



# PEAKSHARES

## **PeakShares Sector Rotation ETF (Symbol: PSTR)**

**Exchange: The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC**

### **PROSPECTUS**

**April 26, 2024**

*Advised by:*

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The PeakShares Sector Rotation ETF (the "Fund") is a separate series of Northern Lights Fund Trust II (the "Trust"), a registered management investment company.

The Fund lists and principally trades its shares on The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC, a national securities exchange, and trade at market prices. Market prices may differ to some degree from the net asset value of the shares. Unlike mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems shares at net asset value, only in large blocks of shares called "*Creation Units*."

**Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.**

This Prospectus provides important information about the Fund that you should know before investing. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

**The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has not approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

# PeakShares Sector Rotation ETF

(each a series of the Northern Lights Fund Trust II (the "Trust"))

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## Summary Section – PeakShares Sector Rotation ETF

**Investment Objective.** The primary investment objective of the PeakShares Sector Rotation ETF (the “Fund”) is to seek to provide capital appreciation and income generation.

**Fees and Expenses of the Fund.** This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.60%
Other Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	0.62%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>(2)</sup>	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.27%
Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursements	(0.22%)
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursements<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>1.05%</b>

(1) Estimated for the current fiscal year.

(2) This number represents the combined total fees and operating expenses of the Acquired Funds owned by the Fund and is not a direct expense incurred by the Fund or deducted from the Fund assets.

(3) Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between PeakShares, LLC (the “Adviser”) and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to waive its fees and/or absorb expenses of the Fund to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the Fund (excluding any front-end or contingent deferred loads, brokerage fees and commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short) and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation, do not exceed 1.00% of the Fund’s average net assets through June 30, 2025. This operating expense limitation agreement can be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trustees of the Trust. The Adviser is permitted to receive reimbursement from the Fund for fees it waived and Fund expenses it paid, subject to the limitation that (1) the reimbursement for fees and expenses will be made only if payable within three years from the date the fees and expenses were initially waived or reimbursed and (2) the reimbursement may not be made if it would cause the expense limitation in effect at the time of the waiver or currently in effect, whichever is lower, to be exceeded.

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

<b>One Year</b>	<b>Three Years</b>
\$107	\$381

**Portfolio Turnover.** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. The Fund has only recently commenced operations.

**Principal Investment Strategies.** The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that may engage in active and frequent trading. The Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets, including any borrowings for investment purposes, in a diversified portfolio of equity securities that include common stocks of U.S. companies and equity ETFs providing exposure to such companies, or derivatives that have economic characteristics similar to such securities. The equity ETFs in which the Fund will invest are primarily index ETFs that invest in the common stock of U.S. companies although the Fund may also invest in actively managed ETFs that provide similar exposure to equity securities. To enhance returns and generate income, the Fund will from time to time incorporate a covered call option writing strategy. The Fund is not managed relative to an index and has broad flexibility to allocate its assets across different sectors of the U.S. equity markets. The Fund may invest in securities of companies of any market capitalization or equity ETFs that provide exposure to companies of any capitalization.

The Fund will invest in equity securities based on macroeconomic and asset cycle investing methodology that determines the rank order of industry sectors, and then makes periodic shifts to (i) capitalize on market opportunities, or (ii) avoid market declines. The Fund expects to hold 20 to 100 securities at any given time, including individual company securities and positions in equity ETFs, with no fewer than 11 positions at any time. The core of the Fund's portfolio will be comprised of a combination of equity securities representing the 11 industry sectors that make up the S&P 500 Index, although additional positions like ETFs, options or other equity securities that are not a component of the S&P 500 Index may be included in the Fund's portfolio. As of the date of this Prospectus, the industry sectors include: communication services, consumer discretionary, consumer staples, energy, financials, healthcare, industrials, materials, real estate, information technology and utilities. There is no minimum or maximum number of securities or positions for each sector. A sector can be represented by a single ETF or several individual positions or ETFs.

Over- and under-weights of sectors relative to the weighting in the S&P 500 index are determined by the overall market and sector outlook. The Fund's investment process includes top-down macroeconomic and sector analysis as well as a bottom-up forecasting methodology. The top-down sector models incorporate macroeconomic, key industry drivers, financial metrics, and valuations to arrive at a projected return forecast and outlook for each industry sector. Using these forecasts and outlooks, the Adviser then allocates weights to each market sector to construct a portfolio that seeks to maximize expected return. In addition, the Adviser conducts an ongoing analysis of the state of the investment universe based on economic, political, and market conditions, to look for significant changes to those sectors categories and determine the highest potential for positive returns during periods of relative economic strength, while utilizing defensive positioning such as allocations to more defensive sectors when economic and market environments weaken, rebalancing the portfolio as needed.

The Fund's bottoms-up strategy includes deep fundamental analysis and modeling for each security in the portfolio. The Adviser determines price target for each security based on its models and projections and continuously tracks the investment thesis in each security. The Fund will sell a portfolio holding when the security no longer meets its investment criteria or when a more attractive investment is available.

*Option Strategy.* To enhance returns and generate income, the Fund will from time to time incorporate a covered call option writing strategy. Covered call option writing is an investment strategy of writing (selling) call options against securities owned by the Fund to generate additional returns from the option premium. The Fund's option strategy may also have the benefit of reducing the volatility of the Fund's portfolio in comparison to that of broad equity market indexes.

The Fund pursues its options strategy by writing (selling) covered call options on an amount from 0% to 100% of the value of the underlying security in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund seeks to earn income and gains both from dividends paid on the securities owned by the Fund and cash premiums received from writing or "selling" covered call options on securities held in the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may not sell "naked" call options, i.e., equity options representing more shares of a security than the Fund has in the portfolio.

**Principal Risks.** Remember that in addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The following summarizes the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

- **Active Management Risk.** The Adviser's judgments about the growth, value or potential appreciation of an investment may prove to be incorrect or fail to have the intended results, which could adversely impact the Fund's performance and cause it to underperform relative to other funds with similar investment goals or relative to its benchmark, or not to achieve its investment goal.
- **Covered Call Option Writing Risk.** By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the portfolio securities above the exercise prices of such options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of portfolio securities. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying stocks over time. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call

options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the option positions through the purchase of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the written options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so.

