

**STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
PRECIDIAN ETFs TRUST**

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with and is incorporated by reference into the prospectus dated July 28, 2015 (As Amended and Restated October 1, 2015) (“Prospectus”) for the Precidian ETFs Trust (“Trust”), relating to the series identified in the table below (the “Fund”), as it may be revised from time to time.

A copy of the Prospectus relating to the Fund and the Fund’s Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report may be obtained without charge by writing to the Trust, c/o Foreside Fund Services, LLC, Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101, by calling 1-855-621-0930, or by visiting the Trust’s website at www.precidianfunds.com.

<u>Fund Name</u>	<u>Ticker Symbol</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Exchange</u>
MAXIS® Nikkei 225 Index Fund	NKY	74016W106	NYSE Arca

The Fund’s March 31, 2015 financial statements, included in the Fund’s Annual Report that is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form N-CSR on June 5, 2015, are incorporated by reference into this SAI.

Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the same meaning as in the Prospectus, unless otherwise noted.

Dated: July 28, 2015 (As Amended and Restated October 1, 2015)

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No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this SAI and the Prospectus and, if given or made, such information or representations may not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Trust.

The information contained herein regarding the index underlying the Fund (“Underlying Index”) and the Index Provider was provided by the Index Provider, while the information contained herein regarding the securities markets and The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) was obtained from publicly available sources. The Underlying Index is the Nikkei Stock Average, commonly called the “Nikkei 225” and the Index Provider is Nikkei Inc.

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MAXIS[®] is a registered trademark of Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management Co., Ltd.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND THE FUND

The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on August 27, 2010 as NEXT ETFs Trust and is authorized to have multiple segregated series or portfolios. The name of the Trust was changed on May 16, 2011 to Precidian ETFs Trust. The Trust is an open-end, management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). The Trust currently consists of one diversified investment portfolio. This SAI addresses the following investment portfolio of the Trust: MAXIS[®] Nikkei 225 Index Fund.

Other portfolios may be added to the Trust in the future. The shares of the Fund are referred to herein as “Fund Shares” or “Shares.”

The Fund is managed by Precidian Funds LLC (“Advisor”). The Advisor has been registered as an investment adviser with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) since April 8, 2011.

The Fund offers and issues Shares at net asset value (“NAV”) only in aggregations of a specified number of Shares (each, a “Creation Unit”), generally in exchange for a basket of equity securities included in the Underlying Index (“Deposit Securities”), together with the deposit of a specified cash payment (“Cash Component”). Fund Shares trade on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) at market prices that may be below, at, or above NAV. Shares are redeemable only in Creation Units and, generally, in exchange for Deposit Securities and a Cash Component.

The Trust reserves the right to offer a “cash” option for creations and redemptions of Fund Shares. Fund Shares may be issued in advance of receipt of Deposit Securities subject to various conditions, including a requirement to maintain on deposit with the Trust cash at least equal to 115%, which the Advisor may change from time to time, of the market value of the missing Deposit Securities. Transaction fees for cash creations or redemptions may be higher than the transaction fees associated with in-kind creations or redemptions. In all cases, conditions and fees will be limited in accordance with the requirements of SEC rules and regulations applicable to management investment companies offering redeemable securities.

EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading and trade throughout the day on the Exchange. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary for the Fund to maintain the listing of its Shares will continue to be met. The Exchange will consider the suspension of trading and delisting of the Shares of the Fund from listing if: (i) following the initial 12-month period beginning at the commencement of trading of the Fund, there are fewer than 50 beneficial owners of the Shares of the Fund for 30 or more consecutive trading days; (ii) the value of the Underlying Index is no longer calculated or available; or (iii) such other event shall occur or condition exist that, in the opinion of the Exchange, makes further trading on the Exchange inadvisable. The Exchange will remove the Shares of the Fund from listing and trading upon termination of such Fund.

The Fund’s continued listing on the Exchange or another stock exchange or market system is a condition of the exemptive relief the Fund obtained from the SEC to operate as an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”). The Fund’s failure to be so listed would result in the termination of the Fund.

As in the case of other stocks traded on the Exchange, brokers’ commissions on transactions will be based on negotiated commission rates at customary levels.

