

THEMES ETF TRUST

PROSPECTUS

August 5, 2025

COIO	Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated COIN Monthly ETF	PLOO	Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated PLTR Monthly ETF
MSOO	Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated MSTR Monthly ETF	TSLO	Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated TSLA Monthly ETF
NVDO	Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated NVDA Monthly ETF		

Each of the above is listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

This prospectus relates to the Funds listed above (each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”). Each Fund seeks to provide the following pre-determined outcomes (the “Outcomes”) for an investment that is held for an entire Outcome Period: (1) the Accelerated Return, which is based on the upside share price return of an underlying security (the “Underlying Stock”) and is subject to the Approximate Cap, and (2) approximately the same downside performance of the Underlying Stock. Please see below for the definitions of key terms.

- **Outcome Period:** A full calendar month (e.g., January 1-January 31)
- **Accelerated Return:** Approximately twice the share price increase experienced by the Underlying Stock over the Outcome Period
- **Approximate Cap:** The approximate upside limit on the Accelerated Return during the Outcome Period, which will reset at the start of each Outcome Period

The Funds have characteristics unlike many investment products and may not be appropriate for all investors. The Outcomes sought by the Funds’ strategies are not guaranteed.

- The Accelerated Return and the Approximate Cap may not operate as anticipated, and investors may lose some or all of their money.
- The Funds do not provide a buffer against losses experienced by the Underlying Stock. If the Underlying Stock’s share price decreases in value over the duration of the Outcome Period, the Funds seek to provide Fund shareholders that hold Fund shares for the entire Outcome Period with a return that matches the decrease in value experienced by the Underlying Stock. An investment in the Funds is appropriate only for investors willing to bear those losses.
- The Outcomes apply only to Fund shares that are held for an entire Outcome Period. An investor who buys Fund shares after the start of an Outcome Period or who sells shares before the end of an Outcome Period may not fully realize the Accelerated Return and may be exposed to greater losses than that of the Underlying Stock. An investment in the Funds is appropriate only for investors willing to bear those losses.
- The Approximate Cap is provided prior to taking into account any fees or expenses charged to the Fund or shareholder transaction fees. Fees and any expenses will reduce the Approximate Cap amount for Fund shareholders for an Outcome Period.
- The Approximate Cap will likely change for each Outcome Period and will be announced at the start of each Outcome Period.
- Visit each Fund’s page on <https://leverageshares.com/us/.com> for information about the start date and end date of the current Outcome Period, the Approximate Cap for the current Outcome Period and the potential outcomes of an investment in the Funds, including the remaining Approximate Cap.

These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) nor has the SEC passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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SUMMARY SECTIONS

Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated COIN Monthly ETF

Investment Objective

The Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated COIN Monthly ETF (the “Fund”) is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to provide approximately twice (2x) the positive share price return of Coinbase Global Inc. (“COIN” or the “Underlying Stock”) up to an approximate upside limit, while seeking to approximately track the negative share price return of the Underlying Stock, over each full calendar month.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%

* Estimated for the current fiscal year

Example

The following example is intended to help retail investors compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that such investors would incur over various periods if they were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of the Shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
\$77	\$242

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund seeks to provide certain pre-determined outcomes (the “Outcomes”) based on the performance of the share price of Coinbase Global Inc. (NASDAQ: COIN) (“COIN” or the “Underlying Stock”) for investors who hold Fund shares over a full calendar month (the “Outcome Period”). The Outcomes sought by the Fund are:

- Approximately twice (2x) the share price return of the Underlying Stock (the “Accelerated Return”), up to an approximate upside limit (the “Approximate Cap”), and
- Downside performance that approximately tracks one for one the negative share price return of the Underlying Stock. The Fund does not provide a buffer, floor or other protection against losses.

The Outcomes are intended to be realized only by investors who hold Fund shares at the outset of the Outcome Period and continue to hold the shares through the end of the Outcome Period. Specifically, in order to hold Fund shares for the entirety of an Outcome Period, an investor must buy or continue holding shares at the close on the last trading day of the prior Outcome Period and sell or continue holding the shares at the close on the last trading day of the current Outcome Period.

If investors buy Fund shares after the start of the Outcome Period or sell Fund shares before the Outcome Period concludes, they may experience returns that differ significantly from the Outcomes. These include experiencing little or no gains related to the Accelerated Return or the Underlying Stock and losses that are greater than the Underlying Stock’s losses. The Fund does not provide a buffer, floor or other protection against losses. If the Underlying Stock’s share price decreases in value over the duration of the Outcome Period, the Fund seeks to provide Fund shareholders that hold Fund shares for the entire Outcome Period with a return that matches the decrease in value experienced by the Underlying Stock. The Outcomes may not be achieved, and investors may lose some or all of their money.

The Fund will be offered indefinitely and is not intended to terminate after one or more Outcome Periods.

The Current Outcome Period

The current and first Outcome Period of the Fund’s operation is less than a full calendar month, beginning on August 12, 2025 and ending on August 12, 2025. Subsequent Outcome Periods are expected to be a full calendar month. For the current Outcome Period of August 12, 2025 through August 12, 2025, the Approximate Cap is 14.58%, before taking into account any fees or expenses charged to, or transaction costs incurred by, the Fund. When the Fund’s annualized management fee of 0.75% of its average daily net assets is taken into account, the Approximate Cap for the current Outcome Period is reduced to 14.52%. The returns that the Fund seeks to provide do not take into account expenses incurred by the Fund. Please visit the Fund’s page at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-coin-monthly-etf> for more information about the potential outcomes of an investment in the Fund during the current Outcome Period, including the remaining Approximate Cap.

The Fund’s Use of Options

The Fund principally buys and sells customized options that reference the Underlying Stock. The options in which the Fund transacts (typically, equity exchange-traded options contracts) are referred to generally as Flexible Exchange Options (“FLEX Options”). The Fund may transact in other exchange-traded options that reference the price performance of the Underlying Stock.

An options contract is an agreement between a buyer and seller that gives the purchaser of the option the right but not the obligation to buy (in the case of a call option) or sell (in the case of a put option) a particular financial instrument at a specified future date for an agreed-upon price, commonly known as the “strike price”. When the Fund buys a call option, it pays a premium and receives the right, but not the obligation, to purchase shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. If the Fund buys a put option, it pays a premium and receives the right, but not the obligation, to sell shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. When the Fund writes (sells) a call option, it receives a premium and gives the purchaser of the option the right to purchase from the Fund shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. When the Fund writes (sells) a put option, it receives a premium and gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell to the Fund shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on expiration date.

FLEX Options provide the ability to customize key option contract terms such as strike price, style and expiration date. The options in which the Fund invests are European style, meaning they are exercisable at the strike price only on the expiration date. The Fund typically trades options that expire at or around the end of each Outcome Period. The options are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (the “OCC”), a market clearinghouse that guarantees the performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts. The OCC may make adjustments to FLEX Options for certain significant events.

As an in-the-money option held by the Fund approaches its expiration date, its value typically will increasingly move with the value of its reference asset, such as the Underlying Stock. However, the value of the options may change because of factors other than the value of the reference asset, including interest rate changes, dividends, the actual and perceived volatility of the reference asset, the remaining time until the options expire, limitations established by options exchanges, and trading conditions in the options market, among others. Due to these factors, the value of the options typically does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Underlying Stock’s share price on a day-to-day basis. As a result, the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”) may not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Underlying Stock’s share price.

Outcomes Targeted by the Fund

For each Outcome Period, the Fund obtains exposure to the share price return of the Underlying Stock by creating a synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock by buying a call option and selling a put option, each with a strike price that is approximately at-the-money (“ATM”) relative to the Underlying Stock and expiring in one month or later, that references the price performance of the Underlying Stock. Alternatively, the Fund may choose to use swaps to gain exposure to the share price return of the Underlying Stock. The Accelerated Return and Approximate Cap are typically created by trading a set of three call options, as described below, at the close of the last trading day of the prior Outcome Period.

Accelerated Return. The Fund creates the Accelerated Return by buying one ATM call with one month to expiration (the “Accelerated Return Call”). This exposure to the Underlying Stock, combined with the Fund’s investment in the synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock, creates the approximately double upside return.

Approximate Cap. The Fund creates the Approximate Cap by selling two call options that are each equal to the notional value of the Accelerated Return Call and the synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock. Each of these call options have a higher, out-of-the-money strike price relative to the Underlying Stock’s share price (the “Cap Options”). The Fund uses the premium collected from selling the Cap Options to cover the premium that it pays to buy the Accelerated Return Call. The Cap Options’ higher strike price prevents the Fund from realizing the benefit of any increase in the Underlying Stock’s share price above that strike price. The Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period is approximately twice the upside return implied by the strike price of the Cap Options for that Outcome Period. For example, if the Fund sets the strike price of the sold Cap Options at approximately 5% above the starting price of the Underlying Stock (e.g., 105% of its initial value), the Approximate Cap for the Fund would be approximately 110% of the Fund’s initial value. This reflects the Fund’s upside participation rate of approximately 2x the potential appreciation of the Underlying Stock between 100% and 105%. Even if the Underlying Stock appreciates beyond the higher-strike Cap Options’ call level of 105% of its initial value, the maximum return the Fund can achieve during the Outcome Period would be approximately 10%.

The Approximate Cap for each Outcome Period is determined on the last trading day of the preceding month. The strike price for the Cap Options depends on the market conditions when the option is sold and likely will be different for each Outcome Period, resulting in a different Approximate Cap for each Outcome Period. For example, the Approximate Cap for July will be set based on market conditions at the close of trading on the last trading day in June. If the Shares are held for an entire Outcome Period, this structure seeks to allow for amplified gains in moderately bullish markets, while exposing investors to 1x downside losses.

The Fund's Accelerated Return and Approximate Cap (net of the management fee) for the current Outcome Period, along with the Fund's current position relative to the Outcomes, is available and updated daily on the Fund's page at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-coin-monthly-etf>.

On the last trading day of each Outcome Period, the Fund will trade a new set of options to create the synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock, the Accelerated Return and Approximate Cap for the next Outcome Period. For example, on the last trading day of July, the Fund would establish a new structure for August, and on the last trading day of August, it would establish the structure for September. After the close of business on the last trading day of the Outcome Period, the Fund will file a prospectus supplement that discloses the Approximate Cap (gross and net of its management fee) for the next Outcome Period.

On a day-to-day basis, the Fund is expected to hold collateral for its derivative positions. For this purpose, the Fund may invest in money market funds, deposit accounts with institutions with high quality (investment grade) credit ratings, and/or short-term debt instruments that have terms-to-maturity of less than 397 days and exhibit high quality (investment grade) credit profiles, including U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements.

Outcome Period

The Outcomes for an Outcome Period apply only to Fund shares that are held over the entire Outcome Period. An investor who purchases Fund shares after the beginning of an Outcome Period or who sells Fund shares before the end of an Outcome Period may not fully realize the Approximate Cap for the Outcome Period and may experience price returns that are different from the Outcomes. This is because, while the Outcomes are fixed levels that are calculated in relation to the Underlying Stock's price and the Fund's NAV at the start of that Outcome Period and generally remain constant throughout the Outcome Period, an investor who transacts in Fund shares during the Outcome Period will likely do so at a price that is different from the Fund's NAV at the start of the Outcome Period.

For example, if an investor purchases Fund shares during an Outcome Period at a time when the Underlying Stock's share price has increased from its price at the beginning of the Outcome Period, the investor's upside limit may be lower than the Approximate Cap and the investor may experience losses that exceed the losses of the Underlying Stock for the remainder of the Outcome Period. Conversely, if an investor purchases Fund shares during an Outcome Period at a time when the Underlying Stock's share price has decreased from its price at the beginning of the Outcome Period, the Fund may require a larger increase in the Underlying Stock's share price before it reaches the Accelerated Return.

Fund and Underlying Stock Performance

If there are any inflows, or creation transactions, for the Fund during an Outcome Period, the Fund will typically seek to trade the same set of options as described above. This will occur even in circumstances where the Fund would receive a negligible premium for selling the Cap Options, which may give up more sizable returns to the extent that the option later becomes in-the-money.

The Fund's market value and NAV may not correlate with the Underlying Stock. In periods of extreme market volatility, the Fund's return may be subject to an upside limit significantly below the Approximate Cap and a downside that is significantly greater than the price return of the Underlying Stock. Investors may lose their entire investment, and an investment in the Fund is appropriate only for investors willing to bear those losses.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities or other instruments that provide exposure to COIN. The Fund will consider the notional value of its options positions for the purpose of assessing compliance with this 80% Policy.

The Underlying Stock

Coinbase Global, Inc.

Coinbase Global, Inc. (“Coinbase Global”) offers a variety of products and services that enable individuals, businesses, and developers to participate in the cryptoeconomy. It provides customers around the world with a platform for buying, selling, transferring, and storing digital assets. The common stock of Coinbase Global (COIN) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) by Coinbase Global pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the SEC file number 001-40289 through the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding COIN may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

This prospectus relates only to the securities offered hereby and does not relate to the shares of COIN or other securities of Coinbase Global. The Fund has derived all disclosures contained in this document regarding Coinbase Global from the publicly available documents. Neither the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser nor any affiliate has participated in the preparation of such documents. Neither the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser nor any of their respective affiliates make any representation that such publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding Coinbase Global is accurate or complete. Furthermore, the Fund cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the date of the prospectus (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described above) that would affect the trading price of COIN have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of, or failure to disclose, material future events concerning Coinbase Global could affect the value of the Fund’s investments with respect to COIN and therefore the value of the Fund.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result of its investment strategy, the Fund will be concentrated in the industry to which Coinbase Global is assigned (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets in investments that provide exposure to the industry to which Coinbase Global is assigned). As of the date of this prospectus, Coinbase Global is assigned to the digital asset and institutional financial services industry.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The Fund has characteristics unlike many traditional products and may not be appropriate for all investors. You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks summarized below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s prospectus entitled “Additional Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds.” Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Accelerated Return Risk. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in its strategy to provide approximately twice the positive share price return, if any, of the Underlying Stock over an Outcome Period, subject to an Approximate Cap. If an investor purchases Fund shares after the beginning of an Outcome Period or does not stay invested in the Fund for the entirety of the Outcome Period, the returns realized by the investor may not match those that the Fund seeks to achieve. In addition, because the Fund is designed to achieve Outcomes that change for each one month Outcome Period, the Outcomes that are achieved by the Fund for a one month Outcome Period will be different than the Outcomes achieved by the Fund over multiple Outcome Periods, or on an annualized basis. Similarly, investors holding Shares over multiple Outcome Periods will experience different investment results than holding a fund that has a longer Outcome Period (*e.g.*, three months or one year).

Approximate Cap Risk. The Fund's strategy seeks to provide returns that are subject to an Approximate Cap, whose level depends on prevailing market conditions (e.g., volatility, interest rates, dividends, and other factors) at the time that the Approximate Cap is set. The Approximate Cap may rise or fall from one Outcome Period to the next, sometimes to a significant extent, and is unlikely to remain the same for consecutive Outcome Periods. If the Underlying Stock experiences gains in excess of the Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period, the Fund will not participate in any gains beyond the Approximate Cap and will underperform the Underlying Stock. In periods of extreme market volatility, the Fund's return may be significantly below the Approximate Cap.

Outcome Period Risk. The Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period applies to Fund shares held over the entire Outcome Period. If an investor purchases Fund shares after an Outcome Period begins or sells Fund shares prior to the end of an Outcome Period, the returns realized by the investor will not match those that the Fund seeks to provide. Further, because the Fund is designed to produce returns that are twice those of the price return of the Underlying Stock (subject to the Approximate Cap) on the last day of the Outcome Period, if an investor sells Shares before the end of an Outcome Period such investor may sell at a point where the Fund's performance does not exceed the performance of the Underlying Stock over the Outcome Period, and therefore may sell at a point where the Fund has underperformed the Underlying Stock. If the Outcome Period has begun and the Fund has increased in value to a level near the Cap, an investor purchasing Shares at that price has little or no ability to achieve gains relating to the Underlying Stock or the Accelerated Return but remains vulnerable to downside risks.

Coinbase Global Investing Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. COIN faces risks associated with: significant fluctuations in operating results; revenue dependencies on the price of crypto assets and volume of transactions on its platform; revenues may be concentrated on a limited number of crypto assets; overall demand for crypto assets; interest rate fluctuations; possible limitations on the development and growth of crypto assets; potential cyberattacks and security breaches; highly-evolving and uncertain regulatory landscape; high level of competition; material pending litigation, class actions, investigations and regulatory enforcement actions; reliance on third parties for certain aspect of its operations; and potential theft, loss, or destruction of private keys required to access crypto assets held in custody for customers or the company, which may be irreversible.

Indirect Investment Risk. Coinbase Global is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or any affiliates thereof and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider the Fund in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of the Fund. The Trust, the Fund and any affiliate are not responsible for the performance of Coinbase Global and make no representation as to the performance of COIN. Investing in the Fund is not equivalent to investing in COIN. Fund shareholders will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to COIN.

Bitcoin Risk. While the Fund will not directly invest in digital assets, it will be subject to the risks associated with Bitcoin by virtue of its investments in options contracts that reference COIN. Investing in Bitcoin exposes investors (such as COIN and, in turn, COIN shareholders) to significant risks that are not typically present in other investments. These risks include the uncertainty surrounding new technology, limited evaluation due to Bitcoin's short trading history, and the potential decline in adoption and value over the long term. The extreme volatility of Bitcoin's price is also a risk factor. Regulatory uncertainties, such as potential government interventions and conflicting regulations across jurisdictions, can impact the demand for Bitcoin and restrict its usage. Additionally, risks associated with the sale of newly mined Bitcoin, Bitcoin exchanges, competition from alternative digital assets, mining operations, network modifications, and intellectual property claims pose further challenges to Bitcoin-linked investments.

Concentration Risk. The Fund will be concentrated in the industry to which Coinbase Global is assigned (i.e., hold more than 25% of its total assets in investments that provide exposure to the industry to which Coinbase Global is assigned). A portfolio concentrated in a particular industry may present more risks than a portfolio broadly diversified over several industries. As of the date of this prospectus, Coinbase Global is assigned to the digital asset and institutional financial services industry.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

Digital Asset and Institutional Financial Services Companies Risk. The performance of the underlying security, and subsequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of digital asset and institutional financial services companies. Such companies may be adversely impacted by government regulations, economic conditions and deterioration in credit markets. These companies typically face intense competition and could be negatively affected by new entrants into the market, especially those located in markets with lower production costs. Competitors in the digital payments space include financial institutions and well-established payment processing companies. In addition, many companies engaged in these businesses store sensitive consumer information and could be the target of cybersecurity attacks and other types of theft, which could have a negative impact on these companies. Online digital asset trading platforms currently operate under less regulatory scrutiny than traditional financial services companies and banks, but there is a significant risk that regulatory oversight could increase in the future. Higher levels of regulation could increase costs and adversely impact the current business models of some digital asset-related companies and could severely impact the viability of these companies. These companies could be negatively impacted by disruptions in service caused by hardware or software failure, or by interruptions or delays in service by third-party data center hosting facilities and maintenance providers.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Derivatives, including the options used by the Fund, may create investment leverage, which could result in greater price volatility than other markets and losses that significantly exceed the Fund's original investment. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Stock and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts Risk. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund in particular, the values of the options contracts in which it invests are substantially influenced by the value of COIN. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts.

Written Options Risk. While the Fund will collect premiums on the options it writes, the Fund's risk of loss if one or more of its options is exercised and expires in-the-money may substantially outweigh the gains to the Fund from the receipt of such option premiums. When selling a put option, the premium received by the Fund may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the Underlying Stock at expiration is below the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium. When selling a call option, the premium received by the Fund may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the Underlying Stock at expiration is above the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium.

Purchased Call Options Risk. If a call option is not sold when it has remaining value and if the market price of the Underlying Stock remains less than or equal to the exercise price, the buyer will lose its entire investment in the call option. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the buyer seeks to close out any option position.