- **Derivatives Risk.** The derivative instruments in which the Fund may invest, including options, may be more volatile than other instruments and may be subject to unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited. The risks associated with investments in derivatives also include liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, mispricing or improper valuation. Changes in the market value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, if a derivative is being used for hedging purposes there can be no assurance given that each derivative position will achieve a perfect correlation with the security or currency against which it is being hedged, or that a particular derivative position will be available when sought by the portfolio manager.
- **Early Close/Trading Halt Risk.** An exchange or market may close or impose a market trading halt or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may prevent the Fund from buying or selling certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and may incur substantial trading losses.
- **ETF Structure Risk.** The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to the special risks, including:
  - **Authorized Participant Risk.** Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to net asset value and possibly face trading halts or delisting. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for exchange traded funds ("ETFs") that invest in non-U.S. securities or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.
  - **Not Individually Redeemable.** Shares are not individually redeemable to retail investors and may be redeemed only by the ETF only to Authorized Participants at NAV in large blocks known as "Creation Units." An Authorized Participant may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit.
  - **Trading Issues.** An active trading market for the Shares may not be developed or maintained. Trading in Shares on NASDAQ (the "Exchange") may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange, which may result in the trading of the Shares being suspended or the Shares being delisted. An active trading market for the Shares may not be developed or maintained. If the Shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as Authorized Participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Shares.
  - **Market Price Variance Risk.** The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares and will include a "bid ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security.
    - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in the Shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and an ETF's NAV.

- The market price of the Shares may deviate from an ETF's NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less for Shares than an ETF's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Shares or in the closing price.
  - When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from an ETF's domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and an ETF's NAV.
  - In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of an ETF's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and an ETF's NAV.
- **Equity Securities Risk.** Fluctuations in the value of equity securities held by the Fund will cause the net asset value ("NAV") of the Fund and the price of its shares ("Shares") to fluctuate. Common stock of an issuer may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments. Common stock will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of the same issuer. In addition, common stocks have experienced significantly more volatility in returns than other asset classes.
- **Investing in ETFs Risk.** ETFs may trade in the secondary market at prices below the value of their underlying portfolios and may not be liquid. ETFs held in the Fund's portfolio that track an index are subject to tracking error and may be unable to sell poorly performing assets that are included in their index or other benchmark. ETFs held in the Fund's portfolio are also subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. The Fund may also be subject to certain other risks specific to each ETF held in the Fund's portfolio. See also "**ETF Structure Risk**" above.
- **Large Cap Securities Risk.** The value of investments in larger companies may not rise as much as smaller companies, or larger companies may be unable to respond quickly to competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- **Limited History of Operations Risk.** The Fund is a new ETF with a limited history of operations for investors to evaluate.
- **Market Risk.** The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on the U.S. financial market. The current novel coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic and the aggressive responses taken by many governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines or similar restrictions, as well as the forced or voluntary closure of, or operational changes to, many retail and other businesses, has had negative impacts, and in many cases severe negative impacts, on the U.S. financial market. It is not known how long such impacts, or any future impacts of other significant events described above, will or would last, but there could be a prolonged period of global economic slowdown, which may impact your Fund investment.
- **Mid Cap Securities Risk.** The securities of mid cap companies generally trade in lower volumes and are generally subject to greater and less predictable price changes than the securities of larger capitalization companies.
- **Modeling Risk:** The Adviser uses quantitative models in an effort to enhance returns and manage risk. Any imperfections, errors or limitations in these models could limit any benefit to the Fund from the use of the models or could result in incorrect outputs or in investment outcomes different from or opposite to those expected or desired by the Adviser. There can be no assurance that the models will behave as expected in all market conditions. In addition, computer programming used to create quantitative models, or the data on which such models operate, might contain one or more errors.

- **Sector Risk.** Sector risk is the possibility that all stocks within the same group of industries will decline in price due to sector-specific market or economic developments. The Fund may be overweight in certain sectors at various times prior to quarterly rebalancing as a result of market movement.
- **Small Cap Securities Risk.** The risk that the securities of small-cap companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of companies with larger market capitalizations. These small-cap companies may not have the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of large or mid-cap companies, and, therefore, their securities tend to be more volatile than the securities of larger, more established companies. Small capitalization companies may also have a narrower geographic and product/service focus and be less well known to the investment community, resulting in more volatile share prices and a lack of market liquidity.

**Performance.** Because the Fund has only recently commenced investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholder semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost at [www.PeakSharesFunds.com](http://www.PeakSharesFunds.com) or by calling 877-57-PEAKS. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus.

**Investment Adviser.** PeakShares LLC serves as the Fund's investment adviser.

**Portfolio Manager.** The Adviser uses a team approach to manage the Fund with the following individuals serving as the Fund's portfolio managers:

Portfolio Managers	Primary Title	With the Fund since
Rameshwar (Ramu) Singh	Co-Portfolio Manager; President & Co-Portfolio Manager of the Adviser; President of Advisory Services at Calton and Associates, Inc. and Chairman of its Investment Committee	April 2024
Rohan Bahri	Co-Portfolio Manager; Co-Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	April 2024

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares.** The Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis at NAV only in large blocks of Shares called "Creation Units." Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through a broker dealer. Because Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price that is greater than, at, or less than, NAV. Investors may incur costs attributable to the differences between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information, including the Fund's net asset value, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at [www.PeakSharesFunds.com](http://www.PeakSharesFunds.com).

**Tax Information.** The Fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

**Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries.** If you purchase Fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create conflicts of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

## Additional Information About Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks

### Investment Objective

Fund	Investment Objective
PeakShares Sector Rotation ETF	Capital appreciation and income generation

The Fund's investment objective is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that may engage in active and frequent trading. The Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets, including any borrowings for investment purposes, in a diversified portfolio of equity securities that include common stocks of U.S. companies and equity ETFs providing exposure to such companies, or derivatives that have economic characteristics similar to such securities. The equity ETFs in which the Fund will invest are primarily index ETFs that invest in the common stock of U.S. companies although the Fund may also invest in actively managed ETFs that provide similar exposure to equity securities. To enhance returns and generate income, the Fund will from time to time incorporate a covered call option writing strategy. The Fund is not managed relative to an index and has broad flexibility to allocate its assets across different sectors of the U.S. equity markets. The Fund may invest in securities of companies of any market capitalization or equity ETFs that provide exposure to companies of any capitalization.

The Fund will invest in equity securities based on macroeconomic and asset cycle investing methodology that determines the rank order of industry sectors, and then makes periodic shifts to (i) capitalize on market opportunities, or (ii) avoid market declines. The Fund expects to hold 20 to 100 securities at any given time, including individual company securities and positions in equity ETFs, with no fewer than 11 positions at any time. The core of the Fund's portfolio will be comprised of a combination of equity securities representing the 11 industry sectors that make up the S&P 500 Index, although additional positions like ETFs, options or other equity securities that are not a component of the S&P 500 Index may be included in the Fund's portfolio. There is no minimum or maximum number of securities or positions for each sector. A sector can be represented by a single ETF or several individual positions or ETFs.