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

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield (before the Fund's fees and expenses) of the Nikkei 225 Index created by Nikkei Inc. (the "Index Provider"). There can be no assurance that the Fund's objective will be achieved.

All investment objectives and investment policies not specifically designated as fundamental may be changed without shareholder approval. Additional information about the Fund, its policies, and the investment instruments it may hold, is provided below.

The Fund's share prices will fluctuate with market, economic and, to the extent applicable, foreign exchange conditions. The Fund should not be relied upon as a complete investment program.

The Index Provider uses a proprietary rules-based methodology ("Index Methodology") to construct and maintain the Underlying Index of the Fund. The Underlying Index to the Fund and the Index Methodology for the Underlying Index, including a list of the component securities of the Underlying Index, can be found on the Trust's website at www.precidianfunds.com.

Investment Restrictions

The investment restrictions set forth below have been adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Trust ("Board") as fundamental policies that cannot be changed with respect to the Fund without the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The investment objective of the Fund and all other investment policies or practices of the Fund are considered by the Trust not to be fundamental and accordingly may be changed without shareholder approval. For purposes of the 1940 Act, a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" means the lesser of the vote of: (i) 67% or more of the Shares of the Fund present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund are present or represented by proxy; or (ii) more than 50% of the Shares of the Fund.

For purposes of the following limitations, any limitation which involves a maximum percentage shall not be considered violated unless an excess over the percentage occurs immediately after, and is caused by, an acquisition or encumbrance of securities or assets of, or borrowings by, the Fund, except that percentage limitations with respect to the borrowing of money will be subject to continuous compliance.

As a matter of fundamental policy, the Fund may not:

A. Invest 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry or group of industries (excluding the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities). Nonetheless, to the extent the Fund's Underlying Index is concentrated in a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund's investments will exceed this 25% limitation to the extent that it is necessary to gain exposure to Underlying Index Components (as defined below) to track its Underlying Index.

B. Borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulation from time to time.

C. Make loans, except through: (a) the purchase of debt obligations in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies; (b) repurchase agreements with banks, brokers, dealers and other financial institutions; and (c) loans of securities as permitted by applicable law.

D. Underwrite securities issued by others, except to the extent that the sale of portfolio securities by the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriting.

E. Purchase, hold or deal in real estate, although the Fund may purchase and sell securities or other investments that are secured by real estate or interests therein or that reflect the return of an index of real estate values, securities of real estate investment trusts and other companies that are engaged primarily in real estate-related businesses and mortgage-related securities and may hold and sell real estate acquired by the Fund as a result of the ownership of securities.

F. Invest in commodities or currencies, except that the Fund may invest in: (a) publicly traded commodity pools or (b) financial instruments (such as structured notes, swaps, futures contracts, forward contracts, and options on such contracts) (i) on commodities or currencies; (ii) that represent indices of commodity or currency prices; (iii) that reflect the return of such indices; or (iv) that are securities or other instruments backed by commodities.

G. Issue senior securities to the extent such issuance would violate applicable law.

As a “diversified fund,” the Fund is limited by the 1940 Act with respect to 75% of its total assets such that it does not invest more than 5% of its total assets in securities of any one issuer and does not acquire more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer (excluding cash and cash items, government securities, and securities of other investment companies). The remaining 25% of the Fund’s total assets may be invested in any manner.

As long as the aforementioned investment restrictions are complied with, the Fund may invest its remaining assets in money market instruments, including repurchase agreements or funds that invest exclusively in money market instruments (subject to applicable limits under the 1940 Act, or exemptions therefrom) convertible securities, structured notes (notes on which the principal repayment and interest payments are based on the movement of one or more factors, such as the movement of a particular stock or stock index), and/or stock index futures contracts, options on such futures contracts, swap agreements, forward contracts, reverse repurchase agreements, stock options and stock index options (collectively, “Financial Instruments”). Financial Instruments may be used by the Fund in seeking performance that corresponds to the Underlying Index and in managing cash flows. The Fund will not directly employ leverage in its investment strategies. These investments may be made to invest uncommitted cash balances or, in limited circumstances, to assist in meeting shareholder redemptions of Creation Units. The Fund also will not invest in money market instruments as part of a temporary defensive strategy to protect against potential stock market declines.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

A discussion of the risks associated with an investment in the Fund is contained in the Fund’s Prospectus under the headings “Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund,” “Additional Description of the Principal Risks of the Fund” and “Additional Risks.” The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, such sections of the Fund’s Prospectus.