FLEX Options Risk. Due to their customization and potentially unique terms, FLEX Options may be less liquid than other securities, such as standard exchange listed options. The FLEX Options are listed on an exchange; however, no one can guarantee that a liquid secondary trading market will exist for the FLEX Options. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of the Fund's FLEX Options may decrease. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, liquidating the FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium (for written FLEX Options) or acceptance of a discounted price (for purchased FLEX Options) and may take longer to complete. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and Fund shares and result in the Fund being unable to achieve its investment objective. Less liquidity in the trading of the Fund's FLEX Options could have an impact on the prices paid or received by the Fund for the FLEX Options in connection with creations and redemptions of the Fund's shares. Depending on the nature of this impact to pricing, the Fund may be forced to pay more for redemptions (or receive less for creations) than the price at which it currently values the FLEX Options. Such overpayment or under collection could reduce the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Additionally, in a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, the liquidation of a large number of options may more significantly impact the price.

Swap Agreements Risk. The use of swap transactions is a specialized activity involving investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The success of the Fund in using swap agreements depends on the ability of the Adviser to structure such agreements in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and to identify appropriate and creditworthy counterparties. Additionally, any financing, transaction, or other costs associated with the use of swap agreements may reduce the Fund's returns. The swap agreements in which the Fund may invest are generally traded in the over-the-counter market, which typically provides less transparency than exchange-traded derivatives. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference assets or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" is calculated based on a notional amount, typically representing the value of a hypothetical investment in the underlying asset or basket of securities. If the Underlying Security experiences a significant movement that results in a material decline in the Fund's net asset value, the terms of the swap agreement may permit or require the counterparty to close out the position. In such a case, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or similar derivatives contract to maintain its desired exposure. This may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the Underlying Security later recovers all or part of its decline.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that a particular security, or Shares in general, may fall in value, or fail to rise. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic, political, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates, and perceived trends in securities prices. Shares could decline in value or underperform other investments. In addition, local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors, and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets. During any such events, Shares may trade at increased premiums or discounts to their net asset value and the bid/ask spread on Shares may widen. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Clearing Member Default Risk. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including the options bought and sold by the Fund, are required to be centrally cleared (“cleared derivatives”). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund’s counterparty is a clearing house, such as the OCC, rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house (“clearing members”) can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member’s individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund’s clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients’ obligations to the Fund’s or the Underlying Stock’s clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member’s bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member’s customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund’s behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member’s default. This risk is greater for the Fund as it seeks to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limit the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund’s behalf. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund’s behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Counterparty Risk. Derivatives are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will be unable or unwilling to fulfill its contractual obligation, and the related risks of having concentrated exposure to such a counterparty. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty’s financial condition, market activities, or for other reasons. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited and/or delayed recovery. The OCC acts as guarantor and central counterparty with respect to the options held by the Fund. As a result, the ability of the Fund to meet its objective depends on the OCC being able to meet its obligations. In the event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its clearing and settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses.

Transaction Cost Risk. The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions or mark-ups in the bid/offer spread on an option position, when it writes options. Because the Fund “turns over” its option positions every month, it will incur high levels of transaction costs. While the turnover of the option positions sold by the Fund is not deemed “portfolio turnover” for accounting purposes, the economic impact to the Fund is similar to what could occur if the Fund experienced high portfolio turnover (e.g., in excess of 100% per year). The Fund’s high levels of transaction costs may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example thereunder, may affect the Fund’s performance.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the success or failure of the Adviser or the Fund’s portfolio managers to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The success of the Fund’s investment program depends largely on the investment techniques applied by the Adviser and portfolio managers and the skill of the Adviser and/or portfolio manager in evaluating the value and risks associated with the Fund investment strategy. It is possible the investment techniques employed on behalf of the Fund will not produce the desired results.

Special Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund’s taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund’s value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund’s total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of an ETF's structure, is exposed to the following risks:

Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of the Fund. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of the Fund may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of the Fund may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, shares of the Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The price of shares of the Fund, like the price of all traded securities, will be subject to factors such as supply and demand, as well as the current value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares of the Fund will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange or that the requirements of the Exchange or any exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to execute its options strategy, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single index as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of the Fund may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the Fund, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the shares of the Fund and the underlying value of those shares. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Index's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Cybersecurity Risk. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund and/or the Fund's service providers, including the Adviser, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions, negatively impact the Fund's business operations and/or potentially result in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of the Adviser, other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to liquidity risk, which exists when an investment is or becomes difficult or impossible to purchase or sell at an advantageous time and price. If a transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is or becomes illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position, which may cause the Fund to suffer significant losses and difficulties in meeting redemptions. Liquidity risk may be the result of, among other things, market turmoil, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants, or the lack of an active trading market. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the U.S. Liquid investments may become less liquid after being purchased by the Fund, particularly during periods of market stress. In addition, if a number of securities held by the Fund stop trading, it may have a cascading effect and cause the Fund to halt trading. Volatility in market prices will increase the risk of the Fund being subject to a trading halt. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Money market funds may be subject to credit risk with respect to the debt instruments in which they invest. Depository accounts may be subject to credit risk with respect to the financial institution in which the depository account is held. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments may lose money.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is new with no operating history. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, as a result of which it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Fund shares.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.

Valuation Risk. Independent market quotations for certain investments held by the Fund may not be readily available, and such investments may be fair valued or valued by a pricing service at an evaluated price. These valuations involve subjectivity and different market participants may assign different prices to the same investment. As a result, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price assigned to the investment by the Fund. In addition, the securities in which the Fund invests may trade on days that the Fund does not price its shares; as a result, the value of Fund shares may change on days when investors cannot purchase or sell their Fund holdings.

Fund Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not commence operations prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance for the Fund will be presented in this section. When provided, the information will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and how the Fund's average annual returns compare with a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-coin-monthly-etf> or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-866-5Themes (1-866-584-3637).

Management

Investment Adviser

Themes Management Company, LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Calvin Tsang, CFA, Head of Product Management & Development of the Adviser, Dingxun (Kevin) Shao, Vice President, Product Management & Development of the Adviser, and Paul Bartkowiak, Associate Vice President, Portfolio Management of the Adviser, are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have served as portfolio managers since the Fund’s inception.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

The Fund is an ETF. This means that individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund generally issues and redeems shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares known as “Creation Units,” which only institutions or large investors may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the “Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash that the Fund specifies each day.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information about the Fund, including its net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund’s website at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-coin-monthly-etf>.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser and its related companies may pay the intermediary for activities related to the marketing and promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your sales person to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your sales person or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated MSTR Monthly ETF

Investment Objective

The Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated MSTR Monthly ETF (the “Fund”) is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to provide approximately twice (2x) the positive share price return of MicroStrategy Incorporated (“MSTR” or the “Underlying Stock”) up to an approximate upside limit, while seeking to approximately track the negative share price return of the Underlying Stock, over each full calendar month.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%

* Estimated for the current fiscal year

Example

The following example is intended to help retail investors compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that such investors would incur over various periods if they were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of the Shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
\$77	\$242

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund seeks to provide certain pre-determined outcomes (the “Outcomes”) based on the performance of the share price of MicroStrategy Incorporated (NASDAQ: MSTR) (“MSTR” or the “Underlying Stock”) for investors who hold Fund shares over a full calendar month (the “Outcome Period”). The Outcomes sought by the Fund are:

- Approximately twice (2x) the share price return of the Underlying Stock (the “Accelerated Return”), up to an approximate upside limit (the “Approximate Cap”), and
- Downside performance that approximately tracks one for one the negative share price return of the Underlying Stock. The Fund does not provide a buffer, floor or other protection against losses.

The Outcomes are intended to be realized only by investors who hold Fund shares at the outset of the Outcome Period and continue to hold the shares through the end of the Outcome Period. Specifically, in order to hold Fund shares for the entirety of an Outcome Period, an investor must buy or continue holding shares at the close on the last trading day of the prior Outcome Period and sell or continue holding the shares at the close on the last trading day of the current Outcome Period.

If investors buy Fund shares after the start of the Outcome Period or sell Fund shares before the Outcome Period concludes, they may experience returns that differ significantly from the Outcomes. These include experiencing little or no gains related to the Accelerated Return or the Underlying Stock and losses that are greater than the Underlying Stock’s losses. The Fund does not provide a buffer, floor or other protection against losses. If the Underlying Stock’s share price decreases in value over the duration of the Outcome Period, the Fund seeks to provide Fund shareholders that hold Fund shares for the entire Outcome Period with a return that matches the decrease in value experienced by the Underlying Stock. The Outcomes may not be achieved, and investors may lose some or all of their money.

The Fund will be offered indefinitely and is not intended to terminate after one or more Outcome Periods.

The Current Outcome Period

The current and first Outcome Period of the Fund’s operation is less than a full calendar month, beginning on August 12, 2025 and ending on August 29, 2025. Subsequent Outcome Periods are expected to be a full calendar month. For the current Outcome Period of August 12, 2025 through August 29, 2025, the Approximate Cap is 13.22%, before taking into account any fees or expenses charged to, or transaction costs incurred by, the Fund. When the Fund’s annualized management fee of 0.75% of its average daily net assets is taken into account, the Approximate Cap for the current Outcome Period is reduced to 13.16%. The returns that the Fund seeks to provide do not take into account expenses incurred by the Fund. Please visit the Fund’s page on <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-mstr-monthly-etf> for more information about the potential outcomes of an investment in the Fund during the current Outcome Period, including the remaining Approximate Cap.

The Fund’s Use of Options

The Fund principally buys and sells customized options that reference the Underlying Stock. The options in which the Fund transacts (typically, equity exchange-traded options contracts) are referred to generally as Flexible Exchange Options (“FLEX Options”). The Fund may transact in other exchange-traded options that reference the price performance of the Underlying Stock.

An options contract is an agreement between a buyer and seller that gives the purchaser of the option the right but not the obligation to buy (in the case of a call option) or sell (in the case of a put option) a particular financial instrument at a specified future date for an agreed-upon price, commonly known as the “strike price”. When the Fund buys a call option, it pays a premium and receives the right, but not the obligation, to purchase shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. If the Fund buys a put option, it pays a premium and receives the right, but not the obligation, to sell shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. When the Fund writes (sells) a call option, it receives a premium and gives the purchaser of the option the right to purchase from the Fund shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. When the Fund writes (sells) a put option, it receives a premium and gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell to the Fund shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on expiration date.

FLEX Options provide the ability to customize key option contract terms such as strike price, style and expiration date. The options in which the Fund invests are European style, meaning they are exercisable at the strike price only on the expiration date. The Fund typically trades options that expire at or around the end of each Outcome Period. The options are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (the “OCC”), a market clearinghouse that guarantees the performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts. The OCC may make adjustments to FLEX Options for certain significant events.

As an in-the-money option held by the Fund approaches its expiration date, its value typically will increasingly move with the value of its reference asset, such as the Underlying Stock. However, the value of the options may change because of factors other than the value of the reference asset, including interest rate changes, dividends, the actual and perceived volatility of the reference asset, the remaining time until the options expire, limitations established by options exchanges, and trading conditions in the options market, among others. Due to these factors, the value of the options typically does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Underlying Stock’s share price on a day-to-day basis. As a result, the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”) may not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Underlying Stock’s share price.

Outcomes Targeted by the Fund

For each Outcome Period, the Fund obtains exposure to the share price return of the Underlying Stock by creating a synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock by buying a call option and selling a put option, each with a strike price that is approximately at-the-money (“ATM”) relative to the Underlying Stock and expiring in one month or later, that references the price performance of the Underlying Stock. Alternatively, the Fund may choose to use swaps to gain exposure to the share price return of the Underlying Stock. The Accelerated Return and Approximate Cap are typically created by trading a set of three call options, as described below, at the close of the last trading day of the prior Outcome Period.

Accelerated Return. The Fund creates the Accelerated Return by buying one ATM call with one month to expiration (the “Accelerated Return Call”). This exposure to the Underlying Stock, combined with the Fund’s investment in the synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock, creates the approximately double upside return.

Approximate Cap. The Fund creates the Approximate Cap by selling two call options that are each equal to the notional value of the Accelerated Return Call and the synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock. Each of these call options have a higher, out-of-the-money strike price relative to the Underlying Stock’s share price (the “Cap Options”). The Fund uses the premium collected from selling the Cap Options to cover the premium that it pays to buy the Accelerated Return Call. The Cap Options’ higher strike price prevents the Fund from realizing the benefit of any increase in the Underlying Stock’s share price above that strike price. The Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period is approximately twice the upside return implied by the strike price of the Cap Options for that Outcome Period. For example, if the Fund sets the strike price of the sold Cap Options at approximately 5% above the starting price of the Underlying Stock (e.g., 105% of its initial value), the Approximate Cap for the Fund would be approximately 110% of the Fund’s initial value. This reflects the Fund’s upside participation rate of approximately 2x the potential appreciation of the Underlying Stock between 100% and 105%. Even if the Underlying Stock appreciates beyond the higher-strike Cap Options’ call level of 105% of its initial value, the maximum return the Fund can achieve during the Outcome Period would be approximately 10%.

The Approximate Cap for each Outcome Period is determined on the last trading day of the preceding month. The strike price for the Cap Options depends on the market conditions when the option is sold and likely will be different for each Outcome Period, resulting in a different Approximate Cap for each Outcome Period. For example, the Approximate Cap for July will be set based on market conditions at the close of trading on the last trading day in June. If the Shares are held for an entire Outcome Period, this structure seeks to allow for amplified gains in moderately bullish markets, while exposing investors to 1x downside losses.

The Fund's Accelerated Return and Approximate Cap (net of the management fee) for the current Outcome Period, along with the Fund's current position relative to the Outcomes, is available and updated daily on the Fund's page at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-mstr-monthly-etf>.

On the last trading day of each Outcome Period, the Fund will trade a new set of options to create the synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock, the Accelerated Return and Approximate Cap for the next Outcome Period. For example, on the last trading day of July, the Fund would establish a new structure for August, and on the last trading day of August, it would establish the structure for September. After the close of business on the last trading day of the Outcome Period, the Fund will file a prospectus supplement that discloses the Approximate Cap (gross and net of its management fee) for the next Outcome Period.

On a day-to-day basis, the Fund is expected to hold collateral for its derivative positions. For this purpose, the Fund may invest in money market funds, deposit accounts with institutions with high quality (investment grade) credit ratings, and/or short-term debt instruments that have terms-to-maturity of less than 397 days and exhibit high quality (investment grade) credit profiles, including U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements.

Outcome Period

The Outcomes for an Outcome Period apply only to Fund shares that are held over the entire Outcome Period. An investor who purchases Fund shares after the beginning of an Outcome Period or who sells Fund shares before the end of an Outcome Period may not fully realize the Approximate Cap for the Outcome Period and may experience price returns that are different from the Outcomes. This is because, while the Outcomes are fixed levels that are calculated in relation to the Underlying Stock's price and the Fund's NAV at the start of that Outcome Period and generally remain constant throughout the Outcome Period, an investor who transacts in Fund shares during the Outcome Period will likely do so at a price that is different from the Fund's NAV at the start of the Outcome Period.

For example, if an investor purchases Fund shares during an Outcome Period at a time when the Underlying Stock's share price has increased from its price at the beginning of the Outcome Period, the investor's upside limit may be lower than the Approximate Cap and the investor may experience losses that exceed the losses of the Underlying Stock for the remainder of the Outcome Period. Conversely, if an investor purchases Fund shares during an Outcome Period at a time when the Underlying Stock's share price has decreased from its price at the beginning of the Outcome Period, the Fund may require a larger increase in the Underlying Stock's share price before it reaches the Accelerated Return.

Fund and Underlying Stock Performance

If there are any inflows, or creation transactions, for the Fund during an Outcome Period, the Fund will typically seek to trade the same set of options as described above. This will occur even in circumstances where the Fund would receive a negligible premium for selling the Cap Options, which may give up more sizable returns to the extent that the option later becomes in-the-money.

The Fund's market value and NAV may not correlate with the Underlying Stock. In periods of extreme market volatility, the Fund's return may be subject to an upside limit significantly below the Approximate Cap and a downside that is significantly greater than the price return of the Underlying Stock. Investors may lose their entire investment, and an investment in the Fund is appropriate only for investors willing to bear those losses.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities or other instruments that provide exposure to MSTR. The Fund will consider the notional value of its options positions for the purpose of assessing compliance with this 80% Policy.

The Underlying Stock

MicroStrategy Incorporated

MicroStrategy Incorporated (“MicroStrategy Inc.”) engages in the provision of business intelligence, mobility software and cloud-based services. MicroStrategy Inc. has two main strategies for its business operations. One is to acquire and hold bitcoin, while the other is to grow its enterprise. The common stock of MicroStrategy Inc. (MSTR) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) by MicroStrategy Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the SEC file number 000-24435 through the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding MSTR may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

This prospectus relates only to the securities offered hereby and does not relate to the shares of MSTR or other securities of MicroStrategy Inc. The Fund has derived all disclosures contained in this document regarding MicroStrategy Inc. from the publicly available documents. Neither the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser nor any affiliate has participated in the preparation of such documents. Neither the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser nor any of their respective affiliates makes any representation that such publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding MicroStrategy Inc. is accurate or complete. Furthermore, the Fund cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the date of the prospectus (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described above) that would affect the trading price of MSTR have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of, or failure to disclose, material future events concerning MicroStrategy Inc. could affect the value of the Fund’s investments with respect to MSTR and therefore the value of the Fund

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result of its investment strategy, the Fund will be concentrated in the industry to which MicroStrategy Inc. is assigned (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets in investments that provide exposure to the industry to which MicroStrategy Inc. is assigned). As of the date of this prospectus, MicroStrategy Inc. is assigned to the computer software industry.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The Fund has characteristics unlike many traditional products and may not be appropriate for all investors. You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks summarized below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s prospectus entitled “Additional Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds.” Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Accelerated Return Risk. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in its strategy to provide approximately twice the positive share price return, if any, of the Underlying Stock over an Outcome Period, subject to an Approximate Cap. If an investor purchases Fund shares after the beginning of an Outcome Period or does not stay invested in the Fund for the entirety of the Outcome Period, the returns realized by the investor may not match those that the Fund seeks to achieve. In addition, because the Fund is designed to achieve Outcomes that change for each one month Outcome Period, the Outcomes that are achieved by the Fund for a one month Outcome Period will be different than the Outcomes achieved by the Fund over multiple Outcome Periods, or on an annualized basis. Similarly, investors holding Shares over multiple Outcome Periods will experience different investment results than holding a fund that has a longer Outcome Period (*e.g.*, three months or one year).

Approximate Cap Risk. The Fund's strategy seeks to provide returns that are subject to an Approximate Cap, whose level depends on prevailing market conditions (e.g., volatility, interest rates, dividends, and other factors) at the time that the Approximate Cap is set. The Approximate Cap may rise or fall from one Outcome Period to the next, sometimes to a significant extent, and is unlikely to remain the same for consecutive Outcome Periods. If the Underlying Stock experiences gains in excess of the Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period, the Fund will not participate in any gains beyond the Approximate Cap and will underperform the Underlying Stock. In periods of extreme market volatility, the Fund's return may be significantly below the Approximate Cap.

Outcome Period Risk. The Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period applies to Fund shares held over the entire Outcome Period. If an investor purchases Fund shares after an Outcome Period begins or sells Fund shares prior to the end of an Outcome Period, the returns realized by the investor will not match those that the Fund seeks to provide. Further, because the Fund is designed to produce returns that are twice those of the price return of the Underlying Stock (subject to the Approximate Cap) on the last day of the Outcome Period, if an investor sells Shares before the end of an Outcome Period such investor may sell at a point where the Fund's performance does not exceed the performance of the Underlying Stock over the Outcome Period, and therefore may sell at a point where the Fund has underperformed the Underlying Stock. If the Outcome Period has begun and the Fund has increased in value to a level near the Cap, an investor purchasing Shares at that price has little or no ability to achieve gains relating to the Underlying Stock or the Accelerated Return but remains vulnerable to downside risks.