As of the date of this Prospectus, the industry sectors include:

- **Communication Services:** Telecommunication and media companies, entertainment companies and those producing content and interactive games.
- **Consumer Discretionary:** Companies that manufacture products and provide services that consumers purchase on a discretionary basis.
- **Consumer Staples:** Companies that provide direct-to-consumer products that, based on consumer purchasing habits, are typically considered nondiscretionary, including food products, beverage products, and soap and toiletries.
- **Energy:** Companies involved in the exploration and production of energy products, such as oil, natural gas, and coal.
- **Financials:** Companies that provide financial services, such as banks and insurance companies.
- **Health Care:** Companies involved in providing medical or health care products, services, technology, or equipment, including pharmaceutical companies, biotechnology and research companies, medical supply companies, and managed health care companies.
- **Industrials:** Companies that convert unfinished goods into finished durables used to manufacture other goods or provide services. A product which lasts 1-3 years is considered "durable."



- **Information Technology:** Companies that serve the electronics and computer industries or that manufacture products based on the latest applied science.
- **Materials:** Companies that extract or process raw materials, such as chemicals, metals, mining, and paper.
- **Real Estate:** Real estate services companies, real estate developers and equity REITs.
- **Utilities:** Companies that distribute electricity, water, or gas, or that operate as independent power producers, including gas, electricity, water, and power companies.

Over- and under-weights of sectors relative to the weighting in the S&P 500 index are determined by the overall market and sector outlook. The Fund's investment process includes top-down macroeconomic and sector analysis as well as a bottom-up forecasting methodology. The top-down sector models incorporate macroeconomic, key industry drivers, financial metrics, and valuations to arrive at a projected return forecast and outlook for each industry sector. Using these forecasts and outlooks, the Adviser then allocates weights to each market sector to construct a portfolio that seeks to maximize expected return. In addition, the Adviser conducts an ongoing analysis of the state of the investment universe based on economic, political, and market conditions, to look for significant changes to those sectors categories and determine the highest potential for positive returns during periods of relative economic strength, while utilizing defensive positioning such as allocations to more defensive sectors when economic and market environments weaken, rebalancing the portfolio as needed.

The Fund's bottoms-up strategy includes deep fundamental analysis and modeling for each security in the portfolio. The Adviser determines price target for each security based on its models and projections and continuously tracks the investment thesis in each security. The Fund will sell a portfolio holding when the security no longer meets its investment criteria or when a more attractive investment is available.

*Option Strategy.* To enhance returns and generate income, the Fund will from time to time incorporate a covered call option writing strategy. Covered call option writing is an investment strategy of writing (selling) call options against securities owned by the Fund to generate additional returns from the option premium. The Fund's option strategy may also have the benefit of reducing the volatility of the Fund's portfolio in comparison to that of broad equity market indexes.

The Fund pursues its options strategy by writing (selling) covered call options on an amount from 0% to 100% of the value of the underlying security in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund seeks to earn income and gains both from dividends paid on the securities owned by the Fund and cash premiums received from writing or "selling" covered call options on securities held in the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may not sell "naked" call options, i.e., equity options representing more shares of a security than the Fund has in the portfolio.

## **General Investment Policies for the Fund**

*Temporary or Cash Investments.* Under normal market conditions, the Fund will stay fully invested according to its principal investment strategies as noted above. The Fund, however, may temporarily depart from its principal investment strategies by making short-term investments in cash, cash equivalents, and high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments for temporary defensive purposes in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions, or other events (including, for example, terrorism, war, natural disasters and disease/virus epidemics). This may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objectives during that period.

For longer periods of time, the Fund may hold a substantial cash position. If the market advances during periods when the Fund is holding a large cash position, the Fund may not participate to the extent it would have if the Fund had been more fully invested. To the extent that the Fund uses a money market fund for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market fund's advisory fees and operational expenses.

## Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Before investing in the Fund, you should carefully consider your own investment goals, the amount of time you are willing to leave your money invested and the amount of risk you are willing to take. **Remember that in addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, you could lose money by investing in the Fund.** The value of your investment in the Fund will go up and down with the prices of the securities in which the Fund invests. The following summarizes the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

**Active Management Risk.** The Adviser's judgments about the growth, value or potential appreciation of an investment may prove to be incorrect or fail to have the intended results, which could adversely impact the Fund's performance and cause it to underperform relative to other funds with similar investment goals or relative to its benchmark, or not to achieve its investment goal.

**Covered Call Option Writing Risk:** By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the portfolio securities above the exercise prices of such options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of portfolio securities. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying stocks over time. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the option positions through the purchase of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the written options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so.

**Derivatives Risk.** The Fund may invest in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value is typically based on the value of a security, index or other instrument. The Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other more traditional investments, and certain derivatives may create a risk of loss greater than the amount invested.

Investing for hedging purposes or to increase the Fund's return may result in certain additional transaction costs that may reduce the Fund's performance. When used for hedging purposes, no assurance can be given that each derivative position will achieve a perfect correlation with the investment against which it is being hedged. Because the markets for certain derivative instruments are relatively new, suitable derivatives transactions may not be available in all circumstances for risk management or other purposes and there can be no assurance that a particular derivative position will be available when sought by the Adviser or that such techniques will be utilized by the Adviser.

The market value of derivative instruments and securities may be more volatile than that of other instruments, and each type of derivative instrument may have its own special risks, including the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates, and indices. The value of derivatives may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the value of the assets, reference rates or indices they are designed to closely track.

Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Derivatives are subject to a number of other risks, including liquidity risk (the possibility that the derivative may be difficult to purchase or sell and the Adviser may be unable to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price), leverage risk (the possibility that adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate or index can result in loss of an amount substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative), interest rate risk (some derivatives are more sensitive to interest rate changes and market price fluctuations), and counterparty risk (the risk that a counterparty may be unable to perform according to a contract, and that any deterioration in a counterparty's

creditworthiness could adversely affect the instrument). In addition, because derivative products are highly specialized, investment techniques and risk analyses employed with respect to investments in derivatives are different from those associated with stocks and bonds. Finally, the Fund's use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if the Fund had not used such instruments. Derivative instruments are also subject to the risk that the market value of an instrument will change to the detriment of the Fund. If the Adviser inaccurately forecast the values of securities, currencies or interest rates or other economic factors in using derivatives, the Fund might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all. Some strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, but they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other investments held by the Fund. New derivatives regulations require the Fund, to the extent it uses derivatives to a material extent, to, among other things, comply with certain overall limits on leverage. These regulations may limit the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment strategies and may not be effective to mitigate the Fund's risk of loss from derivatives. The Fund may also have to buy or sell a security at a disadvantageous time or price because regulations require funds to maintain offsetting positions or asset coverage in connection with certain derivatives transactions.