General

Investment in the Fund should be made with an understanding that the value of the portfolio of securities held by such Fund may fluctuate in accordance with changes in the financial condition of the issuers of the portfolio securities, the value of common stocks generally and other factors.

The Fund is not actively managed by traditional methods and therefore the adverse financial condition of any one issuer will not result in the elimination of its securities from the portfolio securities held by the Fund unless the securities of such issuer are removed from the Underlying Index.

An investment in the Fund should also be made with an understanding that the Fund will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of its Underlying Index because the total return generated by its portfolio securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of such securities and other Fund expenses, whereas such transaction costs and expenses are not included in the calculation of its Underlying Index. It is also possible that for short periods of time, the Fund may not fully replicate the performance of its Underlying Index due to the temporary unavailability of certain Underlying Index securities in the Secondary Market or due to other extraordinary circumstances. Such events are unlikely to continue for an extended period of time because the Fund is required to correct such imbalances by means of adjusting the composition of its portfolio securities. It is also possible that the composition of the Fund may not exactly replicate the composition of its Underlying Index if the Fund has to adjust its portfolio securities in order to continue to qualify as a “regulated investment company” under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (“Code”).

The Fund seeks to track the Underlying Index, which in turn seeks to track the overall performance of the publicly traded companies comprising the Nikkei 225, in such weighting as appear in the Nikkei 225. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes will be invested in its Underlying Index Components. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in investments not included in its Underlying Index, but which the Advisor or Sub-Advisor believes will help the Fund track its Underlying Index. For example, there may be instances in which the Sub-Advisor may choose to purchase (or sell) securities not in the Underlying Index which the Sub-Advisor believes are appropriate to substitute for one or more Underlying Index Components in seeking to replicate, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Underlying Index.

The Fund intends to maintain the required level of diversification and otherwise conduct its operations so as to qualify as a Regulated Investment Company (“RIC”) for purposes of the Code and to relieve the Fund of any liability for U.S. federal income tax to the extent that its earnings are distributed to shareholders, provided that the Fund satisfies a minimum distribution requirement. Compliance with the diversification requirements of the Code may limit the investment flexibility of the Fund and may make it less likely that it will meet its investment objective.

Tracking Error Risk

The Fund’s performance may not match its Underlying Index during any period of time. Although the Fund attempts to track the performance of its Underlying Index, the Fund may not be able to duplicate its exact composition or return for any number of reasons, including but not limited to risk that the strategies used by the Advisor and Sub-Advisor to match the performance of the Underlying Index may fail to produce the intended results, liquidity risk and new fund risk, as well as the incurring of Fund fees and expenses, which the Underlying Index does not incur.

The Fund is expected to fair value the foreign securities it holds. To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Underlying Index is based on the securities' closing price on local foreign markets (*i.e.*, the value of the Underlying Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Index may be adversely affected. To the extent that the value of assets denominated in foreign currencies is converted into U.S. Dollars using exchange rates selected by the Advisor or the Sub-Advisor that differ from the exchange rates selected by the Index Provider for use in calculating the Underlying Index, the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Index may be adversely impacted. In addition, the Fund may not be able to invest in certain securities included in the Underlying Index due to restrictions or limitations imposed by or a lack of liquidity in certain countries and stock exchanges in which such securities trade or may be delayed in purchasing or selling securities included in the Underlying Index. In addition, if the Fund utilizes depositary receipts and/or derivative instruments, its return may not correlate as well with the Underlying Index as would be the case if the Fund purchased all the securities in the Underlying Index directly.

Common Stock

The Fund invests in common stock. Common stock is issued by companies principally to raise cash for business purposes and represents a residual interest in the issuing company. The Fund participates in the success or failure of any company in which it holds stock. The prices of equity securities change in response to many factors, including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer, the value of its assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions and market liquidity.