Issuer-Specific (MicroStrategy Inc.) Investing Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The market price of MicroStrategy Inc.'s common stock may fluctuate widely in response to various factors which include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the price of bitcoin, of which MicroStrategy Inc. has significant holdings; changes to MicroStrategy Inc.'s bitcoin acquisition strategy; announcement of additional capital raising transactions; regulatory, commercial and technical developments related to bitcoin or the Bitcoin blockchain; quarterly variations in MicroStrategy Inc.'s results of operations or those of its competitors; announcements about MicroStrategy Inc.'s earnings that are not in line with analyst expectations; announcements by MicroStrategy Inc. or its competitors of acquisitions, dispositions, new offerings, significant contracts, commercial relationships, or capital commitments; MicroStrategy Inc.'s ability to develop, market, and deliver new and enhanced offerings on a timely basis; commencement of, or MicroStrategy Inc.'s involvement in, litigation; recommendations by securities analysts or changes in earnings estimates and MicroStrategy Inc.'s ability to meet those estimates; investor perception of MSTR, including as compared to investment vehicles that are designed to track the price of bitcoin, such as spot bitcoin exchange traded products; announcements by MicroStrategy Inc.'s competitors of their earnings that are not in line with analyst expectations; and general economic conditions and slow or negative growth of related markets, including as a result of war, terrorism, infectious diseases, natural disasters and other global events, and government responses to such events.

The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of MSTR may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of MSTR, further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of MicroStrategy Inc. may additionally impact MSTR's stock price due to MicroStrategy Inc. garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against MicroStrategy Inc. in the past. While MicroStrategy Inc. continues to defend such actions, any judgment against MicroStrategy Inc., or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of MicroStrategy Inc.'s attention and resources. If MSTR trading is halted, trading in Shares of the Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

Indirect Investment Risk. MicroStrategy Inc. is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or any affiliates thereof and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider the Fund in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of the Fund. The Trust, the Fund and any affiliate are not responsible for the performance of MicroStrategy Inc. and make no representation as to the performance of MSTR. Investing in the Fund is not equivalent to investing in MSTR. Fund shareholders will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to MSTR.

Bitcoin Risk. While the Fund will not directly invest in digital assets, it will be subject to the risks associated with Bitcoin by virtue of its investments in options contracts that reference MSTR. Investing in Bitcoin exposes investors (such as MicroStrategy Inc. and, in turn, MicroStrategy Inc. shareholders) to significant risks that are not typically present in other investments. These risks include the uncertainty surrounding new technology, limited evaluation due to Bitcoin's short trading history, and the potential decline in adoption and value over the long term. The extreme volatility of Bitcoin's price is also a risk factor. Regulatory uncertainties, such as potential government interventions and conflicting regulations across jurisdictions, can impact the demand for Bitcoin and restrict its usage. Additionally, risks associated with the sale of newly mined Bitcoin, Bitcoin exchanges, competition from alternative digital assets, mining operations, network modifications, and intellectual property claims pose further challenges to Bitcoin-linked investments.

Concentration Risk. The Fund will be concentrated in the industry to which MicroStrategy Inc. is assigned (i.e., hold more than 25% of its total assets in investments that provide exposure to the industry to which MicroStrategy Inc. is assigned). A portfolio concentrated in a particular industry may present more risks than a portfolio broadly diversified over several industries. As of the date of this prospectus, MicroStrategy Inc. is assigned to the computer software industry.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

Computer Software Companies Risk. Computer software companies can be significantly affected by competitive pressures, aggressive pricing, technological developments, changing domestic demand, the ability to attract and retain skilled employees and availability and price of components. The market for products produced by computer software companies is characterized by rapidly changing technology, rapid product obsolescence, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards and frequent new product introductions. The success of computer software companies depends in substantial part on the timely and successful introduction of new products and the ability to service such products. An unexpected change in one or more of the technologies affecting an issuer's products or in the market for products based on a particular technology could have a material adverse effect on a participant's operating results. Many computer software companies rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by computer software companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology.

Technology Sector Risk. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments. 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. 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.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Derivatives, including the options used by the Fund, may create investment leverage, which could result in greater price volatility than other markets and losses that significantly exceed the Fund's original investment. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Stock and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts Risk. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund in particular, the values of the options contracts in which it invests are substantially influenced by the value of MSTR. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts.

Written Options Risk. While the Fund will collect premiums on the options it writes, the Fund's risk of loss if one or more of its options is exercised and expires in-the-money may substantially outweigh the gains to the Fund from the receipt of such option premiums. When selling a put option, the premium received by the Fund may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the Underlying Stock at expiration is below the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium. When selling a call option, the premium received by the Fund may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the Underlying Stock at expiration is above the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium.

Purchased Call Options Risk. If a call option is not sold when it has remaining value and if the market price of the Underlying Stock remains less than or equal to the exercise price, the buyer will lose its entire investment in the call option. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the buyer seeks to close out any option position.

FLEX Options Risk. Due to their customization and potentially unique terms, FLEX Options may be less liquid than other securities, such as standard exchange listed options. The FLEX Options are listed on an exchange; however, no one can guarantee that a liquid secondary trading market will exist for the FLEX Options. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of the Fund's FLEX Options may decrease. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, liquidating the FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium (for written FLEX Options) or acceptance of a discounted price (for purchased FLEX Options) and may take longer to complete. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and Fund shares and result in the Fund being unable to achieve its investment objective. Less liquidity in the trading of the Fund's FLEX Options could have an impact on the prices paid or received by the Fund for the FLEX Options in connection with creations and redemptions of the Fund's shares. Depending on the nature of this impact to pricing, the Fund may be forced to pay more for redemptions (or receive less for creations) than the price at which it currently values the FLEX Options. Such overpayment or under collection could reduce the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Additionally, in a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, the liquidation of a large number of options may more significantly impact the price.

Swap Agreements Risk. The use of swap transactions is a specialized activity involving investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The success of the Fund in using swap agreements depends on the ability of the Adviser to structure such agreements in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and to identify appropriate and creditworthy counterparties. Additionally, any financing, transaction, or other costs associated with the use of swap agreements may reduce the Fund's returns. The swap agreements in which the Fund may invest are generally traded in the over-the-counter market, which typically provides less transparency than exchange-traded derivatives. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference assets or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" is calculated based on a notional amount, typically representing the value of a hypothetical investment in the underlying asset or basket of securities. If the Underlying Security experiences a significant movement that results in a material decline in the Fund's net asset value, the terms of the swap agreement may permit or require the counterparty to close out the position. In such a case, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or similar derivatives contract to maintain its desired exposure. This may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the Underlying Security later recovers all or part of its decline.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that a particular security, or Shares in general, may fall in value, or fail to rise. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic, political, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates, and perceived trends in securities prices. Shares could decline in value or underperform other investments. In addition, local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors, and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets. During any such events, Shares may trade at increased premiums or discounts to their net asset value and the bid/ask spread on Shares may widen. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Clearing Member Default Risk. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including the options bought and sold by the Fund, are required to be centrally cleared ("cleared derivatives"). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund's counterparty is a clearing house, such as the OCC, rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member's individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the Fund's or the Underlying Stock's clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member's bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member's customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member's default. This risk is greater for the Fund as it seeks to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limit the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund's behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Counterparty Risk. Derivatives are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will be unable or unwilling to fulfill its contractual obligation, and the related risks of having concentrated exposure to such a counterparty. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition, market activities, or for other reasons. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited and/or delayed recovery. The OCC acts as guarantor and central counterparty with respect to the options held by the Fund. As a result, the ability of the Fund to meet its objective depends on the OCC being able to meet its obligations. In the event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its clearing and settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses.

Transaction Cost Risk. The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions or mark-ups in the bid/offer spread on an option position, when it writes options. Because the Fund "turns over" its option positions every month, it will incur high levels of transaction costs. While the turnover of the option positions sold by the Fund is not deemed "portfolio turnover" for accounting purposes, the economic impact to the Fund is similar to what could occur if the Fund experienced high portfolio turnover (e.g., in excess of 100% per year). The Fund's high levels of transaction costs may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example thereunder, may affect the Fund's performance.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the success or failure of the Adviser or the Fund's portfolio managers to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The success of the Fund's investment program depends largely on the investment techniques applied by the Adviser and portfolio managers and the skill of the Adviser and/or portfolio manager in evaluating the value and risks associated with the Fund investment strategy. It is possible the investment techniques employed on behalf of the Fund will not produce the desired results.

Special Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund’s taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund’s value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund’s total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, is exposed to the following risks:

Authorized Participants (“APs”), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of the Fund. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of the Fund may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of the Fund may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, shares of the Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The price of shares of the Fund, like the price of all traded securities, will be subject to factors such as supply and demand, as well as the current value of the Fund’s portfolio holdings. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares of the Fund will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange or that the requirements of the Exchange or any exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund’s creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund’s shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to execute its options strategy, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single index as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. If trading in the Fund’s shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of the Fund may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the Fund, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the shares of the Fund and the underlying value of those shares. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Index’s securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Cybersecurity Risk. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund and/or the Fund's service providers, including the Adviser, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions, negatively impact the Fund's business operations and/or potentially result in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of the Adviser, other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to liquidity risk, which exists when an investment is or becomes difficult or impossible to purchase or sell at an advantageous time and price. If a transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is or becomes illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position, which may cause the Fund to suffer significant losses and difficulties in meeting redemptions. Liquidity risk may be the result of, among other things, market turmoil, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants, or the lack of an active trading market. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the U.S. Liquid investments may become less liquid after being purchased by the Fund, particularly during periods of market stress. In addition, if a number of securities held by the Fund stop trading, it may have a cascading effect and cause the Fund to halt trading. Volatility in market prices will increase the risk of the Fund being subject to a trading halt. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Money market funds may be subject to credit risk with respect to the debt instruments in which they invest. Depository accounts may be subject to credit risk with respect to the financial institution in which the depository account is held. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments may lose money.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is new with no operating history. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, as a result of which it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Fund shares.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.

Valuation Risk. Independent market quotations for certain investments held by the Fund may not be readily available, and such investments may be fair valued or valued by a pricing service at an evaluated price. These valuations involve subjectivity and different market participants may assign different prices to the same investment. As a result, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price assigned to the investment by the Fund. In addition, the securities in which the Fund invests may trade on days that the Fund does not price its shares; as a result, the value of Fund shares may change on days when investors cannot purchase or sell their Fund holdings.

Fund Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not commence operations prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance for the Fund will be presented in this section. When provided, the information will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and how the Fund's average annual returns compare with a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-mstr-monthly-etf> or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-866-5Themes (1-866-584-3637).

Management

Investment Adviser

Themes Management Company, LLC (the "Adviser") serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Calvin Tsang, CFA, Head of Product Management & Development of the Adviser, Dingxun (Kevin) Shao, Vice President, Product Management & Development of the Adviser, and Paul Bartkowiak, Associate Vice President, Portfolio Management of the Adviser, are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have served as portfolio managers since the Fund's inception.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

The Fund is an ETF. This means that individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund generally issues and redeems shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares known as "Creation Units," which only institutions or large investors may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash that the Fund specifies each day.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information about the Fund, including its net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund's website at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-mstr-monthly-etf>.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser and its related companies may pay the intermediary for activities related to the marketing and promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your sales person to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your sales person or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated NVDA Monthly ETF

Investment Objective

The Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated NVDA Monthly ETF (the “Fund”) is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to provide approximately twice (2x) the positive share price return of NVIDIA Corporation (“NVDA” or the “Underlying Stock”) up to an approximate upside limit, while seeking to approximately track the negative share price return of the Underlying Stock, over each full calendar month.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%

* Estimated for the current fiscal year

Example

The following example is intended to help retail investors compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that such investors would incur over various periods if they were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of the Shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
\$77	\$242

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund seeks to provide certain pre-determined outcomes (the “Outcomes”) based on the performance of the share price of NVIDIA Corporation (NASDAQ: NVDA) (“NVDA” or the “Underlying Stock”) for investors who hold Fund shares over a full calendar month (the “Outcome Period”). The Outcomes sought by the Fund are:

- Approximately twice (2x) the share price return of the Underlying Stock (the “Accelerated Return”), up to an approximate upside limit (the “Approximate Cap”), and
- Downside performance that approximately tracks one for one the negative share price return of the Underlying Stock. The Fund does not provide a buffer, floor or other protection against losses.

The Outcomes are intended to be realized only by investors who hold Fund shares at the outset of the Outcome Period and continue to hold the shares through the end of the Outcome Period. Specifically, in order to hold Fund shares for the entirety of an Outcome Period, an investor must buy or continue holding shares at the close on the last trading day of the prior Outcome Period and sell or continue holding the shares at the close on the last trading day of the current Outcome Period.

If investors buy Fund shares after the start of the Outcome Period or sell Fund shares before the Outcome Period concludes, they may experience returns that differ significantly from the Outcomes. These include experiencing little or no gains related to the Accelerated Return or the Underlying Stock and losses that are greater than the Underlying Stock’s losses. The Fund does not provide a buffer, floor or other protection against losses. If the Underlying Stock’s share price decreases in value over the duration of the Outcome Period, the Fund seeks to provide Fund shareholders that hold Fund shares for the entire Outcome Period with a return that matches the decrease in value experienced by the Underlying Stock. The Outcomes may not be achieved, and investors may lose some or all of their money.

The Fund will be offered indefinitely and is not intended to terminate after one or more Outcome Periods.

The Current Outcome Period

The current and first Outcome Period of the Fund’s operation is less than a full calendar month, beginning on August 12, 2025 and ending on August 29, 2025. Subsequent Outcome Periods are expected to be a full calendar month. For the current Outcome Period of August 12, 2025 through August 29, 2025, the Approximate Cap is 10.62%, before taking into account any fees or expenses charged to, or transaction costs incurred by, the Fund. When the Fund’s annualized management fee of 0.75% of its average daily net assets is taken into account, the Approximate Cap for the current Outcome Period is reduced to 10.56%. The returns that the Fund seeks to provide do not take into account expenses incurred by the Fund. Please visit the Fund’s page at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-nvda-monthly-etf> for more information about the potential outcomes of an investment in the Fund during the current Outcome Period, including the remaining Approximate Cap.

The Fund’s Use of Options

The Fund principally buys and sells customized options that reference the Underlying Stock. The options in which the Fund transacts (typically, equity exchange-traded options contracts) are referred to generally as Flexible Exchange Options (“FLEX Options”). The Fund may transact in other exchange-traded options that reference the price performance of the Underlying Stock.

An options contract is an agreement between a buyer and seller that gives the purchaser of the option the right but not the obligation to buy (in the case of a call option) or sell (in the case of a put option) a particular financial instrument at a specified future date for an agreed-upon price, commonly known as the “strike price”. When the Fund buys a call option, it pays a premium and receives the right, but not the obligation, to purchase shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. If the Fund buys a put option, it pays a premium and receives the right, but not the obligation, to sell shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. When the Fund writes (sells) a call option, it receives a premium and gives the purchaser of the option the right to purchase from the Fund shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. When the Fund writes (sells) a put option, it receives a premium and gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell to the Fund shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on expiration date.

FLEX Options provide the ability to customize key option contract terms such as strike price, style and expiration date. The options in which the Fund invests are European style, meaning they are exercisable at the strike price only on the expiration date. The Fund typically trades options that expire at or around the end of each Outcome Period. The options are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (the “OCC”), a market clearinghouse that guarantees the performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts. The OCC may make adjustments to FLEX Options for certain significant events.

As an in-the-money option held by the Fund approaches its expiration date, its value typically will increasingly move with the value of its reference asset, such as the Underlying Stock. However, the value of the options may change because of factors other than the value of the reference asset, including interest rate changes, dividends, the actual and perceived volatility of the reference asset, the remaining time until the options expire, limitations established by options exchanges, and trading conditions in the options market, among others. Due to these factors, the value of the options typically does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Underlying Stock’s share price on a day-to-day basis. As a result, the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”) may not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Underlying Stock’s share price.

Outcomes Targeted by the Fund

For each Outcome Period, the Fund obtains exposure to the share price return of the Underlying Stock by creating a synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock by buying a call option and selling a put option, each with a strike price that is approximately at-the-money (“ATM”) relative to the Underlying Stock and expiring in one month or later, that references the price performance of the Underlying Stock. Alternatively, the Fund may choose to use swaps to gain exposure to the share price return of the Underlying Stock. The Accelerated Return and Approximate Cap are typically created by trading a set of three call options, as described below, at the close of the last trading day of the prior Outcome Period.

Accelerated Return. The Fund creates the Accelerated Return by buying one ATM call with one month to expiration (the “Accelerated Return Call”). This exposure to the Underlying Stock, combined with the Fund’s investment in the synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock, creates the approximately double upside return.

Approximate Cap. The Fund creates the Approximate Cap by selling two call options that are each equal to the notional value of the Accelerated Return Call and the synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock. Each of these call options have a higher, out-of-the-money strike price relative to the Underlying Stock’s share price (the “Cap Options”). The Fund uses the premium collected from selling the Cap Options to cover the premium that it pays to buy the Accelerated Return Call. The Cap Options’ higher strike price prevents the Fund from realizing the benefit of any increase in the Underlying Stock’s share price above that strike price. The Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period is approximately twice the upside return implied by the strike price of the Cap Options for that Outcome Period. For example, if the Fund sets the strike price of the sold Cap Options at approximately 5% above the starting price of the Underlying Stock (e.g., 105% of its initial value), the Approximate Cap for the Fund would be approximately 110% of the Fund’s initial value. This reflects the Fund’s upside participation rate of approximately 2x the potential appreciation of the Underlying Stock between 100% and 105%. Even if the Underlying Stock appreciates beyond the higher-strike Cap Options’ call level of 105% of its initial value, the maximum return the Fund can achieve during the Outcome Period would be approximately 10%.

The Approximate Cap for each Outcome Period is determined on the last trading day of the preceding month. The strike price for the Cap Options depends on the market conditions when the option is sold and likely will be different for each Outcome Period, resulting in a different Approximate Cap for each Outcome Period. For example, the Approximate Cap for July will be set based on market conditions at the close of trading on the last trading day in June. If the Shares are held for an entire Outcome Period, this structure seeks to allow for amplified gains in moderately bullish markets, while exposing investors to 1x downside losses.

The Fund's Accelerated Return and Approximate Cap (net of the management fee) for the current Outcome Period, along with the Fund's current position relative to the Outcomes, is available and updated daily on the Fund's page at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-nvda-monthly-etf>.

On the last trading day of each Outcome Period, the Fund will trade a new set of options to create the synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock, the Accelerated Return and Approximate Cap for the next Outcome Period. For example, on the last trading day of July, the Fund would establish a new structure for August, and on the last trading day of August, it would establish the structure for September. After the close of business on the last trading day of the Outcome Period, the Fund will file a prospectus supplement that discloses the Approximate Cap (gross and net of its management fee) for the next Outcome Period.

On a day-to-day basis, the Fund is expected to hold collateral for its derivative positions. For this purpose, the Fund may invest in money market funds, deposit accounts with institutions with high quality (investment grade) credit ratings, and/or short-term debt instruments that have terms-to-maturity of less than 397 days and exhibit high quality (investment grade) credit profiles, including U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements.

Outcome Period

The Outcomes for an Outcome Period apply only to Fund shares that are held over the entire Outcome Period. An investor who purchases Fund shares after the beginning of an Outcome Period or who sells Fund shares before the end of an Outcome Period may not fully realize the Approximate Cap for the Outcome Period and may experience price returns that are different from the Outcomes. This is because, while the Outcomes are fixed levels that are calculated in relation to the Underlying Stock's price and the Fund's NAV at the start of that Outcome Period and generally remain constant throughout the Outcome Period, an investor who transacts in Fund shares during the Outcome Period will likely do so at a price that is different from the Fund's NAV at the start of the Outcome Period.