**Early Close/Trading Halt Risk.** An exchange or market may close or impose a market trading halt or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may prevent the Fund from buying or selling certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and may incur substantial trading losses.

**Equity Securities Risk.** The market prices of equity securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer and also may decline due to general industry or market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

- *Common Stock Risk.* Common stock of an issuer may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments. Common stock will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of the same issuer. In addition, common stocks have experienced significantly more volatility in returns than other asset classes.

**ETF Structure Risk.** The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to the special risks, including:

- *Authorized Participant Risk.* Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as authorized participants on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that authorized participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other authorized participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to net asset value and possibly face trading halts or delisting.
- *Not Individually Redeemable.* Shares are not redeemable by retail investors and may be redeemed only by authorized participants at NAV and only in Creation Units. A retail investor generally incurs brokerage costs when selling shares.
- *Trading Issues.* 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, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange, which may result in the trading of the Shares being suspended or the Shares being delisted. An active trading market for the Shares may not be developed or maintained. If the Shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as authorized participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Shares and lead to a difference in the market price of the Shares and their underlying value.

- **Market Price Variance Risk.** Individual Shares of the Fund that are listed for trading on the Exchange can be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly and you may pay more than NAV when buying Shares on the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares. The market price of Shares, like the price of any exchange traded security, includes a “bid-ask spread” charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. In times of severe market disruptions, the bid-ask spread often increases significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Fund’s investment results are measured based upon the daily NAV of the Fund over a period of time. Investors purchasing and selling Shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those authorized participants creating and redeeming directly with the Fund.
  - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and the Fund’s NAV.
  - The market price for the Shares may deviate from the Fund’s NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less for Shares than the Fund’s NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Fund shares or in the closing price.
  - When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund’s domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the Fund’s NAV.
  - In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the Fund’s NAV.

**Investing in ETFs Risk.** ETFs may trade in the secondary market at prices below the value of their underlying portfolios and may not be liquid. ETFs held in the Fund’s portfolio that track an index are subject to tracking error and may be unable to sell poorly performing assets that are included in their index or other benchmark. ETFs held in the Fund’s portfolio are also subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. The Fund may also be subject to certain other risks specific to each ETF held in the Fund’s portfolio. See also “**ETF Structure Risk**” above.

**Large-Cap Securities Risk:** While large cap companies may be less volatile than those of mid- and small-cap companies, they still involve risk. Large-capitalization companies usually cannot respond as quickly as smaller companies to competitive challenges, and their growth rates tend to lag the growth rates of well-managed smaller companies during strong economic periods. Further, the Fund may underperform funds that invest primarily in stocks of smaller capitalization companies during periods when the stocks of such companies are in favor.

**Limited History of Operations Risk.** The Fund is a new ETF with a limited history of operations for investors to evaluate.

**Market Risk.** The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on the U.S. financial market. It is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. financial market may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects. Any such

event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund's portfolio. The current novel coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic and the aggressive responses taken by many governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines or similar restrictions, as well as the forced or voluntary closure of, or operational changes to, many retail and other businesses, has had negative impacts, and in many cases severe negative impacts, on the U.S. financial market. It is not known how long such impacts, or any future impacts of other significant events described above, will or would last, but there could be a prolonged period of global economic slowdown, which may impact your Fund investment. Therefore, the Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Changes in market conditions and interest rates can have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments. In times of severe market disruptions, you could lose your entire investment.

**Mid-Cap Securities Risk.** Generally, mid-cap companies may have more potential for growth than large-cap companies. Investing in mid-cap companies, however, may involve greater risk than investing in large-cap companies. Mid-cap companies may not have the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of large-cap companies and, therefore, their securities may be more volatile than the securities of larger, more established companies, making them less liquid than other securities. Mid-cap company stocks may also be bought and sold less often and in smaller amounts than larger company stocks. Because of this, if the Fund wants to sell a large quantity of a mid-cap company's stock, it may have to sell at a lower price than the Adviser might prefer, or it may have to sell in smaller than desired quantities over a period of time.

**Modeling Risk.** The Adviser uses quantitative models in an effort to enhance returns and manage risk. Any imperfections, errors or limitations in these models could limit any benefit to a Fund from the use of the models, or could result in incorrect outputs or in investment outcomes different from or opposite to those expected or desired by the Adviser. These models may make simplifying assumptions that limit their effectiveness and may draw from historical data that does not adequately identify or reflect factors necessary to an appropriate or useful output. There can be no assurance that the models will behave as expected in all market conditions. In addition, computer programming used to create quantitative models, or the data on which such models operate, might contain one or more errors. Such errors might never be detected, or might be detected only after a Fund has sustained a loss (or reduced performance) related to such errors.

**Sector Risk.** Sector risk is the possibility that stocks within the same group of industries will decline in price due to sector-specific market or economic developments. The Fund is subject to the risk that companies in the same sector are likely to react similarly to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting that market segment. The Fund is subject to the additional risks associated with concentrating its investments in companies in the market sector that its targets. These risks include:

- **Communication Services Sector Risk:** Communication services companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advancement and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communication services sector may also be affected by other competitive pressures, such as pricing competition, as well as research and development costs, substantial capital requirements and government regulation. Additionally, fluctuating domestic and international demand, shifting demographics and often unpredictable changes in consumer tastes can drastically affect a communication services company's profitability. While all companies may be susceptible to network security breaches, certain companies in the communication services 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.
- **Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk:** The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and international economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and success of, consumer products and services in the marketplace.