Non-U.S. Securities

The Fund intends to gain exposure to publicly-traded common stocks of Japanese issuers. To the extent the Fund gains exposure to stocks or other investments of non-U.S. issuers, the Fund's investment in such stocks may be in the form of American Depositary Receipts, Global Depositary Receipts and European Depositary Receipts (collectively, "DRs"). DRs are receipts, typically issued by a bank or trust issuer, which evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a non-U.S. issuer. For American DRs, the depository is typically a U.S. financial institution and the underlying securities are issued by a non-U.S. issuer. For other forms of DRs, the depository may be a non-U.S. or a U.S. entity, and the underlying securities may be issued by a non-U.S. or a U.S. issuer. DRs are not necessarily denominated in the same currency as their underlying securities. Generally, American DRs, issued in registered form, are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets, and European DRs, issued in bearer form, are designed for use in European securities markets. Global DRs are tradable both in the U.S. and in Europe and are designed for use throughout the world.

The Fund will not invest in any unlisted DR or any DR that the Advisor or Sub-Advisor deems illiquid at the time of purchase or for which pricing information is not readily available. In general, DRs must be sponsored, but the Fund may invest in unsponsored DRs under certain limited circumstances. The issuers of unsponsored DRs are not obligated to disclose material information in the U.S. Therefore there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may be no correlation between available information and the market value of the DRs.

Investing in the securities or other investments of Japanese issuers involves special risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in U.S. issuers. The risks of investing in the Japanese market include risks of natural disasters, lack of natural resources, reliance on trading partners (including the U.S. and Asian and European economies), national security, unpredictable political climate, large government debt, currency fluctuation and an aging labor force. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to less governmental regulation than U.S. issuers. Moreover, individual non-U.S. economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payment positions.

Lending Portfolio Securities

The Fund may lend portfolio securities constituting up to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of its total assets (as permitted by the 1940 Act) to unaffiliated broker-dealers, banks or other recognized institutional borrowers of securities, provided that the borrower at all times maintains with the Fund's collateral account cash, U.S. government securities, eligible foreign government securities or provides an irrevocable letter of credit in favor of the Fund equal in value to at least 102% of the value of loaned domestic securities and 105% of the value of loaned foreign securities on a daily basis. During the time portfolio securities are on loan, the borrower pays the Fund an amount equivalent to any dividends or interest paid on such securities, and the Fund may receive an agreed-upon amount of interest income (to be retained by the Fund) from a borrower who delivered equivalent collateral or provided a letter of credit. Loans are subject to termination at the option of the Fund or the borrower. The Fund may invest any cash collateral and earn additional income, or it may receive an agreed-upon amount of interest income from the borrower who has delivered equivalent collateral or a letter of credit. The Fund may pay reasonable administrative and custodial fees in connection with a loan and may pay a negotiated portion of the income earned on the cash to the borrower or placing broker. The Fund does not have the right to vote securities on loan, but could terminate the loan and regain the right to vote if that were considered important with respect to the investment.

The primary risk in securities lending is a default by the borrower during a sharp rise in price of the borrowed security resulting in a deficiency in the collateral posted by the borrower. The Fund will seek to minimize this risk by requiring that the value of the securities loaned be computed each day and additional collateral be furnished each day if required.

The Fund pays a portion of the interest or fees earned from securities lending to a borrower as described above and to a securities lending agent who administers the lending program in accordance with guidelines approved by the Board. To the extent that the Fund engages in securities lending, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (“JPMCB”) acts as securities lending agent for the Fund. JPMCB receives a portion of the revenues generated by securities lending activities as compensation for its services.

Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement is an instrument under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires the security and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the security at a mutually agreed upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser’s holding period. Repurchase agreements may be construed to be collateralized loans by the purchaser to the seller secured by the securities transferred to the purchaser. If a repurchase agreement is construed to be a collateralized loan, the underlying securities will not be considered to be owned by the Fund but only to constitute collateral for the seller’s obligation to pay the repurchase price, and, in the event of a default by the seller, the Fund may suffer time delays and incur costs or losses in connection with the disposition of the collateral.