For example, if an investor purchases Fund shares during an Outcome Period at a time when the Underlying Stock's share price has increased from its price at the beginning of the Outcome Period, the investor's upside limit may be lower than the Approximate Cap and the investor may experience losses that exceed the losses of the Underlying Stock for the remainder of the Outcome Period. Conversely, if an investor purchases Fund shares during an Outcome Period at a time when the Underlying Stock's share price has decreased from its price at the beginning of the Outcome Period, the Fund may require a larger increase in the Underlying Stock's share price before it reaches the Accelerated Return.

Fund and Underlying Stock Performance

If there are any inflows, or creation transactions, for the Fund during an Outcome Period, the Fund will typically seek to trade the same set of options as described above. This will occur even in circumstances where the Fund would receive a negligible premium for selling the Cap Options, which may give up more sizable returns to the extent that the option later becomes in-the-money.

The Fund's market value and NAV may not correlate with the Underlying Stock. In periods of extreme market volatility, the Fund's return may be subject to an upside limit significantly below the Approximate Cap and a downside that is significantly greater than the price return of the Underlying Stock. Investors may lose their entire investment, and an investment in the Fund is appropriate only for investors willing to bear those losses.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities or other instruments that provide exposure to NVDA. The Fund will consider the notional value of its options positions for the purpose of assessing compliance with this 80% Policy.

The Underlying Stock

NVIDIA Corporation

NVIDIA Corporation (“NVIDIA Corp.”) designs, develops, and markets three-dimensional (3D) graphics processors and related software. Nvidia offers products that provide interactive 3D graphics to the mainstream personal computer market. Nvidia pioneered accelerated computing to help solve the most challenging computational problems. More recently, graphic processing units’ deep learning have ignited artificial intelligence with the graphic processing unit acting as the brain of computers, robots and self-driving vehicles. The common stock of NVIDIA Corp. (NVDA) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) by NVIDIA Corp. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the SEC file number 002-23985 through the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding NVDA may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

This prospectus relates only to the securities offered hereby and does not relate to the shares of NVDA or other securities of NVIDIA Corp. The Fund has derived all disclosures contained in this document regarding NVIDIA Corp. from the publicly available documents. Neither the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser nor any affiliate has participated in the preparation of such documents. Neither the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser nor any of their respective affiliates makes any representation that such publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding NVIDIA Corp. is accurate or complete. Furthermore, the Fund cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the date of the prospectus (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described above) that would affect the trading price of NVDA have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of, or failure to disclose, material future events concerning NVIDIA Corp. could affect the value of the Fund’s investments with respect to NVDA and therefore the value of the Fund.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result of its investment strategy, the Fund will be concentrated in the industry to which NVIDIA Corp. is assigned (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets in investments that provide exposure to the industry to which NVIDIA Corp. is assigned). As of the date of this prospectus, NVIDIA Corp. is assigned to semiconductors industry.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The Fund has characteristics unlike many traditional products and may not be appropriate for all investors. You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks summarized below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s prospectus entitled “Additional Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds.” Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Accelerated Return Risk. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in its strategy to provide approximately twice the positive share price return, if any, of the Underlying Stock over an Outcome Period, subject to an Approximate Cap. If an investor purchases Fund shares after the beginning of an Outcome Period or does not stay invested in the Fund for the entirety of the Outcome Period, the returns realized by the investor may not match those that the Fund seeks to achieve. In addition, because the Fund is designed to achieve Outcomes that change for each one month Outcome Period, the Outcomes that are achieved by the Fund for a one month Outcome Period will be different than the Outcomes achieved by the Fund over multiple Outcome Periods, or on an annualized basis. Similarly, investors holding Shares over multiple Outcome Periods will experience different investment results than holding a fund that has a longer Outcome Period (e.g., three months or one year).

Approximate Cap Risk. The Fund's strategy seeks to provide returns that are subject to an Approximate Cap, whose level depends on prevailing market conditions (e.g., volatility, interest rates, dividends, and other factors) at the time that the Approximate Cap is set. The Approximate Cap may rise or fall from one Outcome Period to the next, sometimes to a significant extent, and is unlikely to remain the same for consecutive Outcome Periods. If the Underlying Stock experiences gains in excess of the Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period, the Fund will not participate in any gains beyond the Approximate Cap and will underperform the Underlying Stock. In periods of extreme market volatility, the Fund's return may be significantly below the Approximate Cap.

Outcome Period Risk. The Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period applies to Fund shares held over the entire Outcome Period. If an investor purchases Fund shares after an Outcome Period begins or sells Fund shares prior to the end of an Outcome Period, the returns realized by the investor will not match those that the Fund seeks to provide. Further, because the Fund is designed to produce returns that are twice those of the price return of the Underlying Stock (subject to the Approximate Cap) on the last day of the Outcome Period, if an investor sells Shares before the end of an Outcome Period such investor may sell at a point where the Fund's performance does not exceed the performance of the Underlying Stock over the Outcome Period, and therefore may sell at a point where the Fund has underperformed the Underlying Stock. If the Outcome Period has begun and the Fund has increased in value to a level near the Cap, an investor purchasing Shares at that price has little or no ability to achieve gains relating to the Underlying Stock or the Accelerated Return but remains vulnerable to downside risks.

NVIDIA Corp. Investing Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. As of the date of this prospectus, NVIDIA Corp. faces risks associated with: failure to meet the evolving needs of its large markets – gaming, data center, professional visualization and automotive – and identifying new products, services and technologies; competition; changes in customer demand; supply chain issues; manufacturing delays; potential significant mismatches between supply and demand giving rise to product shortages or excessive inventory; the dependence on third-parties and their technology to manufacture, assemble, test, or package its products which reduces control over product quantity and quality, manufacturing yields, development, enhancement and product delivery schedules; significant product defects; international sales and operations, including adverse economic conditions; impacts from climate change, including water and energy availability; inability to realize the potential benefits from business investments and acquisitions; concentration of revenue from a limited number of partners, distributors and customers; the ability to attract, retain and motivate executives and key employees; system security and data protection breaches, including cyberattacks; business disruptions; the proper function of its business processes and information systems; fluctuations in operating results; increased scrutiny from shareholders and regulators regarding its environmental, social and governance responsibilities could result in increased operating expenses or adversely impact its reputation or ability to attract customers or suppliers; issues related to the responsible use of artificial intelligence (AI); ability to protect its intellectual property; ever changing and increasingly stringent data privacy and security laws and regulations; as well as other regulatory, tax related and legal issues, including the changing regulations regarding AI.

Indirect Investment Risk. Nvidia Corporation is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or any affiliates thereof and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider the Fund in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of the Fund. The Trust, the Fund and any affiliate are not responsible for the performance of NVIDIA Corp. and make no representation as to the performance of NVDA. Investing in the Fund is not equivalent to investing in NVDA. Fund shareholders will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to NVDA.

Artificial Intelligence Risk. Companies engaged in artificial intelligence (“AI”) and big data typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. These companies are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. There can be no assurance these companies will be able to successfully protect their intellectual property to prevent the misappropriation of their technology, or that competitors will not develop technology that is substantially similar or superior to such companies’ technology. AI and big data companies typically engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, as well as mergers and acquisitions, and there is no guarantee that the products or services produced by these companies will be successful. AI and big data companies are potential targets for cyberattacks, which can have a materially adverse impact on the performance of these companies. In addition, AI technology could face increasing regulatory scrutiny in the future, which may limit the development of this technology and impede the growth of companies that develop and/or utilize this technology. Similarly, the collection of data from consumers and other sources could face increased scrutiny as regulators consider how the data is collected, stored, safeguarded and used. AI and big data companies may face regulatory fines and penalties, including potential forced break-ups, that could hinder the ability of the companies to operate on an ongoing basis. The customers and/or suppliers of AI and big data companies may be concentrated in a particular country, region or industry. Any adverse event affecting one of these countries, regions or industries could have a negative impact on AI and big data companies. Country, government, and/or region-specific regulations or restrictions could have an impact on AI and big data companies.

Cryptocurrency Risk. The Fund may have exposure to cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin as a result of NVIDIA Corp.’s reliance on sales of its products to cryptocurrency miners. Miners generate revenue from both newly created Bitcoin (known as the “block reward”) and from fees taken upon verification of transactions. If the aggregate revenue from transaction fees and the block reward is below a miner’s cost, the miner may cease operations. An acute cessation of mining operations would reduce the collective processing power on the blockchain. A large-scale cessation, either due to policy intervention or other reasons, may also cause higher volatility in Bitcoin price, lower process power of the bitcoin network, and higher transaction costs. Crypto assets and crypto asset futures contracts have historically been subject to significant price volatility and the value of crypto assets has been and may continue to be substantially dependent on speculation such that trading and investing in crypto assets generally may not be based on fundamental analysis.

A cryptocurrency operates without central authority or banks and is not backed by any government. Cryptocurrencies are often referred to as a “virtual currency” or “digital currency,” and operate as a decentralized, peer-to-peer financial exchange and value storage that is used like money. A cryptocurrency is also not a legal tender. Federal, state or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of a cryptocurrency, and regulation in the U.S. is still developing. Cryptocurrency exchanges may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers or malware. The Fund’s indirect exposure to cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin may be affected by the high volatility associated with such cryptocurrency exposure. Future regulatory actions or policies may limit the ability to sell, exchange or use cryptocurrencies, thereby impairing their prices.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

Semiconductor Companies Risk. Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of semiconductor companies and, as product cycles shorten and manufacturing capacity increases, these companies may become increasingly subject to aggressive pricing, which hampers profitability. Reduced demand for end-user products, under-utilization of manufacturing capacity, and other factors could adversely impact the operating results of companies in the semiconductor sector. Semiconductor companies typically face high capital costs and may be heavily dependent on intellectual property rights. The semiconductor sector is highly cyclical, which may cause the operating results of many semiconductor companies to vary significantly. The stock prices of companies in the semiconductor sector have been and likely will continue to be extremely volatile.

Technology Sector Risk. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments. 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. 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.

Concentration Risk. The Fund will be concentrated in the industry to which NVIDIA Corp. is assigned (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its total assets in investments that provide exposure to the industry to which Nvidia Corporation is assigned). A portfolio concentrated in a particular industry may present more risks than a portfolio broadly diversified over several industries. As of the date of this prospectus, NVIDIA Corp. is assigned to the semiconductor industry.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Derivatives, including the options used by the Fund, may create investment leverage, which could result in greater price volatility than other markets and losses that significantly exceed the Fund's original investment. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Stock and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts Risk. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund in particular, the values of the options contracts in which it invests are substantially influenced by the value of NVDA. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts.

Written Options Risk. While the Fund will collect premiums on the options it writes, the Fund's risk of loss if one or more of its options is exercised and expires in-the-money may substantially outweigh the gains to the Fund from the receipt of such option premiums. When selling a put option, the premium received by the Fund may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the Underlying Stock at expiration is below the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium. When selling a call option, the premium received by the Fund may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the Underlying Stock at expiration is above the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium.

Purchased Call Options Risk. If a call option is not sold when it has remaining value and if the market price of the Underlying Stock remains less than or equal to the exercise price, the buyer will lose its entire investment in the call option. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the buyer seeks to close out any option position.

FLEX Options Risk. Due to their customization and potentially unique terms, FLEX Options may be less liquid than other securities, such as standard exchange listed options. The FLEX Options are listed on an exchange; however, no one can guarantee that a liquid secondary trading market will exist for the FLEX Options. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of the Fund's FLEX Options may decrease. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, liquidating the FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium (for written FLEX Options) or acceptance of a discounted price (for purchased FLEX Options) and may take longer to complete. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and Fund shares and result in the Fund being unable to achieve its investment objective. Less liquidity in the trading of the Fund's FLEX Options could have an impact on the prices paid or received by the Fund for the FLEX Options in connection with creations and redemptions of the Fund's shares. Depending on the nature of this impact to pricing, the Fund may be forced to pay more for redemptions (or receive less for creations) than the price at which it currently values the FLEX Options. Such overpayment or under collection could reduce the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Additionally, in a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, the liquidation of a large number of options may more significantly impact the price.

Swap Agreements Risk. The use of swap transactions is a specialized activity involving investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The success of the Fund in using swap agreements depends on the ability of the Adviser to structure such agreements in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and to identify appropriate and creditworthy counterparties. Additionally, any financing, transaction, or other costs associated with the use of swap agreements may reduce the Fund's returns. The swap agreements in which the Fund may invest are generally traded in the over-the-counter market, which typically provides less transparency than exchange-traded derivatives. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference assets or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" is calculated based on a notional amount, typically representing the value of a hypothetical investment in the underlying asset or basket of securities. If the Underlying Security experiences a significant movement that results in a material decline in the Fund's net asset value, the terms of the swap agreement may permit or require the counterparty to close out the position. In such a case, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or similar derivatives contract to maintain its desired exposure. This may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the Underlying Security later recovers all or part of its decline.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that a particular security, or Shares in general, may fall in value, or fail to rise. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic, political, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates, and perceived trends in securities prices. Shares could decline in value or underperform other investments. In addition, local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors, and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets. During any such events, Shares may trade at increased premiums or discounts to their net asset value and the bid/ask spread on Shares may widen. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Clearing Member Default Risk. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including the options bought and sold by the Fund, are required to be centrally cleared (“cleared derivatives”). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund’s counterparty is a clearing house, such as the OCC, rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house (“clearing members”) can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member’s individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund’s clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients’ obligations to the Fund’s or the Underlying Stock’s clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member’s bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member’s customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund’s behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member’s default. This risk is greater for the Fund as it seeks to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limit the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund’s behalf. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund’s behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Counterparty Risk. Derivatives are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will be unable or unwilling to fulfill its contractual obligation, and the related risks of having concentrated exposure to such a counterparty. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty’s financial condition, market activities, or for other reasons. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited and/or delayed recovery. The OCC acts as guarantor and central counterparty with respect to the options held by the Fund. As a result, the ability of the Fund to meet its objective depends on the OCC being able to meet its obligations. In the event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its clearing and settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses.

Transaction Cost Risk. The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions or mark-ups in the bid/offer spread on an option position, when it writes options. Because the Fund “turns over” its option positions every month, it will incur high levels of transaction costs. While the turnover of the option positions sold by the Fund is not deemed “portfolio turnover” for accounting purposes, the economic impact to the Fund is similar to what could occur if the Fund experienced high portfolio turnover (e.g., in excess of 100% per year). The Fund’s high levels of transaction costs may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example thereunder, may affect the Fund’s performance.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the success or failure of the Adviser or the Fund’s portfolio managers to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The success of the Fund’s investment program depends largely on the investment techniques applied by the Adviser and portfolio managers and the skill of the Adviser and/or portfolio manager in evaluating the value and risks associated with the Fund investment strategy. It is possible the investment techniques employed on behalf of the Fund will not produce the desired results.

Special Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund’s taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund’s value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund’s total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, is exposed to the following risks:

Authorized Participants (“APs”), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of the Fund. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of the Fund may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of the Fund may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, shares of the Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The price of shares of the Fund, like the price of all traded securities, will be subject to factors such as supply and demand, as well as the current value of the Fund’s portfolio holdings. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares of the Fund will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange or that the requirements of the Exchange or any exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund’s creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund’s shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to execute its options strategy, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single index as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. If trading in the Fund’s shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of the Fund may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the Fund, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the shares of the Fund and the underlying value of those shares. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Index’s securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Cybersecurity Risk. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund and/or the Fund's service providers, including the Adviser, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions, negatively impact the Fund's business operations and/or potentially result in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of the Adviser, other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to liquidity risk, which exists when an investment is or becomes difficult or impossible to purchase or sell at an advantageous time and price. If a transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is or becomes illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position, which may cause the Fund to suffer significant losses and difficulties in meeting redemptions. Liquidity risk may be the result of, among other things, market turmoil, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants, or the lack of an active trading market. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the U.S. Liquid investments may become less liquid after being purchased by the Fund, particularly during periods of market stress. In addition, if a number of securities held by the Fund stop trading, it may have a cascading effect and cause the Fund to halt trading. Volatility in market prices will increase the risk of the Fund being subject to a trading halt. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Money market funds may be subject to credit risk with respect to the debt instruments in which they invest. Depository accounts may be subject to credit risk with respect to the financial institution in which the depository account is held. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments may lose money.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is new with no operating history. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, as a result of which it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Fund shares.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.

Valuation Risk. Independent market quotations for certain investments held by the Fund may not be readily available, and such investments may be fair valued or valued by a pricing service at an evaluated price. These valuations involve subjectivity and different market participants may assign different prices to the same investment. As a result, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price assigned to the investment by the Fund. In addition, the securities in which the Fund invests may trade on days that the Fund does not price its shares; as a result, the value of Fund shares may change on days when investors cannot purchase or sell their Fund holdings.

Fund Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not commence operations prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance for the Fund will be presented in this section. When provided, the information will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and how the Fund's average annual returns compare with a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-nvda-monthly-etf> or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-866-5Themes (1-866-584-3637).

Management

Investment Adviser

Themes Management Company, LLC (the "Adviser") serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Calvin Tsang, CFA, Head of Product Management & Development of the Adviser, Dingxun (Kevin) Shao, Vice President, Product Management & Development of the Adviser, and Paul Bartkowiak, Associate Vice President, Portfolio Management of the Adviser, are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have served as portfolio managers since the Fund's inception.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

The Fund is an ETF. This means that individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund generally issues and redeems shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares known as "Creation Units," which only institutions or large investors may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash that the Fund specifies each day.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information about the Fund, including its net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund's website at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-nvda-monthly-etf>.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser and its related companies may pay the intermediary for activities related to the marketing and promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your sales person to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your sales person or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated PLTR Monthly ETF

Investment Objective

The Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated PLTR Monthly ETF (the “Fund”) is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to provide approximately twice (2x) the positive share price return of Palantir Technologies Inc. (“PLTR” or the “Underlying Stock”) up to an approximate upside limit, while seeking to approximately track the negative share price return of the Underlying Stock, over each full calendar month.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%

* Estimated for the current fiscal year

Example

The following example is intended to help retail investors compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that such investors would incur over various periods if they were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of the Shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
\$77	\$242

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund seeks to provide certain pre-determined outcomes (the “Outcomes”) based on the performance of the share price of Palantir Technologies Inc. (NASDAQ: PLTR) (“PLTR” or the “Underlying Stock”) for investors who hold Fund shares over a full calendar month (the “Outcome Period”). The Outcomes sought by the Fund are:

- Approximately twice (2x) the share price return of the Underlying Stock (the “Accelerated Return”), up to an approximate upside limit (the “Approximate Cap”), and
- Downside performance that approximately tracks one for one the negative share price return of the Underlying Stock. The Fund does not provide a buffer, floor or other protection against losses.

The Outcomes are intended to be realized only by investors who hold Fund shares at the outset of the Outcome Period and continue to hold the shares through the end of the Outcome Period. Specifically, in order to hold Fund shares for the entirety of an Outcome Period, an investor must buy or continue holding shares at the close on the last trading day of the prior Outcome Period and sell or continue holding the shares at the close on the last trading day of the current Outcome Period.

If investors buy Fund shares after the start of the Outcome Period or sell Fund shares before the Outcome Period concludes, they may experience returns that differ significantly from the Outcomes. These include experiencing little or no gains related to the Accelerated Return or the Underlying Stock and losses that are greater than the Underlying Stock’s losses. The Fund does not provide a buffer, floor or other protection against losses. If the Underlying Stock’s share price decreases in value over the duration of the Outcome Period, the Fund seeks to provide Fund shareholders that hold Fund shares for the entire Outcome Period with a return that matches the decrease in value experienced by the Underlying Stock. The Outcomes may not be achieved, and investors may lose some or all of their money.

The Fund will be offered indefinitely and is not intended to terminate after one or more Outcome Periods.