- **Consumer Staples Sector Risk:** Companies in the consumer staples sector are subject to government regulation affecting their products which may negatively impact such companies' performance. For instance, government regulations may affect the permissibility of using various food additives and production methods of companies that make food products, which could affect company profitability. Tobacco companies may be adversely affected by the adoption of proposed legislation and/or by litigation. Also, the success of food, beverage, household and personal products companies may be strongly affected by consumer interest, marketing campaigns and other factors affecting supply and demand, including performance of the overall domestic and international economy, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence and spending.
- **Energy Sector Risk:** Energy companies typically develop and produce crude oil and natural gas and provide drilling and other energy resources production and distribution related services. Securities prices for these types of companies are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for energy products in general. The price of oil and gas, exploration and production spending, government regulation, world events, exchange rates and economic conditions will likewise affect the performance of these companies. Correspondingly, securities of companies in the energy field are subject to swift price and supply fluctuations caused by events relating to international politics, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, and tax and other governmental regulatory policies. Weak demand for energy companies' products or services or for energy products and services in general, as well as negative developments in these other areas, could adversely impact performance of energy sector companies. Oil and gas exploration and production can be significantly affected by natural disasters as well as changes in exchange rates, interest rates, government regulation, world events and economic conditions. These companies may be at risk for environmental damage claims.
- **Financial Sector Risk:** Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. In addition, the deterioration of the credit markets in the aftermath of the 2007-2008 financial crisis generally caused the financial sector to experience an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. Certain events in the financial sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Securities of financial services companies may experience a dramatic decline in value when such companies experience substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, take action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or cease operations. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers and financial losses associated with investment activities can negatively impact the sector. Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate could have a major effect on the value of real estate securities (which include REITs). Declining real estate values could adversely affect financial institutions engaged in mortgage finance or other lending or investing activities directly or indirectly connected to the value of real estate.
- **Health Care Sector Risk:** Companies in the health care sector are subject to extensive government regulation and their profitability can be significantly affected by restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure (including price discounting), limited product lines and an increased emphasis on the delivery of healthcare through outpatient services. Companies in the health care sector are heavily dependent on obtaining and defending patents, which may be time consuming and costly, and the expiration of patents may also adversely affect the profitability of the companies. Health care companies are also subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. In addition, their products can become obsolete due to industry innovation, changes in technologies or other market developments. Many new products in the health care sector require significant research and development and may be subject to regulatory approvals, all of which may be time consuming and costly with no guarantee that any product will come to market.

- **Industrial Sector Risk:** Stock prices for the types of companies included in the industrial sector are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrial sector products in general. Government regulation, world events and economic conditions, technological developments and liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities will likewise affect the performance of these companies. Aerospace and defense companies, a component of the industrial sector, can be significantly affected by government spending policies because companies involved in this industry rely to a significant extent on U.S. and foreign government demand for their products and services. Thus, the financial condition of, and investor interest in, aerospace and defense companies are heavily influenced by governmental spending policies which are typically under pressure from efforts to control the U.S. (and other) government budgets. Transportation stocks, a component of the industrial sector, are cyclical and have occasional sharp price movements which may result from changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor agreements and insurance costs.
- **Information Technology Sector Risk:** Market or economic factors impacting information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology advances could have a major effect on the value of the stocks in the technology sector. The value of stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.
- **Materials Sector Risk:** Many companies in the materials sector are significantly affected by the level and volatility of commodity prices, the exchange value of the dollar, import controls, worldwide competition, environmental policies and consumer demand. At times, worldwide production of industrial materials has exceeded demand as a result of over-building or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns or losses. Other risks may include liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control. The materials sector may also be affected by economic cycles, technical progress, labor relations, and government regulations.
- **Real Estate Sector Risk:** Investing in real estate is subject to such risks as decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, increased competition and other risks related to local or general economic conditions, increases in operating costs and property taxes, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent, possible lack of availability of mortgage financing, market saturation, fluctuations in rental income and the value of underlying properties and extended vacancies of properties. Certain real estate securities have a relatively small market capitalization, which may tend to increase the volatility of the market price of these securities. Real estate securities have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. Real estate securities are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency and defaults by borrowers or tenants. The real estate sector is particularly sensitive to economic downturns and changes to interest rates.

REITs are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities of real property companies. In particular, REITs may be affected by changes in the values of the underlying properties that they own or operate. Further, REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills, and their investments may be concentrated in relatively few properties, or in a small geographic area or a single property type. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency and, as a result, are particularly reliant on the proper functioning of capital markets. A variety of economic and other factors may adversely affect a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to a REIT. In the event of a default by a lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a lessor and may incur substantial costs associated in protecting its investments. In addition, a REIT could fail to qualify for favorable tax or regulatory treatment.

- **Utilities Sector Risk:** Stock prices for companies in the utilities sector are affected by supply and demand, operating costs, government regulation, environmental factors, liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities, and rate caps or rate changes. Although rate changes of a utility usually fluctuate in approximate correlation with financing costs due to political and regulatory factors, rate changes ordinarily occur only following a delay after the changes in financing costs. This factor will tend to favorably affect a regulated utility company's earnings and dividends in times of decreasing costs, but conversely, will tend to adversely affect earnings and dividends when costs are rising. The value of regulated utility equity securities may tend to have an inverse relationship to the movement of interest rates. Certain utility companies have experienced full or partial deregulation in recent years. These utility companies are frequently more similar to industrial companies in that they are subject to greater competition and have been permitted by regulators to diversify outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business. These opportunities may permit certain utility companies to earn more than their traditional regulated rates of return. Some companies, however, may be forced to defend their core business and may be less profitable. In addition, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, government intervention or other factors may render a utility company's equipment unusable or obsolete and negatively impact profitability. Among the risks that may affect utility companies are the following: risks of increases in fuel and other operating costs; the high cost of borrowing to finance capital construction during inflationary periods; restrictions on operations and increased costs and delays associated with compliance with environmental and nuclear safety regulations; and the difficulties involved in obtaining natural gas for resale or fuel for generating electricity at reasonable prices. Other risks include those related to the construction and operation of nuclear power plants, the effects of energy conservation and the effects of regulatory changes.

**Small Cap Securities Risk.** Generally, small-cap, and less seasoned companies, have more potential for rapid growth. They also often involve greater risk than large- or mid-cap companies, and these risks are passed on to the Fund. These small-cap companies may not have the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of large- or mid-cap companies, and, therefore, their securities tend to be more volatile than the securities of larger, more established companies, making them less liquid than other securities. Small-cap company stocks tend to be bought and sold less often and in smaller amounts than larger company stocks. Because of this, if the Fund wants to sell a large quantity of a small-cap company's stock, it may have to sell at a lower price than the Adviser might prefer, or it may have to sell in smaller than desired quantities over a period of time. An investment in the Fund that is subject to these risks may be more suitable for long-term investors who are willing to bear the risk of these fluctuations.

Additionally, as compared to companies with larger market capitalizations, smaller capitalization companies may target narrower geographic regions, have shallower market penetrations, offer less diverse product or service lines, lack management depth, and, generally speaking, have fewer resources. There may also be less public information available about them. Moreover, the securities of such smaller companies are often less well known to the investment community and therefore have less market liquidity; as a result, their stock prices may be more volatile and react more strongly to changes in the marketplace. Generally, these risks increase as the size of a company's market capitalization falls.

## Other Risks

**Operational and Cybersecurity Risk.** Fund operations, including business, financial, accounting, data processing systems or other operating systems and facilities may be disrupted, disabled or damaged as a result of a number of factors, including events that are wholly or partially beyond our control. For example, there could be electrical or telecommunications outages; degradation or loss of internet or web services; natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tornadoes and hurricanes; disease pandemics; or events arising from local or larger scale political or social events, as well as terrorist acts.