In any repurchase transaction, the collateral for a repurchase agreement may include: (i) cash items; (ii) obligations issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities; or (iii) obligations that, at the time the repurchase agreement is entered into, are rated in the highest rating category generally by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (“NRSRO”), or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality by JPMCB. Collateral, however, is not limited to the foregoing and may include for example obligations rated below the highest category by NRSROs. Collateral for a repurchase agreement may also include securities that the Fund could not hold directly without the repurchase obligation. Irrespective of the type of collateral underlying the repurchase agreement, in the case of a repurchase agreement entered into by a non-money market fund, the repurchase obligation of a seller must be of comparable credit quality to securities which are rated in one of the two highest rating categories by any NRSRO.

Repurchase agreements pose certain risks for a fund that utilizes them. Such risks are not unique to the Fund, but are inherent in repurchase agreements. The Fund seeks to minimize such risks, but because of the inherent legal uncertainties involved in repurchase agreements, such risks cannot be eliminated. Lower quality collateral and collateral with longer maturities may be subject to greater price fluctuations than higher quality collateral and collateral with shorter maturities. If the repurchase agreement counterparty were to default, lower quality collateral may be more difficult to liquidate than higher quality collateral. Should the counterparty default and the amount of collateral not be sufficient to cover the counterparty’s repurchase obligation, the Fund would retain the status of an unsecured creditor of the counterparty (*i.e.*, the position the Fund would normally be in if it were to hold, pursuant to its investment policies, other unsecured debt securities of the defaulting counterparty) with respect to the amount of the shortfall. As an unsecured creditor, the Fund would be at risk of losing some or all of the principal and income involved in the transaction.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which involve the sale of securities with an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon price, date and interest payment and have the characteristics of borrowing. Generally the effect of such transactions is that the Fund can recover all or most of the cash invested in the portfolio securities involved during the term of the reverse repurchase agreement, while in many cases the Fund is able to keep some of the interest income associated with those securities. Such transactions are advantageous only if the Fund has an opportunity to earn a rate of interest on the cash derived from these transactions that is greater than the interest cost of obtaining the same amount of cash. Opportunities to realize earnings from the use of the proceeds equal to or greater than the interest required to be paid may not always be available and the Fund intends to use the reverse repurchase technique only when the Advisor or Sub-Advisor believes it will be advantageous to the Fund. The use of reverse repurchase agreements may exaggerate any interim increase or decrease in the value of the Fund’s assets. The Fund’s exposure to reverse repurchase agreements will be covered by liquid assets having a value equal to or greater than such commitments. Under the 1940 Act, reverse repurchase agreements are considered borrowings.

Money Market Instruments

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in high-quality money market instruments on an ongoing basis rather than in Underlying Index Components, when it would be more efficient or less expensive for the Fund to do so, or as cover for Financial Instruments, for liquidity purposes, or to earn interest. The instruments in which the Fund may invest include: (1) short-term obligations issued by the U.S. government; (2) negotiable certificates of deposit (“CDs”), fixed time deposits and bankers’ acceptances of U.S. and foreign banks and similar institutions; (3) commercial paper rated at the date of purchase “Prime-1” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. or “A-1+” or “A-1” by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Group, Inc., a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., or, if unrated, of comparable quality as determined by the Advisor or Sub-Advisor; (4) repurchase agreements; and (5) money market mutual funds. CDs are short-term negotiable obligations of commercial banks. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in banking institutions for specified periods of time at stated interest rates. Banker’s acceptances are time drafts drawn on commercial banks by borrowers, usually in connection with international transactions.

Futures Contracts and Options

The Fund may enter into futures contracts and options. Futures contracts generally provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified instrument, index or commodity at a specified future time and at a specified price. Stock index futures contracts are settled daily with a payment by one party to the other of a cash amount based on the difference between the level of the stock index specified in the contract from one day to the next. Futures contracts are standardized as to maturity date and underlying instrument and are traded on futures exchanges. The Fund may use futures contracts, and options on futures contracts based on other indexes or combinations of indexes that the Advisor or Sub-Advisor believes to be representative of the Underlying Index.

Although futures contracts (other than cash settled futures contracts including most stock index futures contracts) by their terms call for actual delivery or acceptance of the underlying instrument or commodity, in most cases the contracts are closed out before the maturity date without the making or taking of delivery. Closing out an open futures position is done by taking an opposite position (“buying” a contract which has previously been “sold” or “selling” a contract previously “purchased”) in an identical contract to terminate the position. Brokerage commissions are incurred when a futures contract position is opened or closed.