The Current Outcome Period

The current and first Outcome Period of the Fund’s operation is less than a full calendar month, beginning on August 12, 2025 and ending on August 29, 2025. Subsequent Outcome Periods are expected to be a full calendar month. For the current Outcome Period of August 12, 2025 through August 29, 2025, the Approximate Cap is 9.68%, before taking into account any fees or expenses charged to, or transaction costs incurred by, the Fund. When the Fund’s annualized management fee of 0.75% of its average daily net assets is taken into account, the Approximate Cap for the current Outcome Period is reduced to 9.62%. The returns that the Fund seeks to provide do not take into account expenses incurred by the Fund. Please visit the Fund’s page at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-pltr-monthly-etf> for more information about the potential outcomes of an investment in the Fund during the current Outcome Period, including the remaining Approximate Cap.

The Fund’s Use of Options

The Fund principally buys and sells customized options that reference the Underlying Stock. The options in which the Fund transacts (typically, equity exchange-traded options contracts) are referred to generally as Flexible Exchange Options (“FLEX Options”). The Fund may transact in other exchange-traded options that reference the price performance of the Underlying Stock.

An options contract is an agreement between a buyer and seller that gives the purchaser of the option the right but not the obligation to buy (in the case of a call option) or sell (in the case of a put option) a particular financial instrument at a specified future date for an agreed-upon price, commonly known as the “strike price”. When the Fund buys a call option, it pays a premium and receives the right, but not the obligation, to purchase shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. If the Fund buys a put option, it pays a premium and receives the right, but not the obligation, to sell shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. When the Fund writes (sells) a call option, it receives a premium and gives the purchaser of the option the right to purchase from the Fund shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. When the Fund writes (sells) a put option, it receives a premium and gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell to the Fund shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on expiration date.

FLEX Options provide the ability to customize key option contract terms such as strike price, style and expiration date. The options in which the Fund invests are European style, meaning they are exercisable at the strike price only on the expiration date. The Fund typically trades options that expire at or around the end of each Outcome Period. The options are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (the “OCC”), a market clearinghouse that guarantees the performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts. The OCC may make adjustments to FLEX Options for certain significant events.

As an in-the-money option held by the Fund approaches its expiration date, its value typically will increasingly move with the value of its reference asset, such as the Underlying Stock. However, the value of the options may change because of factors other than the value of the reference asset, including interest rate changes, dividends, the actual and perceived volatility of the reference asset, the remaining time until the options expire, limitations established by options exchanges, and trading conditions in the options market, among others. Due to these factors, the value of the options typically does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Underlying Stock’s share price on a day-to-day basis. As a result, the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”) may not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Underlying Stock’s share price.

Outcomes Targeted by the Fund

For each Outcome Period, the Fund obtains exposure to the share price return of the Underlying Stock by creating a synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock by buying a call option and selling a put option, each with a strike price that is approximately at-the-money (“ATM”) relative to the Underlying Stock and expiring in one month or later, that references the price performance of the Underlying Stock. Alternatively, the Fund may choose to use swaps to gain exposure to the share price return of the Underlying Stock. The Accelerated Return and Approximate Cap are typically created by trading a set of three call options, as described below, at the close of the last trading day of the prior Outcome Period.

Accelerated Return. The Fund creates the Accelerated Return by buying one ATM call with one month to expiration (the “Accelerated Return Call”). This exposure to the Underlying Stock, combined with the Fund’s investment in the synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock, creates the approximately double upside return.

Approximate Cap. The Fund creates the Approximate Cap by selling two call options that are each equal to the notional value of the Accelerated Return Call and the synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock. Each of these call options have a higher, out-of-the-money strike price relative to the Underlying Stock’s share price (the “Cap Options”). The Fund uses the premium collected from selling the Cap Options to cover the premium that it pays to buy the Accelerated Return Call. The Cap Options’ higher strike price prevents the Fund from realizing the benefit of any increase in the Underlying Stock’s share price above that strike price. The Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period is approximately twice the upside return implied by the strike price of the Cap Options for that Outcome Period. For example, if the Fund sets the strike price of the sold Cap Options at approximately 5% above the starting price of the Underlying Stock (e.g., 105% of its initial value), the Approximate Cap for the Fund would be approximately 110% of the Fund’s initial value. This reflects the Fund’s upside participation rate of approximately 2x the potential appreciation of the Underlying Stock between 100% and 105%. Even if the Underlying Stock appreciates beyond the higher-strike Cap Options’ call level of 105% of its initial value, the maximum return the Fund can achieve during the Outcome Period would be approximately 10%.

The Approximate Cap for each Outcome Period is determined on the last trading day of the preceding month. The strike price for the Cap Options depends on the market conditions when the option is sold and likely will be different for each Outcome Period, resulting in a different Approximate Cap for each Outcome Period. For example, the Approximate Cap for July will be set based on market conditions at the close of trading on the last trading day in June. If the Shares are held for an entire Outcome Period, this structure seeks to allow for amplified gains in moderately bullish markets, while exposing investors to 1x downside losses.

The Fund's Accelerated Return and Approximate Cap (net of the management fee) for the current Outcome Period, along with the Fund's current position relative to the Outcomes, is available and updated daily on the Fund's page at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-pltr-monthly-etf>.

On the last trading day of each Outcome Period, the Fund will trade a new set of options to create the synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock, the Accelerated Return and Approximate Cap for the next Outcome Period. For example, on the last trading day of July, the Fund would establish a new structure for August, and on the last trading day of August, it would establish the structure for September. After the close of business on the last trading day of the Outcome Period, the Fund will file a prospectus supplement that discloses the Approximate Cap (gross and net of its management fee) for the next Outcome Period.

On a day-to-day basis, the Fund is expected to hold collateral for its derivative positions. For this purpose, the Fund may invest in money market funds, deposit accounts with institutions with high quality (investment grade) credit ratings, and/or short-term debt instruments that have terms-to-maturity of less than 397 days and exhibit high quality (investment grade) credit profiles, including U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements.

Outcome Period

The Outcomes for an Outcome Period apply only to Fund shares that are held over the entire Outcome Period. An investor who purchases Fund shares after the beginning of an Outcome Period or who sells Fund shares before the end of an Outcome Period may not fully realize the Approximate Cap for the Outcome Period and may experience price returns that are different from the Outcomes. This is because, while the Outcomes are fixed levels that are calculated in relation to the Underlying Stock's price and the Fund's NAV at the start of that Outcome Period and generally remain constant throughout the Outcome Period, an investor who transacts in Fund shares during the Outcome Period will likely do so at a price that is different from the Fund's NAV at the start of the Outcome Period.

For example, if an investor purchases Fund shares during an Outcome Period at a time when the Underlying Stock's share price has increased from its price at the beginning of the Outcome Period, the investor's upside limit may be lower than the Approximate Cap and the investor may experience losses that exceed the losses of the Underlying Stock for the remainder of the Outcome Period. Conversely, if an investor purchases Fund shares during an Outcome Period at a time when the Underlying Stock's share price has decreased from its price at the beginning of the Outcome Period, the Fund may require a larger increase in the Underlying Stock's share price before it reaches the Accelerated Return.

Fund and Underlying Stock Performance

If there are any inflows, or creation transactions, for the Fund during an Outcome Period, the Fund will typically seek to trade the same set of options as described above. This will occur even in circumstances where the Fund would receive a negligible premium for selling the Cap Options, which may give up more sizable returns to the extent that the option later becomes in-the-money.

The Fund's market value and NAV may not correlate with the Underlying Stock. In periods of extreme market volatility, the Fund's return may be subject to an upside limit significantly below the Approximate Cap and a downside that is significantly greater than the price return of the Underlying Stock. Investors may lose their entire investment, and an investment in the Fund is appropriate only for investors willing to bear those losses.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities or other instruments that provide exposure to PLTR. The Fund will consider the notional value of its options positions for the purpose of assessing compliance with this 80% Policy.

The Underlying Stock

Palantir Technologies Inc.

Palantir Technologies Inc. (“Palantir”) specializes in software platforms for big data analytics. The common stock of Palantir (PLTR) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) by Palantir pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the SEC file number 001-39540 through the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding PLTR may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

This prospectus relates only to the securities offered hereby and does not relate to the shares of PLTR or other securities of Palantir. The Fund has derived all disclosures contained in this document regarding Palantir from the publicly available documents. Neither the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser nor any affiliate has participated in the preparation of such documents. Neither the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser nor any of their respective affiliates makes any representation that such publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding Palantir is accurate or complete. Furthermore, the Fund cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the date of the prospectus (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described above) that would affect the trading price of PLTR have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of, or failure to disclose, material future events concerning Palantir could affect the value of the Fund’s investments with respect to PLTR and therefore the value of the Fund.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result of its investment strategy, the Fund will be concentrated in the industry to which Palantir is assigned (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets in investments that provide exposure to the industry to which Palantir is assigned). As of the date of this prospectus, Palantir is assigned to the software and services industry.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The Fund has characteristics unlike many traditional products and may not be appropriate for all investors. You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks summarized below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s prospectus entitled “Additional Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds.” Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Accelerated Return Risk. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in its strategy to provide approximately twice the positive share price return, if any, of the Underlying Stock over an Outcome Period, subject to an Approximate Cap. If an investor purchases Fund shares after the beginning of an Outcome Period or does not stay invested in the Fund for the entirety of the Outcome Period, the returns realized by the investor may not match those that the Fund seeks to achieve. In addition, because the Fund is designed to achieve Outcomes that change for each one month Outcome Period, the Outcomes that are achieved by the Fund for a one month Outcome Period will be different than the Outcomes achieved by the Fund over multiple Outcome Periods, or on an annualized basis. Similarly, investors holding Shares over multiple Outcome Periods will experience different investment results than holding a fund that has a longer Outcome Period (*e.g.*, three months or one year).

Approximate Cap Risk. The Fund’s strategy seeks to provide returns that are subject to an Approximate Cap, whose level depends on prevailing market conditions (*e.g.*, volatility, interest rates, dividends, and other factors) at the time that the Approximate Cap is set. The Approximate Cap may rise or fall from one Outcome Period to the next, sometimes to a significant extent, and is unlikely to remain the same for consecutive Outcome Periods. If the Underlying Stock experiences gains in excess of the Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period, the Fund will not participate in any gains beyond the Approximate Cap and will underperform the Underlying Stock. In periods of extreme market volatility, the Fund’s return may be significantly below the Approximate Cap.

Outcome Period Risk. The Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period applies to Fund shares held over the entire Outcome Period. If an investor purchases Fund shares after an Outcome Period begins or sells Fund shares prior to the end of an Outcome Period, the returns realized by the investor will not match those that the Fund seeks to provide. Further, because the Fund is designed to produce returns that are twice those of the price return of the Underlying Stock (subject to the Approximate Cap) on the last day of the Outcome Period, if an investor sells Shares before the end of an Outcome Period such investor may sell at a point where the Fund's performance does not exceed the performance of the Underlying Stock over the Outcome Period, and therefore may sell at a point where the Fund has underperformed the Underlying Stock. If the Outcome Period has begun and the Fund has increased in value to a level near the Cap, an investor purchasing Shares at that price has little or no ability to achieve gains relating to the Underlying Stock or the Accelerated Return but remains vulnerable to downside risks.

Palantir Investing Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. As of the date of this prospectus, Palantir faces risks associated with: a limited number of customer accounts for a substantial portion of its revenue; the development and deployment of new technologies; reliance on or capability with third-party products and services; the ability to hire, retain, train and motivate qualified personnel and senior management; sales and operations; intense competition; cybersecurity attacks and data breaches; the use of artificial intelligence in its platforms; intellectual property rights; government regulations and litigation.

Indirect Investment Risk. Palantir is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or any affiliates thereof and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider the Fund in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of the Fund. The Trust, the Fund and any affiliate are not responsible for the performance of Palantir and make no representation as to the performance of PLTR. Investing in the Fund is not equivalent to investing in PLTR. Fund shareholders will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to PLTR.

Concentration Risk. The Fund will be concentrated in the industry to which Palantir is assigned (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its total assets in investments that provide exposure to the industry to which Palantir is assigned). A portfolio concentrated in a particular industry may present more risks than a portfolio broadly diversified over several industries. As of the date of this prospectus, Palantir is assigned to the software and services industry.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

Software and Services Companies Risk. Companies that develop and implement software used in digital advertising can face risks associated with low barriers to entry, competition, especially in software development, deployment and delivery, and also due to product obsolescence or saturation, changes in regulation especially with respect to consumer or customer data, and risks associated with technology.

Technology Sector Risk. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments. 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. 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.

Artificial Intelligence Risk. Companies engaged in artificial intelligence (“AI”) and big data typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. These companies are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. There can be no assurance these companies will be able to successfully protect their intellectual property to prevent the misappropriation of their technology, or that competitors will not develop technology that is substantially similar or superior to such companies’ technology. AI and big data companies typically engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, as well as mergers and acquisitions, and there is no guarantee that the products or services produced by these companies will be successful. AI and big data companies are potential targets for cyberattacks, which can have a materially adverse impact on the performance of these companies. In addition, AI technology could face increasing regulatory scrutiny in the future, which may limit the development of this technology and impede the growth of companies that develop and/or utilize this technology. Similarly, the collection of data from consumers and other sources could face increased scrutiny as regulators consider how the data is collected, stored, safeguarded and used. AI and big data companies may face regulatory fines and penalties, including potential forced break-ups, that could hinder the ability of the companies to operate on an ongoing basis. The customers and/or suppliers of AI and big data companies may be concentrated in a particular country, region or industry. Any adverse event affecting one of these countries, regions or industries could have a negative impact on AI and big data companies. Country, government, and/or region-specific regulations or restrictions could have an impact on AI and big data companies.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund’s investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Derivatives, including the options used by the Fund, may create investment leverage, which could result in greater price volatility than other markets and losses that significantly exceed the Fund’s original investment. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Stock and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund’s investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts Risk. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund in particular, the values of the options contracts in which it invests are substantially influenced by the value of PLTR. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts.

Written Options Risk. While the Fund will collect premiums on the options it writes, the Fund’s risk of loss if one or more of its options is exercised and expires in-the-money may substantially outweigh the gains to the Fund from the receipt of such option premiums. When selling a put option, the premium received by the Fund may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the Underlying Stock at expiration is below the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium. When selling a call option, the premium received by the Fund may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the Underlying Stock at expiration is above the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium.

Purchased Call Options Risk. If a call option is not sold when it has remaining value and if the market price of the Underlying Stock remains less than or equal to the exercise price, the buyer will lose its entire investment in the call option. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the buyer seeks to close out any option position.

FLEX Options Risk. Due to their customization and potentially unique terms, FLEX Options may be less liquid than other securities, such as standard exchange listed options. The FLEX Options are listed on an exchange; however, no one can guarantee that a liquid secondary trading market will exist for the FLEX Options. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of the Fund's FLEX Options may decrease. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, liquidating the FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium (for written FLEX Options) or acceptance of a discounted price (for purchased FLEX Options) and may take longer to complete. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and Fund shares and result in the Fund being unable to achieve its investment objective. Less liquidity in the trading of the Fund's FLEX Options could have an impact on the prices paid or received by the Fund for the FLEX Options in connection with creations and redemptions of the Fund's shares. Depending on the nature of this impact to pricing, the Fund may be forced to pay more for redemptions (or receive less for creations) than the price at which it currently values the FLEX Options. Such overpayment or under collection could reduce the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Additionally, in a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, the liquidation of a large number of options may more significantly impact the price.

Swap Agreements Risk. The use of swap transactions is a specialized activity involving investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The success of the Fund in using swap agreements depends on the ability of the Adviser to structure such agreements in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and to identify appropriate and creditworthy counterparties. Additionally, any financing, transaction, or other costs associated with the use of swap agreements may reduce the Fund's returns. The swap agreements in which the Fund may invest are generally traded in the over-the-counter market, which typically provides less transparency than exchange-traded derivatives. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference assets or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" is calculated based on a notional amount, typically representing the value of a hypothetical investment in the underlying asset or basket of securities. If the Underlying Security experiences a significant movement that results in a material decline in the Fund's net asset value, the terms of the swap agreement may permit or require the counterparty to close out the position. In such a case, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or similar derivatives contract to maintain its desired exposure. This may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the Underlying Security later recovers all or part of its decline.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that a particular security, or Shares in general, may fall in value, or fail to rise. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic, political, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates, and perceived trends in securities prices. Shares could decline in value or underperform other investments. In addition, local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors, and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets. During any such events, Shares may trade at increased premiums or discounts to their net asset value and the bid/ask spread on Shares may widen. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Clearing Member Default Risk. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including the options bought and sold by the Fund, are required to be centrally cleared (“cleared derivatives”). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund’s counterparty is a clearing house, such as the OCC, rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house (“clearing members”) can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member’s individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund’s clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients’ obligations to the Fund’s or the Underlying Stock’s clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member’s bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member’s customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund’s behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member’s default. This risk is greater for the Fund as it seeks to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limit the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund’s behalf. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund’s behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Counterparty Risk. Derivatives are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will be unable or unwilling to fulfill its contractual obligation, and the related risks of having concentrated exposure to such a counterparty. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty’s financial condition, market activities, or for other reasons. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited and/or delayed recovery. The OCC acts as guarantor and central counterparty with respect to the options held by the Fund. As a result, the ability of the Fund to meet its objective depends on the OCC being able to meet its obligations. In the event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its clearing and settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses.

Transaction Cost Risk. The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions or mark-ups in the bid/offer spread on an option position, when it writes options. Because the Fund “turns over” its option positions every month, it will incur high levels of transaction costs. While the turnover of the option positions sold by the Fund is not deemed “portfolio turnover” for accounting purposes, the economic impact to the Fund is similar to what could occur if the Fund experienced high portfolio turnover (e.g., in excess of 100% per year). The Fund’s high levels of transaction costs may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example thereunder, may affect the Fund’s performance.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the success or failure of the Adviser or the Fund’s portfolio managers to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The success of the Fund’s investment program depends largely on the investment techniques applied by the Adviser and portfolio managers and the skill of the Adviser and/or portfolio manager in evaluating the value and risks associated with the Fund investment strategy. It is possible the investment techniques employed on behalf of the Fund will not produce the desired results.

Special Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund’s taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund’s value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund’s total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, is exposed to the following risks:

Authorized Participants (“APs”), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of the Fund. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of the Fund may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of the Fund may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, shares of the Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The price of shares of the Fund, like the price of all traded securities, will be subject to factors such as supply and demand, as well as the current value of the Fund’s portfolio holdings. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares of the Fund will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange or that the requirements of the Exchange or any exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund’s creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund’s shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to execute its options strategy, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single index as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. If trading in the Fund’s shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of the Fund may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the Fund, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the shares of the Fund and the underlying value of those shares. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Index’s securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Cybersecurity Risk. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund and/or the Fund's service providers, including the Adviser, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions, negatively impact the Fund's business operations and/or potentially result in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of the Adviser, other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to liquidity risk, which exists when an investment is or becomes difficult or impossible to purchase or sell at an advantageous time and price. If a transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is or becomes illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position, which may cause the Fund to suffer significant losses and difficulties in meeting redemptions. Liquidity risk may be the result of, among other things, market turmoil, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants, or the lack of an active trading market. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the U.S. Liquid investments may become less liquid after being purchased by the Fund, particularly during periods of market stress. In addition, if a number of securities held by the Fund stop trading, it may have a cascading effect and cause the Fund to halt trading. Volatility in market prices will increase the risk of the Fund being subject to a trading halt. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Money market funds may be subject to credit risk with respect to the debt instruments in which they invest. Depository accounts may be subject to credit risk with respect to the financial institution in which the depository account is held. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments may lose money.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is new with no operating history. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, as a result of which it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Fund shares.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.

Valuation Risk. Independent market quotations for certain investments held by the Fund may not be readily available, and such investments may be fair valued or valued by a pricing service at an evaluated price. These valuations involve subjectivity and different market participants may assign different prices to the same investment. As a result, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price assigned to the investment by the Fund. In addition, the securities in which the Fund invests may trade on days that the Fund does not price its shares; as a result, the value of Fund shares may change on days when investors cannot purchase or sell their Fund holdings.

Fund Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not commence operations prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance for the Fund will be presented in this section. When provided, the information will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and how the Fund's average annual returns compare with a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-pltr-monthly-etf> or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-866-5Themes (1-866-584-3637).