The Fund is also subject to the risk of potential cyber incidents, which may include, but are not limited to, the harming of or unauthorized access to digital systems (for example, through “hacking” or infection by computer viruses or other malicious software code), denial-of-service attacks on websites, and the inadvertent or intentional release of confidential or proprietary information. Cyber incidents may, among other things, harm Fund operations, result in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders, cause the release of confidential or highly restricted information, and result in regulatory penalties, reputational damage, and/or increased compliance, reimbursement or other compensation costs. Fund operations that may be disrupted or halted due to a cyber incident include trading, the processing of shareholder transactions, and the calculation of the Fund’s net asset value.

Issues affecting operating systems and facilities through cyber incidents, any of the scenarios described above, or other factors, may harm the Fund by affecting the Adviser, or other service providers, or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. Although the Fund has business continuity plans and other safeguards in place, including what the Fund believes to be robust information security procedures and controls, there is no guarantee that these measures will prevent cyber incidents or prevent or ameliorate the effects of significant and widespread disruption to our physical infrastructure or operating systems. Furthermore, the Fund cannot directly control the security or other measures taken by unaffiliated service providers or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests. Such risks at issuers of securities in which the Fund invests could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund’s investment in such securities to lose value.

### **Portfolio Holdings Information**

The Fund’s portfolio holdings will be disclosed each day on its website at [www.PeakSharesFunds.com](http://www.PeakSharesFunds.com). A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures regarding the release of portfolio holdings information is available in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

### **Management of the Fund**

#### **The Adviser**

PeakShares LLC, located at 2701 N. Rocky Point Drive Suite 1000, Tampa FL 33607, serves as the Fund’s investment adviser. The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

Subject to the oversight of the Board of Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for overseeing the management of the Fund’s investments and providing certain administrative services and facilities under an advisory agreement between the Fund and the Adviser (the “Investment Advisory Agreement”).

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Fund pays the Adviser a management fee, computed daily and paid monthly, at the annual rate of 0.60% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

*Fund Expenses.* The Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses. In addition to investment advisory fees, the Fund pays other expenses including costs incurred in connection with the maintenance of securities law registration, printing and mailing prospectuses and statements of additional information to shareholders, certain financial accounting services, taxes or governmental fees, custodial, transfer and shareholder servicing agent costs, expenses of outside counsel and independent accountants, preparation of shareholder reports and expenses of trustee and shareholders meetings.

Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between the Adviser and the Trust on behalf of the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to reduce its management fees and/or pay expenses of the Fund to ensure that the total amount of Fund operating expenses (excluding any front-end or contingent deferred sales loads, brokerage fees and commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short), taxes and extraordinary or non-recurring expenses, including, but not limited to, litigation) do not exceed 1.00% of the Fund's average annual net assets at least until June 30, 2025. After its initial term, the expense limitation agreement is subject to annual re-approval by the Board of Trustees. The Adviser is permitted to receive reimbursement from the Fund for fees it waived and Fund expenses it paid, subject to the limitation that: (1) the reimbursement for fees and expenses will be made only if payable within three years from the date the fees and expenses were initially waived or reimbursed; and (2) the reimbursement may not be made if it would cause the expense limitation in effect at the time of the waiver or currently in effect, whichever is lower, to be exceeded. The Fund must pay its current ordinary operating expenses before the Adviser is entitled to any reimbursement of management fees and/or expenses. This Operating Expense Limitation Agreement can be terminated only by, or with the consent, of the Board of Trustees.

## **Portfolio Managers**

Rameshwar (Ramu) Singh. Mr. Singh is the Co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund and President and Co-Portfolio Manager of the Adviser and has been with the Adviser since its formation in 2023. Mr. Singh is also the President of Advisory Services at Calton and Associates, Inc. ("Calton"), a registered investment adviser, and Chairman of its Investment Committee. Mr. Singh has been with Calton since 2012 and has more than 20 years industry experience.

Rohan Bahri. Mr. Bahri is the Co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund and Co-Portfolio Manager of the Adviser. Mr. Bahri has been with the Adviser since its formation in 2023. Mr. Bahri is also the founder and CEO of Bahri Capital LLC. Prior to starting at Bahri Capital, he was a healthcare analyst for the Babson College Fund. Mr. Bahri earned a double Masters' degree, one in Finance and another in Business Administration specialized in Quantitative Finance, from Babson F.W Olin School of Business in 2022. Prior to his masters, Mr. Bahri served as the investment analyst at Black Seed Ventures, an early-stage venture capital firm based out of New Delhi, India.

The SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager and the Portfolio Manager's ownership of securities in the Fund.

## **Related Performance Information of Similar Accounts**

See "Appendix – Related Performance Information of Similar Accounts" for supplemental performance information regarding other advisory accounts managed by the Adviser that have substantially similar investment objectives, policies and investment strategies as the Fund.

## **Shareholder Information**

### **How Shares are Priced**

Shares of the Fund are bought and sold at two different prices and in two different ways depending upon the type of investor as described below.

All investors including retail investors and authorized participants may buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers at market prices and the Shares will trade at market prices.

Only authorized participants may buy and redeem Shares from the Fund directly and those transactions are effected at the Fund's NAV. Purchases and redemptions from the Fund may only occur in creation units.

The NAV of the Fund is determined at close of regular trading of the New York Stock Exchange (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open. NAV is computed by determining the aggregate market value of all assets of the Fund, less its liabilities, divided by the total number of shares outstanding ((assets-liabilities)/number of shares = NAV). The NYSE is closed on weekends and New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The NAV takes into account the expenses and fees of the Fund, including management, administration, and distribution fees, which are accrued daily. The determination of NAV for a share for a particular day is applicable to all applications for the purchase of shares, as well as all requests for the redemption of shares, received by the Fund (or an authorized broker or agent, or its authorized designee) before the close of trading on the NYSE on that day.

Generally, the Fund’s securities listed on an exchange are valued each day at the last quoted sales price on each security’s primary exchange. ETFs in which the Fund invests may trade at a premium or discount to their NAV. Securities traded or dealt in upon one or more securities exchanges (whether domestic or foreign) for which market quotations are readily available and not subject to restrictions against resale shall be valued at the last quoted sales price on the primary exchange or, in the absence of a sale on the primary exchange, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on such exchanges. Securities primarily traded in the National Association of Securities Dealers’ Automated Quotation System (“NASDAQ”) National Market System for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. Securities that are not traded or dealt in any securities exchange (whether domestic or foreign) and for which over-the-counter market quotations are readily available generally shall be valued at the last sale price or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean between the current bid and ask price on such over-the-counter market. Debt securities not traded on an exchange may be valued at prices supplied by a pricing agent(s) based on broker or dealer supplied valuations or matrix pricing, a method of valuing securities by reference to the value of other securities with similar characteristics, such as rating, interest rate and maturity.