Futures traders are required to make a good faith margin deposit in cash or government securities with a broker or custodian to initiate and maintain open positions in futures contracts. A margin deposit is intended to assure completion of the contract (delivery or acceptance of the underlying instrument or commodity or payment of the cash settlement amount) if it is not terminated prior to the specified delivery date. Brokers may establish deposit requirements which are higher than the exchange minimums. Futures contracts are customarily purchased and sold on margin deposits which may range upward from less than 5% of the value of the contract being traded.

After a futures contract position is opened, the value of the contract is marked to market daily. If the futures contract price changes to the extent that the margin on deposit does not satisfy margin requirements, payment of additional “variation” margin will be required.

Conversely, a change in the contract value may reduce the required margin, resulting in a repayment of excess margin to the contract holder. Variation margin payments are made to and from the futures broker for as long as the contract remains open. The Fund expects to earn interest income on its margin deposits.

The Fund may use futures contracts and options thereon, together with positions in cash and money market instruments, to simulate full investment in the Underlying Index. To the extent liquid futures contracts are not available for the Underlying Index, the Advisor or Sub-Advisor may seek to utilize other instruments that it believes to be correlated to the Underlying Index components or a subset of the components.

Restrictions on the Use of Futures and Options

Except as otherwise specified in the Fund’s Prospectus or this SAI, there are no limitations on the extent to which the Fund may engage in transactions involving futures and options thereon. The Fund will take steps to prevent its futures positions from “leveraging” its securities holdings. When it has a long futures position, it will maintain with its custodian bank, cash or liquid securities having a value equal to the notional value of the contract (less any margin deposited in connection with the position). When it has a short futures position, as part of a complex stock replication strategy the Fund will maintain with its custodian bank assets substantially identical to those underlying the contract or cash and liquid securities (or a combination of the foregoing) having a value equal to the net obligation of the Fund under the contract (less the value of any margin deposits in connection with the position).

Risks of Futures and Options Transactions

Positions in futures contracts and options may be closed out only on an exchange which provides a secondary market therefor. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures contract or option at any specific time. Thus, it may not be possible to close a futures or options position. In the event of adverse price movements, the Fund would continue to be required to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin. In such situations, if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell its portfolio securities to meet daily margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. In addition, the Fund may be required to make delivery of the instruments underlying futures contracts it has sold.

The Fund will seek to minimize the risk that it will be unable to close out a futures or options contract by only entering into futures and options for which there appears to be a liquid secondary market.

The risk of loss in trading futures contracts or uncovered call options in some strategies (*e.g.*, selling uncovered stock index futures contracts) is potentially unlimited. The Fund does not plan to use futures and options contracts in this way. The risk of a futures position may still be large as traditionally measured due to the low margin deposits required. In many cases, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss or gain to the investor relative to the size of a required margin deposit. The Fund, however, intends to utilize futures and options contracts in a manner designed to limit its risk exposure to that which is comparable to what it would have incurred through direct investment in stocks.

Utilization of futures transactions by the Fund involves the risk of imperfect or even negative correlation to the Fund's Underlying Index if the index underlying the futures contracts differs from the Fund's Underlying Index. There is also the risk of loss by the Fund of margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of a broker with whom the Fund has an open position in the futures contract or option.

Certain financial futures exchanges limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price at the end of a trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular type of contract, no trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movement during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses, because the limit may prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. Futures contract prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of future positions and subjecting some futures traders to substantial losses.

Total Return Swaps

Total return swaps give the Fund the right to receive the appreciation in the value of a specified security, index or other instrument in return for a fee paid to the counterparty, which will typically be an agreed upon interest rate. Total return swaps can also be used to replicate an exposure to a short position in an asset class where the Fund has the right to receive the depreciation in value of a specified security, index or other instrument ("inverse swaps"). If the underlying asset in a total return swap declines in value (or increases in value, if an inverse swap) over the term of the swap, the Fund may also be required to pay the dollar value of that decline (or increase, if an inverse swap) to the counterparty.

The Fund may use total return swaps to replicate an Underlying Index Component's performance. These total return swaps would reference the performance of a security that is an Underlying Index Component.