Management

Investment Adviser

Themes Management Company, LLC (the "Adviser") serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Calvin Tsang, CFA, Head of Product Management & Development of the Adviser, Dingxun (Kevin) Shao, Vice President, Product Management & Development of the Adviser, and Paul Bartkowiak, Associate Vice President, Portfolio Management of the Adviser, are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have served as portfolio managers since the Fund's inception.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

The Fund is an ETF. This means that individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund generally issues and redeems shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares known as "Creation Units," which only institutions or large investors may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash that the Fund specifies each day.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information about the Fund, including its net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund's website at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-pltr-monthly-etf>.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser and its related companies may pay the intermediary for activities related to the marketing and promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your sales person to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your sales person or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated TSLA Monthly ETF

Investment Objective

The Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated TSLA Monthly ETF (the “Fund”) is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to provide approximately twice (2x) the positive share price return of Tesla, Inc. (“TSLA” or the “Underlying Stock”) up to an approximate upside limit, while seeking to approximately track the negative share price return of the Underlying Stock, over each full calendar month.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses*	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.75%

* Estimated for the current fiscal year

Example

The following example is intended to help retail investors compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that such investors would incur over various periods if they were to invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of the Shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
\$77	\$242

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund seeks to provide certain pre-determined outcomes (the “Outcomes”) based on the performance of the share price of Tesla, Inc. (NASDAQ: TSLA) (“TSLA” or the “Underlying Stock”) for investors who hold Fund shares over a full calendar month (the “Outcome Period”). The Outcomes sought by the Fund are:

- Approximately twice (2x) the share price return of the Underlying Stock (the “Accelerated Return”), up to an approximate upside limit (the “Approximate Cap”), and
- Downside performance that approximately tracks one for one the negative share price return of the Underlying Stock. The Fund does not provide a buffer, floor or other protection against losses.

The Outcomes are intended to be realized only by investors who hold Fund shares at the outset of the Outcome Period and continue to hold the shares through the end of the Outcome Period. Specifically, in order to hold Fund shares for the entirety of an Outcome Period, an investor must buy or continue holding shares at the close on the last trading day of the prior Outcome Period and sell or continue holding the shares at the close on the last trading day of the current Outcome Period.

If investors buy Fund shares after the start of the Outcome Period or sell Fund shares before the Outcome Period concludes, they may experience returns that differ significantly from the Outcomes. These include experiencing little or no gains related to the Accelerated Return or the Underlying Stock and losses that are greater than the Underlying Stock’s losses. The Fund does not provide a buffer, floor or other protection against losses. If the Underlying Stock’s share price decreases in value over the duration of the Outcome Period, the Fund seeks to provide Fund shareholders that hold Fund shares for the entire Outcome Period with a return that matches the decrease in value experienced by the Underlying Stock. The Outcomes may not be achieved, and investors may lose some or all of their money.

The Fund will be offered indefinitely and is not intended to terminate after one or more Outcome Periods.

The Current Outcome Period

The current and first Outcome Period of the Fund’s operation is less than a full calendar month, beginning on August 12, 2025 and ending on August 29, 2025. Subsequent Outcome Periods are expected to be a full calendar month. For the current Outcome Period of August 12, 2025 through August 29, 2025, the Approximate Cap is 11.54%, before taking into account any fees or expenses charged to, or transaction costs incurred by, the Fund. When the Fund’s annualized management fee of 0.75% of its average daily net assets is taken into account, the Approximate Cap for the current Outcome Period is reduced to 11.48%. The returns that the Fund seeks to provide do not take into account expenses incurred by the Fund. Please visit the Fund’s page at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-tsla-monthly-etf> for more information about the potential outcomes of an investment in the Fund during the current Outcome Period, including the remaining Approximate Cap.

The Fund’s Use of Options

The Fund principally buys and sells customized options that reference the Underlying Stock. The options in which the Fund transacts (typically, equity exchange-traded options contracts) are referred to generally as Flexible Exchange Options (“FLEX Options”). The Fund may transact in other exchange-traded options that reference the price performance of the Underlying Stock.

An options contract is an agreement between a buyer and seller that gives the purchaser of the option the right but not the obligation to buy (in the case of a call option) or sell (in the case of a put option) a particular financial instrument at a specified future date for an agreed-upon price, commonly known as the “strike price”. When the Fund buys a call option, it pays a premium and receives the right, but not the obligation, to purchase shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. If the Fund buys a put option, it pays a premium and receives the right, but not the obligation, to sell shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. When the Fund writes (sells) a call option, it receives a premium and gives the purchaser of the option the right to purchase from the Fund shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on the expiration date. When the Fund writes (sells) a put option, it receives a premium and gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell to the Fund shares of the Underlying Stock or other reference asset at a strike price by or on expiration date.

FLEX Options provide the ability to customize key option contract terms such as strike price, style and expiration date. The options in which the Fund invests are European style, meaning they are exercisable at the strike price only on the expiration date. The Fund typically trades options that expire at or around the end of each Outcome Period. The options are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (the “OCC”), a market clearinghouse that guarantees the performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts. The OCC may make adjustments to FLEX Options for certain significant events.

As an in-the-money option held by the Fund approaches its expiration date, its value typically will increasingly move with the value of its reference asset, such as the Underlying Stock. However, the value of the options may change because of factors other than the value of the reference asset, including interest rate changes, dividends, the actual and perceived volatility of the reference asset, the remaining time until the options expire, limitations established by options exchanges, and trading conditions in the options market, among others. Due to these factors, the value of the options typically does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Underlying Stock’s share price on a day-to-day basis. As a result, the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”) may not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Underlying Stock’s share price.

Outcomes Targeted by the Fund

For each Outcome Period, the Fund obtains exposure to the share price return of the Underlying Stock by creating a synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock by buying a call option and selling a put option, each with a strike price that is approximately at-the-money (“ATM”) relative to the Underlying Stock and expiring in one month or later, that references the price performance of the Underlying Stock. Alternatively, the Fund may choose to use swaps to gain exposure to the share price return of the Underlying Stock. The Accelerated Return and Approximate Cap are typically created by trading a set of three call options, as described below, at the close of the last trading day of the prior Outcome Period.

Accelerated Return. The Fund creates the Accelerated Return by buying one ATM call with one month to expiration (the “Accelerated Return Call”). This exposure to the Underlying Stock, combined with the Fund’s investment in the synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock, creates the approximately double upside return.

Approximate Cap. The Fund creates the Approximate Cap by selling two call options that are each equal to the notional value of the Accelerated Return Call and the synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock. Each of these call options have a higher, out-of-the-money strike price relative to the Underlying Stock’s share price (the “Cap Options”). The Fund uses the premium collected from selling the Cap Options to cover the premium that it pays to buy the Accelerated Return Call. The Cap Options’ higher strike price prevents the Fund from realizing the benefit of any increase in the Underlying Stock’s share price above that strike price. The Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period is approximately twice the upside return implied by the strike price of the Cap Options for that Outcome Period. For example, if the Fund sets the strike price of the sold Cap Options at approximately 5% above the starting price of the Underlying Stock (e.g., 105% of its initial value), the Approximate Cap for the Fund would be approximately 110% of the Fund’s initial value. This reflects the Fund’s upside participation rate of approximately 2x the potential appreciation of the Underlying Stock between 100% and 105%. Even if the Underlying Stock appreciates beyond the higher-strike Cap Options’ call level of 105% of its initial value, the maximum return the Fund can achieve during the Outcome Period would be approximately 10%.

The Approximate Cap for each Outcome Period is determined on the last trading day of the preceding month. The strike price for the Cap Options depends on the market conditions when the option is sold and likely will be different for each Outcome Period, resulting in a different Approximate Cap for each Outcome Period. For example, the Approximate Cap for July will be set based on market conditions at the close of trading on the last trading day in June. If the Shares are held for an entire Outcome Period, this structure seeks to allow for amplified gains in moderately bullish markets, while exposing investors to 1x downside losses.

The Fund's Accelerated Return and Approximate Cap (net of the management fee) for the current Outcome Period, along with the Fund's current position relative to the Outcomes, is available and updated daily on the Fund's page at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-tsla-monthly-etf>.

On the last trading day of each Outcome Period, the Fund will trade a new set of options to create the synthetic long position in the Underlying Stock, the Accelerated Return and Approximate Cap for the next Outcome Period. For example, on the last trading day of July, the Fund would establish a new structure for August, and on the last trading day of August, it would establish the structure for September. After the close of business on the last trading day of the Outcome Period, the Fund will file a prospectus supplement that discloses the Approximate Cap (gross and net of its management fee) for the next Outcome Period.

On a day-to-day basis, the Fund is expected to hold collateral for its derivative positions. For this purpose, the Fund may invest in money market funds, deposit accounts with institutions with high quality (investment grade) credit ratings, and/or short-term debt instruments that have terms-to-maturity of less than 397 days and exhibit high quality (investment grade) credit profiles, including U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements.

Outcome Period

The Outcomes for an Outcome Period apply only to Fund shares that are held over the entire Outcome Period. An investor who purchases Fund shares after the beginning of an Outcome Period or who sells Fund shares before the end of an Outcome Period may not fully realize the Approximate Cap for the Outcome Period and may experience price returns that are different from the Outcomes. This is because, while the Outcomes are fixed levels that are calculated in relation to the Underlying Stock's price and the Fund's NAV at the start of that Outcome Period and generally remain constant throughout the Outcome Period, an investor who transacts in Fund shares during the Outcome Period will likely do so at a price that is different from the Fund's NAV at the start of the Outcome Period.

For example, if an investor purchases Fund shares during an Outcome Period at a time when the Underlying Stock's share price has increased from its price at the beginning of the Outcome Period, the investor's upside limit may be lower than the Approximate Cap and the investor may experience losses that exceed the losses of the Underlying Stock for the remainder of the Outcome Period. Conversely, if an investor purchases Fund shares during an Outcome Period at a time when the Underlying Stock's share price has decreased from its price at the beginning of the Outcome Period, the Fund may require a larger increase in the Underlying Stock's share price before it reaches the Accelerated Return.

Fund and Underlying Stock Performance

If there are any inflows, or creation transactions, for the Fund during an Outcome Period, the Fund will typically seek to trade the same set of options as described above. This will occur even in circumstances where the Fund would receive a negligible premium for selling the Cap Options, which may give up more sizable returns to the extent that the option later becomes in-the-money.

The Fund's market value and NAV may not correlate with the Underlying Stock. In periods of extreme market volatility, the Fund's return may be subject to an upside limit significantly below the Approximate Cap and a downside that is significantly greater than the price return of the Underlying Stock. Investors may lose their entire investment, and an investment in the Fund is appropriate only for investors willing to bear those losses.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities or other instruments that provide exposure to TSLA. The Fund will consider the notional value of its options positions for the purpose of assessing compliance with this 80% Policy.

The Underlying Stock

Tesla, Inc.

Tesla, Inc. (“Tesla”): operates as a multinational automotive and clean energy company. Tesla designs, develops, manufactures, and markets high-performance, technologically advanced electric cars and solar energy generation and energy storage products. The common stock of Tesla (TSLA) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) by Tesla pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the SEC file number 001-34756 through the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Tesla may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

This prospectus relates only to the securities offered hereby and does not relate to the shares of TSLA or other securities of Tesla. The Fund has derived all disclosures contained in this document regarding Tesla from the publicly available documents. Neither the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser nor any affiliate has participated in the preparation of such documents. Neither the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser nor any of their respective affiliates makes any representation that such publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding Tesla is accurate or complete. Furthermore, the Fund cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the date of the prospectus (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described above) that would affect the trading price of TSLA have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of, or failure to disclose, material future events concerning Tesla could affect the value of the Fund’s investments with respect to TSLA and therefore the value of the Fund.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result of its investment strategy, the Fund will be concentrated in the industry to which Tesla is assigned (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets in investments that provide exposure to the industry to which TSLA is assigned). As of the date of this prospectus, Tesla is assigned to the automotive industry.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The Fund has characteristics unlike many traditional products and may not be appropriate for all investors. You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks summarized below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s prospectus entitled “Additional Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds.” Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

Accelerated Return Risk. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in its strategy to provide approximately twice the positive share price return, if any, of the Underlying Stock over an Outcome Period, subject to an Approximate Cap. If an investor purchases Fund shares after the beginning of an Outcome Period or does not stay invested in the Fund for the entirety of the Outcome Period, the returns realized by the investor may not match those that the Fund seeks to achieve. In addition, because the Fund is designed to achieve Outcomes that change for each one month Outcome Period, the Outcomes that are achieved by the Fund for a one month Outcome Period will be different than the Outcomes achieved by the Fund over multiple Outcome Periods, or on an annualized basis. Similarly, investors holding Shares over multiple Outcome Periods will experience different investment results than holding a fund that has a longer Outcome Period (e.g., three months or one year).

Approximate Cap Risk. The Fund's strategy seeks to provide returns that are subject to an Approximate Cap, whose level depends on prevailing market conditions (e.g., volatility, interest rates, dividends, and other factors) at the time that the Approximate Cap is set. The Approximate Cap may rise or fall from one Outcome Period to the next, sometimes to a significant extent, and is unlikely to remain the same for consecutive Outcome Periods. If the Underlying Stock experiences gains in excess of the Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period, the Fund will not participate in any gains beyond the Approximate Cap and will underperform the Underlying Stock. In periods of extreme market volatility, the Fund's return may be significantly below the Approximate Cap.

Outcome Period Risk. The Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period applies to Fund shares held over the entire Outcome Period. If an investor purchases Fund shares after an Outcome Period begins or sells Fund shares prior to the end of an Outcome Period, the returns realized by the investor will not match those that the Fund seeks to provide. Further, because the Fund is designed to produce returns that are twice those of the price return of the Underlying Stock (subject to the Approximate Cap) on the last day of the Outcome Period, if an investor sells Shares before the end of an Outcome Period such investor may sell at a point where the Fund's performance does not exceed the performance of the Underlying Stock over the Outcome Period, and therefore may sell at a point where the Fund has underperformed the Underlying Stock. If the Outcome Period has begun and the Fund has increased in value to a level near the Cap, an investor purchasing Shares at that price has little or no ability to achieve gains relating to the Underlying Stock or the Accelerated Return but remains vulnerable to downside risks.

Issuer-Specific (Tesla) Investing Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. As of the date of this prospectus, Tesla faces risks associated with: supply or manufacturing delays, tariffs, increased material or labor costs or shortages, reduced demand for its products, product liability claims, and the ability to attract, hire and retain key employees or qualified personnel. Importantly, Tesla is highly dependent on the services of Elon Musk, its Chief Executive Officer, and any actual or anticipated large transactions in Tesla's common stock by Mr. Musk may cause the stock price to decline. The trading price of Tesla's common stock historically has been and is likely to continue to be volatile. Additionally, a large proportion of Tesla's common stock has been historically and may in the future be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for its common stock, further influencing volatility in its market price. Tesla is a highly dynamic company, and its operations, including its products and services, may change. Furthermore, Tesla has disclosed holding Bitcoin on its balance sheet, which could potentially make the stock more volatile, given the volatility of Bitcoin. The price of Bitcoin can fluctuate widely, which introduces additional risk factors related to market perception, regulatory changes, and technological issues within the cryptocurrency space.

Indirect Investment Risk. Tesla is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or any affiliates thereof and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider the Fund in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of the Fund. The Trust, the Fund and any affiliate are not responsible for the performance of Tesla and make no representation as to the performance of TSLA. Investing in the Fund is not equivalent to investing in TSLA. Fund shareholders will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to TSLA.

Concentration Risk. The Fund will be concentrated in the industry to which Tesla is assigned (i.e., hold more than 25% of its total assets in investments that provide exposure to the industry to which Tesla is assigned). A portfolio concentrated in a particular industry may present more risks than a portfolio broadly diversified over several industries. As of the date of this prospectus, TSLA is assigned to the automotive industry.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

Automotive Companies Risk. The automotive industry can be highly cyclical, and companies in the industry may suffer periodic operating losses. Automotive companies can be significantly affected by labor relations and fluctuating component prices. Developments in automotive technologies (e.g., autonomous vehicle technologies) may require significant capital expenditures that may not generate profits for several years, if ever. Automotive companies may be significantly subject to government policies and regulations regarding imports and exports of automotive products. Governmental policies affecting the automotive industry, such as taxes, tariffs, duties, subsidies, and import and export restrictions on automotive products can influence industry profitability. In addition, such companies must comply with environmental laws and regulations, for which there may be severe consequences for non-compliance. While most of the major automotive manufacturers are large companies, certain others may be non-diversified in both product line and customer base and may be more vulnerable to certain events that may negatively impact the automotive industry.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. Because companies in the consumer discretionary sector manufacture products and provide discretionary services directly to the consumer, the success of these companies is tied closely to the performance of the overall domestic and international economy, including the functioning of the global supply chain, interest rates, competition and consumer confidence. Success depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. Also, companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on a company's profitability. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes also can affect the demand for, and success of, consumer discretionary products in the marketplace.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Derivatives, including the options used by the Fund, may create investment leverage, which could result in greater price volatility than other markets and losses that significantly exceed the Fund's original investment. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Stock and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts Risk. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund in particular, the values of the options contracts in which it invests are substantially influenced by the value of TSLA. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts.

Written Options Risk. While the Fund will collect premiums on the options it writes, the Fund's risk of loss if one or more of its options is exercised and expires in-the-money may substantially outweigh the gains to the Fund from the receipt of such option premiums. When selling a put option, the premium received by the Fund may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the Underlying Stock at expiration is below the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium. When selling a call option, the premium received by the Fund may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the Underlying Stock at expiration is above the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium.

Purchased Call Options Risk. If a call option is not sold when it has remaining value and if the market price of the Underlying Stock remains less than or equal to the exercise price, the buyer will lose its entire investment in the call option. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the buyer seeks to close out any option position.

FLEX Options Risk. Due to their customization and potentially unique terms, FLEX Options may be less liquid than other securities, such as standard exchange listed options. The FLEX Options are listed on an exchange; however, no one can guarantee that a liquid secondary trading market will exist for the FLEX Options. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of the Fund's FLEX Options may decrease. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, liquidating the FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium (for written FLEX Options) or acceptance of a discounted price (for purchased FLEX Options) and may take longer to complete. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and Fund shares and result in the Fund being unable to achieve its investment objective. Less liquidity in the trading of the Fund's FLEX Options could have an impact on the prices paid or received by the Fund for the FLEX Options in connection with creations and redemptions of the Fund's shares. Depending on the nature of this impact to pricing, the Fund may be forced to pay more for redemptions (or receive less for creations) than the price at which it currently values the FLEX Options. Such overpayment or under collection could reduce the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Additionally, in a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, the liquidation of a large number of options may more significantly impact the price.

Swap Agreements Risk. The use of swap transactions is a specialized activity involving investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The success of the Fund in using swap agreements depends on the ability of the Adviser to structure such agreements in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and to identify appropriate and creditworthy counterparties. Additionally, any financing, transaction, or other costs associated with the use of swap agreements may reduce the Fund's returns. The swap agreements in which the Fund may invest are generally traded in the over-the-counter market, which typically provides less transparency than exchange-traded derivatives. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference assets or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" is calculated based on a notional amount, typically representing the value of a hypothetical investment in the underlying asset or basket of securities. If the Underlying Security experiences a significant movement that results in a material decline in the Fund's net asset value, the terms of the swap agreement may permit or require the counterparty to close out the position. In such a case, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or similar derivatives contract to maintain its desired exposure. This may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the Underlying Security later recovers all or part of its decline.