If market quotations are not readily available, securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined using the “fair value” procedures approved by the Board. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. The fair value prices can differ from market prices when they become available or when a price becomes available. The Board has appointed the Advisor as its designee (the “Valuation Designee”) for all fair value determinations and responsibilities other than overseeing pricing service providers used by the Trust. This designation is, subject to Board oversight and certain reporting and other requirements designed to facilitate the Board’s ability to oversee the Valuation Designee’s fair value determinations effectively. The Valuation Designee may also enlist third party consultants such as an audit firm or financial officer of a security issuer on an as-needed basis to assist in determining a security-specific fair value. The Board is responsible for reviewing and approving fair value methodologies utilized by the Valuation Designee, which approval shall be based upon whether the Valuation Designee followed the valuation procedures established by the Board..

The Fund may use independent pricing services to assist in calculating the value of the Fund’s securities.

If the Fund were to invest in foreign securities, market prices for foreign securities would not be determined at the same time of day as the NAV for the Fund. Because the Fund may invest directly or indirectly through underlying ETFs in securities primarily listed on foreign exchanges, and these exchanges may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund or underlying ETFs do not price their shares, the value of some of the Fund’s portfolio securities may change on days when authorized participants (“APs”) may not be able to purchase or redeem Fund shares.

In computing the NAV, the Fund values foreign securities held by the Fund at the latest closing price on the exchange in which they are traded immediately prior to closing of the NYSE. Prices of foreign securities quoted in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at current rates. If events materially affecting the value of a security in the Fund’s portfolio, particularly foreign securities, occur after the close of trading on a foreign market but before the Fund prices its shares, the security will be valued at fair value. For example, if trading in a portfolio security is halted and does not resume before the Fund calculates its NAV, the Advisor may need to price the security using the Fund’s fair value pricing guidelines. The determination of fair value involves subjective judgments. As a result, using fair

value to price a security may result in a price materially different from the prices used by other funds to determine net asset value, or from the price that may be realized upon the actual sale of the security.

With respect to any portion of the Fund's assets that are invested in one or more open-end management investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, the Fund's net asset value is calculated based upon the net asset values of those open-end management investment companies, and the prospectuses for these companies explain the circumstances under which those companies will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing. Shareholders may obtain this information from the websites for these funds or the SEC's website.

## **How to Purchase Shares**

### **Buying and Selling Shares in the Secondary Market**

Investors may buy and sell Shares of the Fund through a broker dealer on The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"). Shares trade under the following ticker symbol: "PTSR" Shares can be bought and sold on the Exchange throughout the trading day like shares of other publicly traded companies.

Shares of the Fund may be acquired or redeemed directly from the Fund only by Authorized Participants in Creation Units or multiples thereof, in creation or redemption transactions.

You may buy and sell individual Shares of the Fund only through a broker dealer in secondary market transactions on the Exchange. There is no minimum investment required. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market when the Exchange is open for trading. The Exchange is open for trading Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays, as observed: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction.

### **Creation and Redemption Transactions**

Authorized Participants may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and Authorized Participants may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV per Share only in large blocks, or Creation Units, of 10,000 Shares for the Fund. Creation and redemption transactions will generally be transacted in-kind, however, the Fund reserves the right to do so in cash as well.

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks of 10,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit") to Authorized Participants that have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor. Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Purchases and redemptions directly with the Fund must follow the Fund's procedures, which are described in the SAI. The Trading Sub-Adviser is responsible for executing creation and redemption transactions subject to the oversight of the Adviser.

### **Premium/Discount Information**

Investors who buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers purchase and sell such Shares at market prices. The market price of Shares may be greater than, equal to, or less than the Fund's NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares.

## **Book Entry**

Shares are held in book entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares and is recognized as the owner of all Shares for all purposes.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. Participants in DTC include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book entry or "street name" form.

## **Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares**

The Board has not adopted a policy of monitoring for other frequent trading activity because shares of the Fund is listed for trading on a national securities exchange.

## **Distributions and Taxes**

### **Dividends, Distributions and Taxes**

Shares are traded throughout the day in the secondary market on a national securities exchange on an intra-day basis and are created and redeemed in-kind and/or for cash in Creation Units at each day's next calculated NAV. In-kind arrangements are designed to protect ongoing shareholders from the adverse effects on the Fund's portfolio that could arise from frequent cash redemption transactions. In a mutual fund, redemptions can have an adverse tax impact on taxable shareholders if the mutual fund needs to sell portfolio securities to obtain cash to meet net fund redemptions. These sales may generate taxable gains for the ongoing shareholders of the mutual fund, whereas the Shares' in-kind redemption mechanism generally will not lead to a tax event for the Fund or its ongoing shareholders. Share creations or redemptions that are transacted in cash are less than efficient than shares that are created or redeemed in-kind.

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid quarterly by the Fund. The Fund distributes its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually. The Fund may also pay a special distribution at the end of a calendar year to comply with federal tax requirements.

No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the Fund. Broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by beneficial owners of the Fund for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial owners should contact their broker to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Brokers may require beneficial owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole shares of the Fund purchased in the secondary market.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available.

## **Taxes**

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

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

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

### **Taxes on Distributions**

Distributions from the Fund's net investment income, including net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income, except that the Fund's dividends attributable to its "qualified dividend income" (i.e., dividends received on stock of most domestic and certain foreign corporations with respect to which the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other restrictions), if any, generally are subject to federal income tax for non-corporate shareholders who satisfy those restrictions with respect to their Shares at the rate for net capital gain. A part of the Fund's dividends also may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations -- the eligible portion may not exceed the aggregate dividends the Fund receives from domestic corporations subject to federal income tax (excluding REITs) and excludes dividends from foreign corporations -- subject to similar restrictions. However, dividends a corporate shareholder deducts pursuant to that deduction are subject indirectly to the federal alternative minimum tax.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in the Fund (if that option is available). Distributions reinvested in additional Shares through the means of a dividend reinvestment service, if available, will be taxable to shareholders acquiring the additional Shares to the same extent as if such distributions had been received in cash. Distributions of net long-term capital gains, if any, in excess of net short-term capital losses are taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held the Shares.

Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your basis in the Shares and as capital gain thereafter. A distribution will reduce the Fund's NAV per Share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain (as described above) even though, from an investment standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

By law, the Fund is required to withhold 28% of your distributions and redemption proceeds if you have not provided the Fund with a correct Social Security number or other taxpayer identification number and in certain other situations.