Total return swaps are considered illiquid by the Fund. Consequently, the Fund will segregate liquid assets, which may include securities, cash or cash equivalents, to cover the Fund's daily marked-to-market net obligations under outstanding swap agreements. This segregation of assets may limit the Fund's investment flexibility, as well as its ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

Futures and Swap Counterparties

The Advisor or Sub-Advisor will monitor and manage the counterparty risk posed by the counterparties, subject to the oversight of the Board, and take actions as necessary to decrease counterparty risk to the Fund by, among other things, reducing futures contract and swap exposures to certain counterparties and/or seeking alternate or additional counterparties.

The number of counterparties may vary over time. During periods of credit market turmoil or when the aggregate futures contract or swap notional amount needed by the Fund is relatively small given the level of the Fund's net assets, the Fund may have only one or a few counterparties. In such circumstances, the Fund will be exposed to greater counterparty risk. Moreover, the Fund may be unable to enter into any futures contract or total return swap on terms that make economic sense (*e.g.*, they may be too costly). To the extent that the Fund is unable to enter into either futures contracts or total return swaps, it may not be able to meet its investment objective. If the Fund is unable to enter into either futures contracts or total return swaps, it may engage in other types of derivative transactions, although the added costs, higher asset segregation requirements and lower correlation to Underlying Index Component performance of these other derivatives may adversely affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

With regard to derivatives that are not traded on an exchange, the Fund will use only high-rated counterparties, and standards of creditworthiness, as measured by credit ratings, will determine eligible counterparties. Differing standards may be employed, depending on the term, size and interest-rate sensitivity of a transaction, types of counterparty, and potential for impact on the Fund. As a general rule, the Fund will enter into transactions only with counterparties whose obligations are rated (or whose obligations under the contemplated derivatives transaction are supported by a credit support provider whose obligations are rated) in the "BBB+" category or above as rated by Standard & Poor's or Fitch, or the "Baa1" category or above as rated by Moody's.

Borrowing Money

The Fund may, as a non-principal investment strategy, borrow money from a bank up to a limit of one-third of the market value of its assets, but only for temporary or emergency purposes. To the extent that the Fund borrows money, it may be leveraged, and, at such times, the Fund may appreciate or depreciate in value more rapidly than its Underlying Index.

Securities of Investment Companies

The Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies (including money market funds) and real estate investment trusts ("REITs") to the extent allowed by law. Pursuant to the 1940 Act, the Fund's investment in investment companies is limited to, subject to certain exceptions: (i) 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of any one investment company; (ii) 5% of the Fund's total assets with respect to any one investment company and (iii) 10% of the Fund's total assets with respect to investment companies in the aggregate. To the extent allowed by law or regulation, the Fund may invest its assets in the securities of investment companies that are money market funds, including those advised by or otherwise affiliated with the

Advisor or the Sub-Advisor, in excess of the limits discussed above. Other investment companies in which the Fund invests can be expected to incur fees and expenses for operations, such as investment advisory and administration fees that would be in addition to those incurred by the Fund.

Illiquid Securities

The Fund may invest up to an aggregate amount of 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities include securities subject to contractual or other restrictions on resale and other instruments that lack readily available markets. This percentage limitation is subject to continuous compliance.

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts

The Fund may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts in order to facilitate local settlements or to protect against currency exposure in connection with their distributions to shareholders. The Fund does not expect to engage in currency transactions for speculative purposes or for purposes of hedging against declines in the value of the Fund's assets that are denominated in a foreign currency.

Forward foreign currency contracts are privately negotiated transactions, and may have substantial price volatility. As a result, these transactions offer less protection against default by the counterparty than is available for instruments traded on an exchange. The institutions that deal in forward currency contracts are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies in which they trade and these markets may experience periods of liquidity.

Concentration

As noted above, to the extent the Fund's Underlying Index is concentrated in a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund's investments will exceed 25% in such industry or group of industries to the extent that it is necessary to gain exposure to Underlying Index Components to track the Underlying Index. If the Fund focuses its investments in specific industries or sectors, then the Fund is more susceptible to developments affecting those industries and sectors than a more broadly diversified fund.