Distribution Risk. The Fund currently expects to make distributions on a monthly basis. Such frequent distributions may expose investors to increased tax liabilities. However, these distributions may exceed the Fund's income and gains for the Fund's taxable year. Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will reduce the shareholder's cost basis and will result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those Fund Shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Once a Fund shareholder's cost basis is reduced to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gain if the Fund shareholder holds Fund Shares as capital assets. Additionally, any capital returned through distributions will be distributed after payment of Fund fees and expenses. Because a portion of the Fund's distributions may consist of return of capital, the Fund may not be an appropriate investment for investors who do not want their principal investment in the Fund to decrease over time or who do not wish to receive return of capital in a given period. In the event that a shareholder purchases Fund Shares shortly before a distribution by the Fund, the entire distribution may be taxable to the shareholder even though a portion of the distribution effectively represents a return of the purchase price.

There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that a particular security, or Shares in general, may fall in value, or fail to rise. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic, political, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates, and perceived trends in securities prices. Shares could decline in value or underperform other investments. In addition, local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors, and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets. During any such events, Shares may trade at increased premiums or discounts to their net asset value and the bid/ask spread on Shares may widen. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Clearing Member Default Risk. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including the options bought and sold by the Fund, are required to be centrally cleared ("cleared derivatives"). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund's counterparty is a clearing house, such as the OCC, rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member's individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the Fund's or the Underlying Stock's clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member's bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member's customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member's default. This risk is greater for the Fund as it seeks to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limit the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund's behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Counterparty Risk. Derivatives are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will be unable or unwilling to fulfill its contractual obligation, and the related risks of having concentrated exposure to such a counterparty. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition, market activities, or for other reasons. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited and/or delayed recovery. The OCC acts as guarantor and central counterparty with respect to the options held by the Fund. As a result, the ability of the Fund to meet its objective depends on the OCC being able to meet its obligations. In the event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its clearing and settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses.

Transaction Cost Risk. The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions or mark-ups in the bid/offer spread on an option position, when it writes options. Because the Fund "turns over" its option positions every month, it will incur high levels of transaction costs. While the turnover of the option positions sold by the Fund is not deemed "portfolio turnover" for accounting purposes, the economic impact to the Fund is similar to what could occur if the Fund experienced high portfolio turnover (e.g., in excess of 100% per year). The Fund's high levels of transaction costs may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example thereunder, may affect the Fund's performance.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the success or failure of the Adviser or the Fund's portfolio managers to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The success of the Fund's investment program depends largely on the investment techniques applied by the Adviser and portfolio managers and the skill of the Adviser and/or portfolio manager in evaluating the value and risks associated with the Fund investment strategy. It is possible the investment techniques employed on behalf of the Fund will not produce the desired results.

Special Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund's value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of an ETF's structure, is exposed to the following risks:

Authorized Participants ("APs"), Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares of the Fund may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares of the Fund. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares of the Fund, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares of the Fund may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares of the Fund may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, shares of the Fund may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The price of shares of the Fund, like the price of all traded securities, will be subject to factors such as supply and demand, as well as the current value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although shares of the Fund are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares of the Fund will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange or that the requirements of the Exchange or any exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. An exchange or market may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation and redemption process, potentially affect the price at which the Fund's shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to execute its options strategy, may be unable to accurately price its investments

and/or may incur substantial trading losses. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single index as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. If trading in the Fund's shares are halted, investors may be temporarily unable to trade shares of the Fund. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares of the Fund may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares of the Fund, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the shares of the Fund and the underlying value of those shares. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Index's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Cybersecurity Risk. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund and/or the Fund's service providers, including the Adviser, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions, negatively impact the Fund's business operations and/or potentially result in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of the Adviser, other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to liquidity risk, which exists when an investment is or becomes difficult or impossible to purchase or sell at an advantageous time and price. If a transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is or becomes illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position, which may cause the Fund to suffer significant losses and difficulties in meeting redemptions. Liquidity risk may be the result of, among other things, market turmoil, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants, or the lack of an active trading market. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the U.S. Liquid investments may become less liquid after being purchased by the Fund, particularly during periods of market stress. In addition, if a number of securities held by the Fund stop trading, it may have a cascading effect and cause the Fund to halt trading. Volatility in market prices will increase the risk of the Fund being subject to a trading halt. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Money market funds may be subject to credit risk with respect to the debt instruments in which they invest. Depository accounts may be subject to credit risk with respect to the financial institution in which the depository account is held. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments may lose money.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is new with no operating history. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, as a result of which it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Fund shares.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.

Valuation Risk. Independent market quotations for certain investments held by the Fund may not be readily available, and such investments may be fair valued or valued by a pricing service at an evaluated price. These valuations involve subjectivity and different market participants may assign different prices to the same investment. As a result, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price assigned to the investment by the Fund. In addition, the securities in which the Fund invests may trade on days that the Fund does not price its shares; as a result, the value of Fund shares may change on days when investors cannot purchase or sell their Fund holdings.

Fund Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not commence operations prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance for the Fund will be presented in this section. When provided, the information will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and how the Fund's average annual returns compare with a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-tsla-monthly-etf> or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-866-5Themes (1-866-584-3637).

Management

Investment Adviser

Themes Management Company, LLC (the "Adviser") serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Calvin Tsang, CFA, Head of Product Management & Development of the Adviser, Dingxun (Kevin) Shao, Vice President, Product Management & Development of the Adviser, and Paul Bartkowiak, Associate Vice President, Portfolio Management of the Adviser, are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have served as portfolio managers since the Fund's inception.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

The Fund is an ETF. This means that individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund generally issues and redeems shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares known as "Creation Units," which only institutions or large investors may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash that the Fund specifies each day.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information about the Fund, including its net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund's website at <https://leverageshares.com/us/etfs/leverage-shares-2x-capped-accelerated-tsla-monthly-etf>.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from tax-deferred accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser and its related companies may pay the intermediary for activities related to the marketing and promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your sales person to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your sales person or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Each Fund's ticker symbol appears on the cover of this Prospectus, and references to specific Funds in the sections below may refer to such Funds by their ticker symbol.

Additional Information About Each Fund's Investment Objective

Each Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without a vote of shareholders upon written notice to shareholders.

Additional Information About Each Fund's Principal Investment Strategies

Each Fund expects to concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of related industries. For purposes of the limitation on concentration, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities) are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

Additional Information about the Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds

This section provides additional information regarding the principal risks described under "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund" in each of the Fund Summaries. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a 'principal risk' of investing in the Funds as noted in the respective Fund Summaries, regardless of the order in which they appear. The factors below apply to each Fund as indicated in the following table; additional information about each such risk and how it impacts each Fund that is subject thereto is set forth below the chart. Each of the factors below could have a negative impact on the applicable Fund's performance and trading prices.

	Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated COIN Monthly ETF COIO	Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated MSTR Monthly ETF MSOO	Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated NVDA Monthly ETF NVDO	Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated PLTR Monthly ETF PLOO	Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated TSLA Monthly ETF TSLO
Accelerated Return Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Active Management Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Approximate Cap Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Artificial Intelligence Risk			X	X	
Bitcoin Risk	X	X			
Clearing Member Default Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Concentration Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Counterparty Risk.	X	X	X	X	X
Cryptocurrency Risk			X		
Cybersecurity Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Derivatives Risk	X	X	X	X	X
— FLEX Options Risk	X	X	X	X	X
— Options Contracts Risk	X	X	X	X	X
— Purchased Call Options Risk	X	X	X	X	X

	Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated COIN Monthly ETF COIO	Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated MSTR Monthly ETF MSOO	Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated NVDA Monthly ETF NVDO	Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated PLTR Monthly ETF PLOO	Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated TSLA Monthly ETF TSLO
— Swap Agreements Risk	X	X	X	X	X
— Written Options Risk	X	X	X	X	X
ETF Risks	X	X	X	X	X
Indirect Investment Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Issuer-Specific Investing Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Liquidity Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Market Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Money Market Instrument Risk	X	X	X	X	X
New Fund Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Non-Diversification Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Operational Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Outcome Period Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Sector Risk	X	X	X	X	X
— Automotive Companies Risk					X
— Computer Software Companies Risk		X			
— Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk					X
— Digital Asset and Institutional Financial Services Companies Risk	X				
— Semiconductor Companies Risk			X		
— Software and Services Companies Risk				X	
— Technology Sector Risk		X	X	X	
Special Tax Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Transaction Cost Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Valuation Risk	X	X	X	X	X

Accelerated Return Risk. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in its strategy to provide approximately twice the positive share price return, if any, of the Underlying Stock over an Outcome Period, subject to an Approximate Cap. If an investor purchases Fund shares after the beginning of an Outcome Period or does not stay invested in the Fund for the entirety of the Outcome Period, the returns realized by the investor may not match those that the Fund seeks to achieve. In addition, because the Fund is designed to achieve Outcomes that change for each one month Outcome Period, the Outcomes that are achieved by the Fund for a one month Outcome Period will be different than the Outcomes achieved by the Fund over multiple Outcome Periods, or on an annualized basis. Similarly, investors holding Shares over multiple Outcome Periods will experience different investment results than holding a fund that has a longer Outcome Period (e.g., three months or one year).

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the success or failure of the Adviser or the Fund's portfolio managers to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The success of the Fund's investment program depends largely on the investment techniques applied by the Adviser and portfolio managers and the skill of the Adviser and/or portfolio manager in evaluating the value and risks associated with the Fund's investment strategy, including their ability to assess volatility and establish the strike prices of the options sold by the Fund. It is possible the investment techniques employed on behalf of the Fund will not produce the desired results.

Approximate Cap Risk. The Fund's strategy seeks to provide returns that are subject to an Approximate Cap, whose level depends on prevailing market conditions (e.g., volatility, interest rates, dividends, and other factors) at the time that the Approximate Cap is set. The Approximate Cap may rise or fall from one Outcome Period to the next, sometimes to a significant extent, and is unlikely to remain the same for consecutive Outcome Periods. If the Underlying Stock experiences gains in excess of the Approximate Cap for an Outcome Period, the Fund will not participate in any gains beyond the Approximate Cap and will underperform the Underlying Stock. In periods of extreme market volatility, the Fund's return may be significantly below the Approximate Cap.

Artificial Intelligence Risk. Companies engaged in artificial intelligence ("AI") and big data typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. These companies are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. There can be no assurance these companies will be able to successfully protect their intellectual property to prevent the misappropriation of their technology, or that competitors will not develop technology that is substantially similar or superior to such companies' technology. AI and big data companies typically engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, as well as mergers and acquisitions, and there is no guarantee that the products or services produced by these companies will be successful. AI and big data companies are potential targets for cyberattacks, which can have a materially adverse impact on the performance of these companies. In addition, AI technology could face increasing regulatory scrutiny in the future, which may limit the development of this technology and impede the growth of companies that develop and/or utilize this technology. Similarly, the collection of data from consumers and other sources could face increased scrutiny as regulators consider how the data is collected, stored, safeguarded and used. AI and big data companies may face regulatory fines and penalties, including potential forced break-ups, that could hinder the ability of the companies to operate on an ongoing basis. The customers and/or suppliers of AI and big data companies may be concentrated in a particular country, region or industry. Any adverse event affecting one of these countries, regions or industries could have a negative impact on AI and big data companies. Country, government, and/or region-specific regulations or restrictions could have an impact on AI and big data companies.

Bitcoin Risk. While the Fund will not directly invest in digital assets, it will be subject to the risks associated with Bitcoin by virtue of its investments in options contracts that reference the Underlying Stock. Investing in Bitcoin exposes investors (such as the Underlying Stock and, in turn, the Underlying Stock shareholders) to significant risks that are not typically present in other investments. These risks include the uncertainty surrounding new technology, limited evaluation due to Bitcoin's short trading history, and the potential decline in adoption and value over the long term. The extreme volatility of Bitcoin's price is also a risk factor. Regulatory uncertainties, such as potential government interventions and conflicting regulations across jurisdictions, can impact the demand for Bitcoin and restrict its usage. Additionally, risks associated with the sale of newly mined Bitcoin, Bitcoin exchanges, competition from alternative digital assets, mining operations, network modifications, and intellectual property claims pose further challenges to Bitcoin-linked investments.

Clearing Member Default Risk. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including the options sold by the Fund, are required to be centrally cleared (“cleared derivatives”). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund’s counterparty is a clearing house rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house (“clearing members”) can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member’s individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund’s clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients’ obligations to the clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member’s bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member’s customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund’s behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member’s default. This risk is greater for the Fund as it seeks to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limit the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund’s behalf. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund’s behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Concentration Risk. The Fund will be concentrated in the industry to which its Underlying Stock is assigned (i.e., hold more than 25% of its total assets in investments that provide exposure to the industry to which the Underlying Stock is assigned). The Fund’s performance will therefore be particularly susceptible to adverse events impacting such industry, which may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand; competition for resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in a particular industry. As a result, the value of the Fund’s investments may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries. In addition, at times, an industry or group of industries in which the Fund is concentrated may be out of favor and underperform other industries or groups of industries.

Counterparty Risk. Derivatives are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will be unable or unwilling to fulfill its contractual obligation, and the related risks of having concentrated exposure to such a counterparty. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty’s financial condition, market activities, or for other reasons. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited and/or delayed recovery. The OCC acts as guarantor and central counterparty with respect to the options held by the Fund. As a result, the ability of the Fund to meet its objective depends on the OCC being able to meet its obligations. In the event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its clearing and settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses.

Cryptocurrency Risk. The Fund may have exposure to cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin as a result of the reliance of the issuer of the Underlying Stock on sales of its products to cryptocurrency miners. Miners generate revenue from both newly created Bitcoin (known as the “block reward”) and from fees taken upon verification of transactions. If the aggregate revenue from transaction fees and the block reward is below a miner’s cost, the miner may cease operations. An acute cessation of mining operations would reduce the collective processing power on the blockchain. A large-scale cessation, either due to policy intervention or other reasons, may also cause higher volatility in Bitcoin price, lower process power of the bitcoin network, and higher transaction costs. Crypto assets and crypto asset futures contracts have historically been subject to significant price volatility and the value of crypto assets has been and may continue to be substantially dependent on speculation such that trading and investing in crypto assets generally may not be based on fundamental analysis.

A cryptocurrency operates without central authority or banks and is not backed by any government. Cryptocurrencies are often referred to as a “virtual currency” or “digital currency,” and operate as a decentralized, peer-to-peer financial exchange and value storage that is used like money. A cryptocurrency is also not a legal tender. Federal, state or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of a cryptocurrency, and regulation in the U.S. is still developing. Cryptocurrency exchanges may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers or malware. The Fund’s indirect exposure to cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin may be affected by the high volatility associated with such cryptocurrency exposure. Future regulatory actions or policies may limit the ability to sell, exchange or use cryptocurrencies, thereby impairing their prices.

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the internet to conduct business, the Fund, Authorized Participants, service providers and the relevant listing exchange are susceptible to operational, information security and related “cyber” risks both directly and through their service providers. Similar types of cybersecurity risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund’s investment in such issuers to lose value. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber incidents include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through “hacking” or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyberattacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Recently, geopolitical tensions may have increased the scale and sophistication of deliberate attacks, particularly those from nation-states or from entities with nation-state backing.

Cybersecurity failures by, or breaches of, the systems of the Fund’s investment adviser, distributor and other service providers (including, but not limited to, index and benchmark providers, fund accountants, custodians, transfer agents and administrators), market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in: financial losses, interference with the Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV, disclosure of confidential trading information, impediments to trading, submission of erroneous trades or erroneous creation or redemption orders, the inability of the Fund or its service providers to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. In addition, cyberattacks may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Fund shares, and other data integral to the functioning of the Fund inaccessible, inaccurate or incomplete. Substantial costs may be incurred by the Fund in order to resolve or prevent cyber incidents in the future. While the Fund has established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified, that prevention and remediation efforts will not be successful or that cyberattacks will go undetected. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Fund, issuers in which the Fund invests, the Index Provider, market makers or Authorized Participants. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund’s derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivative instrument; the possible default of the other party to the transaction; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. Use of derivatives could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty’s bankruptcy or insolvency. This risk may be greater during volatile market conditions. Other risks include the inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid (particularly in the OTC markets) or the availability of counterparties becomes limited for a period of time. In addition, the presence of speculators in a particular market could lead to price distortions. Certain of the Fund’s transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact such Fund’s after-tax returns.

In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

FLEX Options Risk. FLEX Options are exchange-traded options contracts with uniquely customizable terms like exercise price, style, and expiration date. Due to their customization and potentially unique terms, FLEX Options may be less liquid than other securities, such as standard exchange listed options. The FLEX Options are listed on an exchange; however, no one can guarantee that a liquid secondary trading market will exist for the FLEX Options. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of the Fund's FLEX Options may decrease. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, liquidating the FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium (for written FLEX Options) or acceptance of a discounted price (for purchased FLEX Options) and may take longer to complete. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and Fund shares and result in the Fund being unable to achieve its investment objective. Less liquidity in the trading of the Fund's FLEX Options could have an impact on the prices paid or received by the Fund for the FLEX Options in connection with creations and redemptions of the Fund's shares. Depending on the nature of this impact to pricing, the Fund may be forced to pay more for redemptions (or receive less for creations) than the price at which it currently values the FLEX Options. Such overpayment or under collection could reduce the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Additionally, in a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, the liquidation of a large number of options may more significantly impact the price.

Options Contracts Risk. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. The value of the options contracts in which the Fund invests are substantially influenced by the value of the applicable underlying asset. The Funds may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. The options held by the Fund are exercisable at the strike price on their expiration date. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values options contracts and the reference asset, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods.

Purchased Call Options Risk. If a call option is not sold when it has remaining value and if the market price of the Underlying Stock remains less than or equal to the exercise price, the buyer will lose its entire investment in the call option. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the buyer seeks to close out any option position.

Swap Agreements Risk. The use of swap transactions is a specialized activity involving investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The success of the Fund in using swap agreements depends on the ability of the Adviser to structure such agreements in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and to identify appropriate and creditworthy counterparties. Additionally, any financing, transaction, or other costs associated with the use of swap agreements may reduce the Fund's returns. The swap agreements in which the Fund may invest are generally traded in the over-the-counter market, which typically provides less transparency than exchange-traded derivatives. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference assets or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" is calculated based on a notional amount, typically representing the value of a hypothetical investment in the underlying asset or basket of securities. If the Underlying Security experiences a significant movement that results in a material decline in the Fund's net asset value, the terms of the swap agreement may permit or require the counterparty to close out the position. In such a case, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement or similar derivatives contract to maintain its desired exposure. This may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective, even if the Underlying Security later recovers all or part of its decline.

Swap agreements are entered into primarily with major global financial institutions for a specified period which may range from one day to more than one year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined reference or underlying securities or instruments. The gross return to be exchanged or swapped between the parties is calculated based on a notional amount or the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a reference asset. Swap agreements are generally traded over-the-counter, and therefore, may not receive regulatory protection, which may expose investors to significant losses. The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Written Options Risk. While the Fund will collect premiums on the options it writes, the Fund's risk of loss if one or more of its written options is exercised and expires in-the-money may substantially outweigh the gains to the Fund from the receipt of such option premiums. When selling a put option, the premium received by the Fund may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the Index at expiration is below the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium. When selling a call option, the premium received by the Fund may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the Index at expiration is above the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium. Call and put spread writing exposes the Fund to losses up to the amount between strike prices of the purchased option and the written option.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of an ETF's structure, is exposed to the following risks:

APs, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares of a Fund may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Cash Redemption Risk. To the extent the Fund's investment strategy requires it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Certain securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, and the Fund may experience premiums and discounts greater than those of ETFs that hold securities that are traded only in the United States.

Trading. Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of its applicable exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on its applicable exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to each exchange's "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on an exchange when a decline in the Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to each exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange or that the requirements of the Exchange, or any exchange, necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

Indirect Investment Risk. The issuer of the Underlying Stock is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or any affiliates thereof and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider the Fund in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of the Fund. The Trust, the Fund and any affiliate are not responsible for the performance of the issuer of the Underlying Stock and make no representation as to the performance of the Underlying Stock. Investing in the Fund is not equivalent to investing in the Underlying Stock. Fund shareholders will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the Underlying Stock.