### **Taxes on Exchange-Listed Share Sales**

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less. The ability to deduct capital losses from sales of Shares may be limited.

## **Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units**

An authorized participant that exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the sum of the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus any Cash Component it pays. An authorized participant that exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of the securities received plus any cash equal to the difference between the NAV of the Shares being redeemed and the value of the securities. The Internal Revenue Service (the "Service"), however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales" or for other reasons. 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 redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less.

If an Authorized Participant purchases or redeems Creation Units, the authorized participant will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many Shares the authorized participant purchased or sold and at what price. See "Tax Status" in the SAI for a description of the newly effective requirement regarding basis determination methods applicable to Share redemptions and the Fund's obligation to report basis information to the Service.

The Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Fund may sell portfolio securities 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 in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the Shares under all applicable tax laws. See "Tax Status" in the SAI for more information.

## **FUND SERVICE PROVIDERS**

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (formerly known as Gemini Fund Services, LLC) is the Fund's administrator and fund accountant. It has its principal office at 4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100, Elkhorn, Nebraska 68022-3474, and is primarily in the business of providing administrative, fund accounting and transfer agent services to retail and institutional mutual funds and exchange-traded funds.

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., located at 50 Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts, 02110-1548 is the Fund's transfer agent and custodian.

Northern Lights Distributors, LLC located at 4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100, Elkhorn, Nebraska 68022-3474, is the distributor for the shares of the Fund. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA").

Alston & Bird LLP, 950 F St. NW, Washington, DC 20004, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, Two Liberty Place, 50 South 16th Street, Suite 2900, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund.



## OTHER INFORMATION

### 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 Fund 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 requirement 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 affecting transactions in Shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of Shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. 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.

**Dealers affecting transactions in the Shares, whether or not participating in this distribution, are generally required to deliver a Prospectus. This is in addition to any obligation of dealers to deliver a Prospectus when acting as underwriters.**

### Financial Highlights

Because the Fund has only recently commenced investment operations, no financial highlights are available for the Fund at this time. In the future, financial highlights will be presented in this section of the Prospectus.

<b>FACTS</b>	<b>WHAT DOES NORTHERN LIGHTS FUND TRUST II ("NLFT II") DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?</b>																						
<b>Why?</b>	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.																						
<b>What?</b>	<p>The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Security number</li> <li>• Employment information</li> <li>• Account balances</li> <li>• Account transactions</li> <li>• Income</li> <li>• Investment experience</li> </ul> <p>When you are no longer our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.</p>																						
<b>How?</b>	All financial companies need to share a customer's personal information to run their everyday business - to process transactions, maintain customer accounts, and report to credit bureaus. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customer's personal information; the reasons NLFT II chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.																						
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Reasons we can share your personal information</b></th> <th><b>Does NLFT II share?</b></th> <th><b>Can you limit this sharing?</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>For our everyday business purposes -- such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For our marketing purposes -- to offer our products and services to you</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For joint marketing with other financial companies</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For our affiliates' everyday business purposes -- information about your transactions and experiences</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For our affiliates' everyday business purposes -- information about your creditworthiness</td> <td>No</td> <td>We don't share</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For nonaffiliates to market to you</td> <td>No</td> <td>We don't share</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			<b>Reasons we can share your personal information</b>	<b>Does NLFT II share?</b>	<b>Can you limit this sharing?</b>	For our everyday business purposes -- such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No	For our marketing purposes -- to offer our products and services to you	Yes	No	For joint marketing with other financial companies	Yes	No	For our affiliates' everyday business purposes -- information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No	For our affiliates' everyday business purposes -- information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share	For nonaffiliates to market to you	No	We don't share
<b>Reasons we can share your personal information</b>	<b>Does NLFT II share?</b>	<b>Can you limit this sharing?</b>																					
For our everyday business purposes -- such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No																					
For our marketing purposes -- to offer our products and services to you	Yes	No																					
For joint marketing with other financial companies	Yes	No																					
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes -- information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No																					
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes -- information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share																					
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No	We don't share																					
<b>Questions?</b>	Call 1-631-490-4300																						

<b>Who we are</b>	
<b>Who is providing this notice?</b>	Northern Lights Fund Trust II
<b>What we do</b>	
<b>How does NLFT II protect my personal information?</b>	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.
<b>How does NLFT II collect my personal information?</b>	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open an account</li> <li>• give us your income information</li> <li>• provide employment information</li> <li>• provide account information</li> <li>• give us your contact information</li> </ul> <p>We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.</p>
<b>Why can't I limit all sharing?</b>	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness</li> <li>• affiliates from using your information to market to you</li> <li>• sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you</li> </ul> <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.</p>
<b>Definitions</b>	
<b>Affiliates</b>	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>NLFT II has no affiliates.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Nonaffiliates</b>	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>NLFT II does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Joint marketing</b>	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products and services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Our joint marketing partners include other financial service companies.</i></li> </ul>

***Investment Adviser***

2701 N. Rocky Point Dr. Suite 1000  
Tampa FL 33607

***Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm***

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP  
Two Liberty Place, 50 South 16th Street, Suite 2900  
Philadelphia, PA 19102

***Legal Counsel***

Alston & Bird, LLP  
950 F Street NW  
Washington, D.C. 20004

***Custodian and Transfer Agent***

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.  
50 Post Office Square  
Boston, MA 02110-1548

***Fund Accountant and Fund Administrator***

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC  
4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100  
Elkhorn, NE 68022

***Distributor***

Northern Lights Distributors, LLC  
4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100  
Elkhorn, NE 68022

**PeakShares Sector Rotation ETF**  
**each a series of the Northern Lights Fund Trust II**

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**

You can find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

**Statement of Additional Information**

The SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference. This means that the SAI is legally considered a part of this Prospectus even though it is not physically within this Prospectus.

**Annual and Semi-Annual Reports**

The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports provide the most recent financial reports and portfolio listings. The annual report contains a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that affected the Fund's performance during the Fund's last fiscal year.

You can obtain a free copy of these documents, request other information, or make general inquiries about the Fund by calling the Fund (toll-free) at 877-57-PEAKS, on the Fund's website [www.PeakSharesFunds.com](http://www.PeakSharesFunds.com) or by writing to:

**PeakShares Sector Rotation ETF**  
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC  
4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100  
Elkhorn, NE 68022

You can review and copy information, including the Fund's reports and SAI, at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. You can obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling (202) 551-8090. Reports and other information about the Fund are also available:

- free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet website at <http://www.sec.gov>;
- for a fee, by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549-1520; or
- for a fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov).

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(The Trust's SEC Investment Company Act file number is 811-22549)