash.

TAXES

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in Shares of a Fund will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided only as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the federal, state, and local tax consequences of an investment in Shares. This summary does not apply to shares held in an individual retirement account or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future.

Tax Status of the Funds. Each Fund intends to qualify for the special tax treatment afforded to a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). If the Funds qualify for treatment as regulated investment companies, and meet certain minimum distribution requirements, then they are generally not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders.

Certain of a Fund's investments may be subject to complex provisions of the Internal Revenue Code (including provisions relating to hedging transactions, straddles, integrated transactions, foreign currency contracts, forward foreign currency contracts, and notional principal contracts) that, among other things, may affect a Fund's ability to qualify as a regulated investment company, affect the character of gains and losses realized by the Fund (*e.g.*, may affect whether gains or losses are ordinary or capital), accelerate recognition of income to the Fund and defer losses and, in limited cases, subject the Fund to U.S. federal income tax on income from certain of its foreign securities.

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

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

To the extent a Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest a Fund received from sources in foreign countries. If more than 50% of the total assets of a Fund consist of foreign securities, such Fund will be eligible to elect to treat some of those taxes as a distribution to shareholders, which would allow shareholders to offset some of their U.S. federal income tax. A Fund (or your broker) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS

Each Fund intends to distribute each year substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or in additional Shares. Income distributions by the Funds, including distributions of net short-term capital gains but excluding distributions of qualified dividend income, are generally taxable at ordinary income tax rates. Distributions by the Funds that qualify as “qualified dividend income” are generally taxable to non-corporate shareholders at tax rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). In order for a distribution by a Fund to be treated as qualified dividend income, it must be attributable to dividends the Fund receives on stock of most domestic corporations and certain foreign corporations with respect to which the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other requirements and you must meet similar requirements with respect to the Fund’s Shares. Distributions that a Fund receives from an underlying fund taxable as a RIC or from a REIT will be treated as qualified dividend income only to the extent so reported by such underlying fund or REIT. A Fund’s investment and/or trading strategies may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.

Distributions of a Fund’s net capital gain (which is net long-term capital gain in excess of net short-term capital loss) that are properly designated by the Fund as “capital gain dividends” will be taxable to you as long-term capital gains regardless of your holding period in a Fund’s Shares and regardless of whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional Shares. For non-corporate shareholders, long-term capital gains are generally taxable at tax rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets).

U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (including certain capital gain distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends-received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from the Funds that are attributable to dividends received by the Funds from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. A Fund’s investment and/or trading strategies may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction.

Distributions in excess of a Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) first will reduce your adjusted tax basis in your Shares and, after the adjusted basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gain. Such capital gain will be long-term capital gain and thus, in the case of individuals, will be taxed at a maximum rate of 20% (or less in some cases, as noted above), if the distributions are attributable to Shares held by you for more than twelve months and as short-term capital gain or loss if they have been held for twelve months or less.

Under a dividend reinvestment service, you may have the option to have all cash distributions automatically reinvested in additional Fund Shares. Any distributions reinvested under such a service will nevertheless be taxable to you. You will have an adjusted basis in the additional Shares purchased through such a reinvestment service equal to the amount of the reinvested distribution plus the amount of any fees charged for the transaction. The additional Shares will have a holding period commencing on the day following the day on which they are credited to your account.

A distribution will reduce a Fund's NAV per Share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain even though, from an investment standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital. In general, distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year when they are paid. However, certain distributions declared to shareholders of record in October, November or December and actually paid in January of the following year may be treated as paid on December 31 of the calendar year in which declared.

A Fund (or your broker) will inform you of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income, and net capital gain distributions shortly after the close of each calendar year.

You may be subject to federal back-up withholding tax, if you have not provided a Fund (or financial intermediaries, such as brokers, through which you own Shares) with a taxpayer identification number (for an individual, a social security number) and made other required certifications. You may also be subject to state and local taxes on distributions, sales and redemptions.

TAXES WHEN SHARES ARE SOLD

Generally, you will recognize taxable gain or loss if you sell or otherwise dispose of your Shares. Any gain arising from such a disposition generally will be treated as long-term capital gain if you held the Shares for more than twelve months or if held for twelve months or less will be classified as short-term capital gain. However, any capital loss arising from the disposition of Shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of long-term capital gain dividends received with respect to such Shares. For tax purposes, an exchange of Shares for shares of a different Fund is the same as a sale. In addition, all or a portion of any loss recognized upon a disposition of Shares may be disallowed under "wash sale" rules if other Shares of the same Fund are purchased (whether through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the disposition. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an adjustment to the basis of the Shares acquired.

TAXES ON PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

An Authorized Participant that exchanges equity securities for one or more Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss on the exchange. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Unit(s) at the time of the exchange and the sum of the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus (or minus) the amount of cash paid (or received) for such Creation Unit(s). A person who redeems one or more Creation Units for equity securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Unit(s) and the aggregate market value of the securities received plus (or minus) the amount of cash received (or paid) for such Creation Unit(s). The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized that is realized by an Authorized Participant upon an exchange of securities for Creation Unit(s) may not be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an Authorized Participant that does not mark-to-market its holdings) or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a redemption of one or more Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Creation Unit(s) have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if they have been held for one year or less.

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

If you purchase or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many Shares you purchased or sold and at what price.

NON-U.S. INVESTORS

If you are a nonresident alien individual or a foreign corporation, trust or estate, (i) a Funds' ordinary income dividends will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies but (ii) gains from the sale or other disposition of shares of a Fund generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. The Funds may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if you are a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of a tax treaty.

The foregoing is only a summary of certain federal income tax considerations under current law, which is subject to change in the future. Shareholders such as non-resident aliens, foreign trusts or estates, or foreign corporations or partnerships may be subject to different U.S. federal income tax treatment.

You should consult your tax adviser for further information regarding federal, state, local and/or foreign tax consequences relevant to your specific situation. More information about taxes is in the Funds' SAI.

HOUSEHOLDING POLICY

It is the policy of the Funds to mail only one copy of the prospectus, annual report, semi-annual report and proxy statements to all shareholders who share the same mailing address and share the same last name and have invested in the Fund(s) covered by the same document. You are deemed to consent to this policy unless you specifically revoke this policy and request that separate copies of such documents be mailed to you. In such case, you will begin to receive your own copies within 30 days after our receipt of the revocation. You may request that separate copies of these disclosure documents be mailed to you by writing to us at: 2321 Rosecrans Avenue, Suite 3225, El Segundo, California 90245 or calling us at: 855-ETF-INFO (383-4636) (toll free).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Because the Funds have not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, the Funds do not have financial highlights to present at this time.

If you would like more information about the Funds and the Trust, the following documents are available free, upon request:

ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

Additional information about the Funds' investments is available in their annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. The annual report explains the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

An SAI dated September 24, 2020, which contains more details about the Funds, is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus, which means that it is legally part of this Prospectus.

To receive a free copy of the latest annual or semi-annual report, when available, or the SAI, or to request additional information about the Funds, please contact us as follows:

Call: 855-ETF-INFO (383-4636) (toll free)
Write: 2321 Rosecrans Avenue, Suite 3225
El Segundo, CA 90245
Visit: www.cambriafunds.com

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Additional information about the Funds filed with the SEC, including their shareholder reports and the SAI, is available (or will be available) on the EDGAR database on the SEC's internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>). You can also request copies of these materials, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the SEC's e-mail address (publicinfo@sec.gov).

Investment Company Act File No. 811-22704.