Issuer-Specific Investing Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The Underlying Stock is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Stock performance may be affected by global markets and demand for the company's products and services, its ability to develop new products and services, inventory levels, supply chain issues, the performance of third-party software developers, system and network failures, privacy and cybersecurity breaches and changes in international and government regulations.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when an investment is or becomes difficult to purchase or sell at a reasonable time and price. If a transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is or becomes illiquid, it may reduce the potential returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, which may cause the Fund to suffer significant losses and difficulties in meeting redemptions. This is especially true given the limited number of market participants in certain markets in which the Fund may invest. Certain countries in which the Fund may invest may be subject to extended settlement delays and/or foreign holidays, during which the Fund will unlikely be able to convert such holdings to cash and may make it additionally difficult for the Fund to meet redemptions in a timely fashion.

Market developments may cause the Fund's investments to become less liquid and subject to erratic price movements, and may also cause the Fund to encounter difficulties in timely honoring redemptions, especially if market events cause an increased incidence of shareholder redemptions. If a number of securities held by the Fund stop trading or become illiquid, it may have a cascading effect and cause the Fund to halt trading. Volatility in market prices will increase the risk of the Fund being subject to a trading halt. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. To the extent that an investment is deemed to be an illiquid investment or a less liquid investment, the Fund can expect to be exposed to greater liquidity risk.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that a particular security, or Shares in general, may fall in value, or fail to rise. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic, political, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates, and perceived trends in securities prices. Shares could decline in value or underperform other investments. In addition, local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors, and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets. During any such events, Shares may trade at increased premiums or discounts to their net asset value and the bid/ask spread on Shares may widen. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Money market funds may be subject to credit risk with respect to the debt instruments in which they invest. Depository accounts may be subject to credit risk with respect to the financial institution in which the depository account is held. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments may lose money.

New Fund Risk. The Fund has not commenced investment operations. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decisions. An investment in the Fund may therefore involve greater uncertainty than an investment in a fund with an established record of performance. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size and it could ultimately liquidate. The Fund's distributor does not maintain an active market in Fund Shares.

Non-Diversification Risk. Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund is considered to be non-diversified. This means that the Fund may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address significant operational risks.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

Automotive Companies Risk. The automotive industry can be highly cyclical, and companies in the industry may suffer periodic operating losses. Automotive companies can be significantly affected by labor relations and fluctuating component prices. Developments in automotive technologies (e.g., autonomous vehicle technologies) may require significant capital expenditures that may not generate profits for several years, if ever. Automotive companies may be significantly subject to government policies and regulations regarding imports and exports of automotive products. Governmental policies affecting the automotive industry, such as taxes, tariffs, duties, subsidies, and import and export restrictions on automotive products can influence industry profitability. In addition, such companies must comply with environmental laws and regulations, for which there may be severe consequences for noncompliance. While most of the major automotive manufacturers are large companies, certain others may be non-diversified in both product line and customer base and may be more vulnerable to certain events that may negatively impact the automotive industry.

Computer Software Companies Risk. Computer software companies can be significantly affected by competitive pressures, aggressive pricing, technological developments, changing domestic demand, the ability to attract and retain skilled employees and availability and price of components. The market for products produced by computer software companies is characterized by rapidly changing technology, rapid product obsolescence, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards and frequent new product introductions. The success of computer software companies depends in substantial part on the timely and successful introduction of new products and the ability to service such products. An unexpected change in one or more of the technologies affecting an issuer's products or in the market for products based on a particular technology could have a material adverse effect on a participant's operating results. Many computer software companies rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by computer software companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of domestic and international economies, interest rates, exchange rates, competition, consumer confidence, changes in demographics and consumer preferences. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability.

Digital Asset and Institutional Financial Services Companies Risk. The performance of the Underlying Stock, and subsequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the digital asset and finance services company sectors. Such companies may be adversely impacted by government regulations, economic conditions and deterioration in credit markets. These companies typically face intense competition and could be negatively affected by new entrants into the market, especially those located in markets with lower production costs. Competitors in the digital payments space include financial institutions and well-established payment processing companies. In addition, many companies engaged in these businesses store sensitive consumer information and could be the target of cybersecurity attacks and other types of theft, which could have a negative impact on these companies. Online digital asset trading platforms currently operate under less regulatory scrutiny than traditional financial services companies and banks, but there is a significant risk that regulatory oversight could increase in the future. Higher levels of regulation could increase costs and adversely impact the current business models of some digital asset-related companies and could severely impact the viability of these companies. These companies could be negatively impacted by disruptions in service caused by hardware or software failure, or by interruptions or delays in service by third-party data center hosting facilities and maintenance providers.

Semiconductor Companies Risk. Semiconductor companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, and such competition may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Semiconductor companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Semiconductor companies' supply chain and operations are dependent on the availability of materials that meet exacting standards and the use of third parties to provide components and services. Semiconductor companies may rely on a limited number of suppliers, or upon suppliers in a single location, for certain materials, equipment or tools. Finding and qualifying alternate or additional suppliers can be a lengthy process that can cause production delays or impose unforeseen costs, and such alternatives may not be available at all. Production can be disrupted by the unavailability of resources, such as water, silicon, electricity, gases and other materials. Suppliers may also increase prices or encounter cybersecurity or other issues that can disrupt production or increase production costs. The products of semiconductor companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Capital equipment expenditures could be substantial, and equipment generally suffers from rapid obsolescence. Companies in the semiconductor industry are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights would adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

Software and Services Companies Risk. Companies that develop and implement software used in digital advertising can face risks associated with low barriers to entry, competition, especially in software development, deployment and delivery, and also due to product obsolescence or saturation, changes in regulation especially with respect to consumer or customer data, and risks associated with technology.

Technology Sector Risk. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a major effect on the value of the Fund's investments. 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. 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.

Special Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund's value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

Transaction Cost Risk. The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions or mark-ups in the bid/offer spread on an option position, when it writes options. Because the Fund "turns over" its option positions every week (or more frequently) in this fashion, it will incur high levels of transaction costs. While the turnover of the option positions sold by the Fund is not deemed "portfolio turnover" for accounting purposes, the economic impact to the Fund is similar to what could occur if the Fund experienced high portfolio turnover (e.g., in excess of 100% per year). The Fund's high levels of transaction costs may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example thereunder, may affect the Fund's performance.

Valuation Risk. Financial information about the Fund’s portfolio holdings may not always be reliable, which may make it difficult to obtain a current price for the investments held by the Fund. Independent market quotations for such investments may not be readily available, such as on days during which a security does not trade or a foreign holiday, and securities may be fair valued or valued by a pricing service at an evaluated price. These valuations are subjective and different funds may assign different fair values to the same investment. Such valuations also may be different from what would be produced if the security had been valued using market quotations. As a result, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price assigned to the investment by the Fund. Additionally, Fund securities that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” securities, may be subject to greater fluctuations in their value from one day to the next. Because securities in which the Fund invests may trade on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund’s portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund’s shares.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about each Fund’s daily portfolio holdings is available at <https://leverageshares.com/us/.com>. A summarized description of each Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of each Fund’s portfolio holdings is available in each Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

MANAGEMENT

The Funds are series of Themes ETF Trust (the “Trust”), a Delaware statutory trust, which is overseen by a board of trustees (the “Board”).

Investment Adviser

The Adviser has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Trust and each of its separate investment portfolios. The Adviser is a registered investment adviser with offices located at 34 East Putnam Avenue, Suite 112, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830. The Adviser has managed ETFs since 2023. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, securities lending and all other related services necessary for each Fund to operate. For its services, the Adviser receives a fee from each Fund, calculated daily and paid monthly, based on a percentage of each Fund’s average daily net assets, as shown in the following table:

Name of Fund	Management Fee
Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated COIN Monthly ETF	0.75%
Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated MSTR Monthly ETF	0.75%
Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated NVDA Monthly ETF	0.75%
Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated PLTR Monthly ETF	0.75%
Leverage Shares 2x Capped Accelerated TSLA Monthly ETF	0.75%

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Trust, on behalf of the Funds (the “Investment Advisory Agreement”), the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of each Fund, except for the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution (12b-1) fees and expenses.

The basis for the Board’s approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement for each Fund will be available in such Fund’s first Form N-CSR.

Portfolio Managers

The Funds' portfolio managers are Calvin Tsang, Dingxun (Kevin) Shao and Paul Bartkowiak who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio.

Mr. Tsang joined Themes Management Company LLC in March 2023 and serves as Head of Product Management & Development. Calvin has over eight years of experience as a portfolio manager. Prior to joining Themes Management Company LLC, Calvin was a Portfolio Manager at Cboe Vest from January 2021 to December 2022, Multi-Asset Portfolio Manager at QS Investors from May 2019 to December 2020, and Senior Portfolio Analyst at ProShares from August 2014 to May 2019. Calvin is a CFA charterholder and a certified FRM. He holds a dual Bachelor's Degree in Accounting and Economics from Binghamton University.

Mr. Shao joined Themes Management Company LLC in July 2023 and serves as Vice President, Product Management & Development. Dingxun (Kevin) possesses over nine years of experience in the financial services industry, including more than seven years dedicated to portfolio management. Prior to joining Themes Management Company LLC, Dingxun (Kevin) gained most of his portfolio management experience at ProShares, where he started in July 2016 as an Analyst and concluded his tenure as an Associate Portfolio Manager in June 2023. Dingxun (Kevin) earned his Bachelor's Degree with a dual major in Finance and Information Systems from the University of Maryland, College Park, Robert H. Smith School of Business.

Mr. Bartkowiak joined Themes Management Company LLC in April of 2023 and serves as Associate Vice President, Portfolio Management. Paul has almost a decade of asset management experience. Paul most recently served as a Senior Portfolio Analyst at ProShares. Paul's time at ProShares was split between their FICC and Currency, International Equity, and Commodity teams. In addition to his responsibilities to manage the firm's ETFs, Paul was a member of ProShares' Credit Team. Paul completed his undergraduate studies at the University of Dayton and MBA at Saint Louis University.

The SAI provides additional information about each Portfolio Manager's compensation structure, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of Shares of each Fund for which they are a portfolio manager.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

Most investors will buy and sell Shares of the Funds through brokers. Shares of each Fund trade on the applicable exchange as listed on the cover of this Prospectus and elsewhere during the trading day and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other shares of publicly traded securities. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges. Shares of each Fund trade under the trading symbol listed on the cover of this Prospectus. Only authorized participants ("Authorized Participants" or "APs") who have entered into agreements with the Funds' distributor may acquire Shares directly from a Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to each Fund, at NAV in Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in amounts less than a Creation Unit.

Share Trading Prices

Transactions in each Fund's Shares will be priced at NAV only if you purchase Shares directly from each Fund in Creation Units. As with other types of securities, the trading prices of Shares in the secondary market can be affected by market forces such as supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors. The price you pay or receive when you buy or sell your Shares in the secondary market may be more or less than the NAV of such Shares.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The NAV of each Fund's Shares is calculated each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for trading as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time (the "NAV Calculation Time"). If the NYSE closes before 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, as it occasionally does, the NAV Calculation Time will be the time the NYSE closes. In addition, any U.S. fixed-income assets may be valued as of the announced closing time of trading in fixed income instruments on any day that the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association announces an early closing time. Each Fund's NAV per share is calculated by dividing the Fund's net assets by the number of Fund Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, each Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. Debt obligations with maturities of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost.

Fair Value Pricing

The Board has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) a security has been delisted or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) a security's primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) a security's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) a security's value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the security's primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing an investment, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer's business, recent trades or offers of the security, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the security. The Adviser makes fair value determinations in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies included in the Board-adopted valuation procedures. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the investment upon the sale of such investment.

Dividends and Distributions

Each Fund expects to pay out dividends, if any, on at least an annual basis. Nonetheless, each Fund may make more frequent dividend payments and several of the Funds expect to pay monthly dividends as a component of their principal investment strategies. Each Fund expects to distribute its net realized capital gains to investors annually. Each Fund occasionally may be required to make supplemental distributions at some other time during the year. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Book Entry

Shares of each Fund 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 of each Fund.

Investors owning Shares of each Fund are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares of each Fund. Participants include DTC, 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 securities that you hold in book-entry or "street name" form. Your broker will provide you with account statements, confirmations of your purchases and sales, and tax information.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of each Fund. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for each Fund is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

Each Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Fund Shares. In determining not to impose such restrictions, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with a Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Fund share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, each Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, each Fund imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effective trades. In addition, each Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 Act (the “1940 Act”) restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in a Fund beyond the limits set forth in section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Fund.

Provisions in the Trust’s Governing Documents Regarding Shareholder Derivative Claims

As described further in the Trust’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust, no person, other than a Trustee, who is not a Shareholder of a particular Series (or class) shall be entitled to bring any derivative action, suit or other proceeding on behalf of the Trust with respect to such Series (or class). No Shareholder of a Series or (or class) may maintain a derivative action on behalf of the Trust with respect to such Series (or class) unless holders of a least ten percent (10%) of the outstanding Shares of such Series (or class) join in the bringing of such action; except that this provision will not apply to claims brought under the U.S. federal securities laws. In addition to the requirements set forth in Section 3816 of the Delaware Act, a Shareholder may bring a derivative action on behalf of the Trust with respect to a Series (or class) only if the following conditions are met: (i) the Shareholder or Shareholders must make a pre-suit demand upon the Trustees to bring the subject action unless an effort to cause the Trustees to bring such an action is not likely to succeed; and a demand on the Trustees shall only be deemed not likely to succeed and therefore excused if a majority of the Trustees, or a majority of any committee established to consider the merits of such action, has a personal financial interest in the transaction at issue, and a Trustee shall not be deemed interested in a transaction or otherwise disqualified from ruling on the merits of a Shareholder demand by virtue of the fact that such Trustee receives remuneration for his service as a Trustee of the Trust or as a trustee or director of one or more investment companies that are under common management with or otherwise affiliated with the Trust; and (ii) unless a demand is not required under clause (i) of this paragraph, the Trustees must be afforded a reasonable amount of time to consider such Shareholder request and to investigate the basis of such claim; and the Trustees shall be entitled to retain counsel or other advisors in considering the merits of the request and may require an undertaking by the Shareholders making such request to reimburse the Trust for the expense of any such advisors in the event that the Trustees determine not to bring such action (except that the provision allowing the Trustees to require an undertaking by the Shareholders to reimburse the Trust for the expense of any such advisors will not apply to claims brought under the U.S. federal securities laws).

ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in each Fund. Your investment in each Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Fund Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

Each Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC"). If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, each Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

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

- A Fund makes distributions;
- You sell Fund Shares; and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units (institutional investors only).

Taxes on Distributions

Tax reform legislation commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act") was enacted on December 22, 2017. The Tax Act made significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax rules for individuals and corporations, generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. The application of certain provisions of the Tax Act is uncertain, and the changes in the act may have indirect effects on the Funds, its investments and its shareholders that cannot be predicted. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or "qualified dividend income." Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) depend on how long a Fund owned the assets that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Fund Shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by a Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of a Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") are taxable as long-term capital gains. For noncorporate shareholders, long-term capital gains are generally subject to tax at reduced rates and currently set at a maximum rate of 20%. Distributions of short-term capital gain are generally taxable as ordinary income. Distributions of investment income reported by a Fund as derived from "qualified dividend income" will be taxed at long term capital gain rates for non- corporate shareholders.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gain distributions and capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of Fund Shares).

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Fund Shares' NAV when you purchased your Fund Shares).

A 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.

Nonresident aliens, foreign corporations and other foreign shareholders in a Fund will generally be exempt from U.S. federal income tax on Capital Gain Dividends. The exemption may not apply, however, if the investment in the Fund is connected to a trade or business for the foreign shareholder in the United States or if the foreign shareholder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in a year and certain other conditions are met.

Distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to individual shareholders that are neither citizens nor residents of the U.S. or to foreign entities will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Short-term capital gain dividends received by a nonresident alien individual who is present in the U.S. for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year are not exempt from this 30% withholding tax. Gains realized by foreign shareholders from the sale or other disposition of Shares of a Fund generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless the recipient is an individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year.

A Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which shareholders own Fund Shares) generally is required to withhold and to remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and the sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she or it is not subject to such withholding.

A U.S. withholding tax at a 30% rate will be imposed on dividends effective July 1, 2014 (and proceeds of sales in respect of Fund Shares (including certain capital gain dividends) received by Fund shareholders beginning after December 31, 2018) for shareholders who own their Shares through foreign accounts or foreign intermediaries if certain disclosure requirements related to U.S. accounts or ownership are not satisfied. A Fund will not pay any additional amounts in respect to any amounts withheld.

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

Taxes When Fund Shares Are Sold

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund Shares is generally treated as a long-term gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund Shares held for one year or less is generally treated as a short-term gain or loss, except that any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that Capital Gain Dividends were paid with respect to such Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited depending on your circumstances.

A foreign shareholder will generally not be subject to U.S. tax on gains realized on sales or exchange of Fund Shares unless the investment in the Fund is connected to a trade or business of the investor in the United States or if the shareholder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in a year and certain other conditions are met. All foreign shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences in their country of residence of an investment in the Fund.

Creation and Redemption Units

An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and the sum of the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus the amount of cash paid for such Creation Units. A person who redeems Creation Units 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 any securities received plus the amount of any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue 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 on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon the creation of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the securities exchanged for such Creation Units have been held for more than one year. Any capital gain or loss realized upon the redemption of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares comprising the Creation Units have been held for more than one year. Otherwise, such capital gains or losses will be treated as short-term capital gains or losses. Persons purchasing or redeeming Creation Units should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction. If a Fund redeems Creation Units in cash, it may recognize more capital gains than it will if it redeems Creation Units in-kind.

A Fund has the right to reject an 'order' for Creation Units If the purchaser (or group of purchasers) would, upon obtaining the Shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding Shares of the Fund and if, pursuant to section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code, the respective Fund would have a basis in the deposit securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. A Fund also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial Share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination.

Foreign Investments by the Funds

Interest and other income received by the Funds with respect to foreign securities may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If as of the close of a taxable year more than 50% of the value of a Fund's assets consists of certain foreign stock or securities, each such Fund will be eligible to elect to "pass through" to investors the amount of foreign income and similar taxes (including withholding taxes) paid by such Fund during that taxable year. This means that investors would be considered to have received as additional income their respective Shares of such foreign taxes, but may be entitled to either a corresponding tax deduction in calculating taxable income, or, subject to certain limitations, a credit in calculating federal income tax. If a Fund does not so elect, each such Fund will be entitled to claim a deduction for certain foreign taxes incurred by such Fund. A Fund (or your broker) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Funds. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.

State and Local Taxes

Shareholders may also be subject to state and local taxes on income and gain attributable to your ownership of Fund Shares. State income taxes may not apply, however, to the portions of a Fund's distributions, if any, that are attributable to interest earned by the Fund on U.S. government securities. You should consult your tax professional regarding the tax status of distributions in your state and locality.

Foreign Taxes

To the extent the Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund received from sources in foreign countries.

DISTRIBUTION

The Distributor, ALPS Distributors, Inc. is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The Distributor distributes Creation Units for each Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of each Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by each Fund. The Distributor's principal address is 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, Colorado 80203.

For all Funds, the Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, each Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Funds, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of a Fund's assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often Shares of the Funds traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of the applicable Fund is available on the Funds' website at <https://leverageshares.com/us/.com>.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Funds are newly organized and therefore have not yet had any operations as of the date of this Prospectus and do not have financial highlights to present at this time.

The Trust's current SAI provides additional detailed information about each Fund. A current SAI dated August 5, 2025, as supplemented from time to time, is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus.

Additional information about each Fund's investments is available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders (when available). In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance.

To make shareholder inquiries, for more detailed information on each Fund, or to request the SAI or annual or semi- annual shareholder reports (once available) free of charge, please:

Call: 1-866-5Themes (1-866-584-3637)
Monday through Friday
8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (Central time)

Visit: <https://leverageshares.com/us/.com>

Write:
Themes ETF Trust
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Shareholder reports and other information about the Funds are also available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about each Fund and its Shares not contained in this Prospectus and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep this Prospectus for future reference.

The Trust's SEC Investment Company Act file number is 811-23872.