Future Developments

The Board may, in the future, authorize the Fund to invest in securities contracts and investments other than those listed in this SAI and in the Fund's Prospectus, provided they are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and do not violate any investment restrictions or policies.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund's portfolio turnover may vary from year to year, as well as within a year. The overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions is evaluated by the Advisor or the Sub-Advisor based upon its knowledge of available information as to the general level of commissions paid by other institutional investors for comparable services. In addition, the Fund's portfolio turnover level may adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective. "Portfolio Turnover Rate" is defined under the rules of the SEC as the lesser of the value of the securities purchased or securities sold, excluding all securities whose maturities at time of acquisition were one year or less, divided by the average monthly value of such securities owned during the year. In-kind subscriptions and redemptions are not included in the portfolio turnover calculations. Based on this definition, instruments with remaining maturities of less than one year are excluded from the calculation of the Portfolio Turnover Rate. Instruments excluded from the calculation of portfolio turnover generally would include future contracts, swap agreements and option contracts in which the Fund invests since such contracts generally have a remaining maturity of less than one year. ETFs, such as the Fund, may incur very low levels of portfolio turnover (or none at all in accordance with the SEC methodology described above) because of the way in which they operate and the way shares are created in Creation Units. However, a low or zero Portfolio Turnover Rate should not be assumed to be indicative of the amount of gains that the Fund may or may not distribute to shareholders, as the instruments excluded from the calculation described above may have generated taxable gains upon their sale or maturity.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, the annual portfolio turnover rate for the Fund was 3%. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, the annual portfolio turnover rate for the Fund was 2%. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, the annual portfolio turnover rate for the Fund was less than 0.5%.

Dividend Risk

There is no guarantee that the issuer of the stocks held by the Fund will declare dividends in the future or that if declared, they will either remain at current levels or increase over time.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trust has adopted a Portfolio Holdings Policy (“Policy”) designed to govern the disclosure of Fund portfolio holdings and the use of material non-public information about Fund holdings. The Policy applies to all officers, employees and agents of the Fund, including the Advisor and the Sub-Advisor. The Policy is designed to ensure that the disclosure of information about the Fund’s portfolio holdings is consistent with applicable legal requirements and otherwise in the best interest of the Fund.

As an ETF, information about the Fund’s portfolio holdings is made available on a daily basis in accordance with the provisions of any Order of the SEC applicable to the Fund, regulations of the Fund’s Listing Exchange and other applicable SEC regulations, orders and no-action relief. Such information typically reflects all or a portion of the Fund’s anticipated portfolio holdings as of the next Business Day. This information is used in connection with the Creation and Redemption process and is disseminated on a daily basis through the facilities of the Listing Exchange, the National Securities Clearing Corporation (“NSCC”) and/or third party service providers.

The Fund will disclose on the Fund’s website (www.precidianfunds.com) at the start of each Business Day the identities and quantities of the securities and other assets held by the Fund that will form the basis of the Fund’s calculation of its net asset value (“NAV”) on that Business Day. The portfolio holdings so disclosed will be based on information as of the close of business on the prior Business Day and/or trades that have been completed prior to the opening of business on that Business Day and that are expected to settle on the Business Day. Online disclosure of such holdings is publicly available at no charge.

Daily access to the Fund’s portfolio holdings is permitted to personnel of the Advisor, the Sub-Advisor, the Distributor and the Fund’s administrator, custodian and accountant and other agents or service providers of the Trust who have need of such information in connection with the ordinary course of their respective duties to the Fund. The Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer may authorize disclosure of portfolio holdings.

The Fund will disclose its complete portfolio holdings schedule in public filings with the SEC on a quarterly basis, based on the Fund’s fiscal year, within sixty (60) days of the end of the quarter, and will provide that information to shareholders, as required by federal securities laws and regulations thereunder.

No person is authorized to disclose the Fund’s portfolio holdings or other investment positions except in accordance with the Policy. The Trust’s Board reviews the implementation of the Policy on a periodic basis.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE UNDERLYING INDEX

The Nikkei 225, which is published by Nikkei Inc., measures the performance of 225 highly liquid stocks traded on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The components of the Underlying Index are given an equal weighting based on a par value of 50 Japanese Yen per share, whereby the prices of stocks with other par values are adjusted to also reflect a par value of 50 Japanese Yen per share.

Component Selection Criteria

The Underlying Index is governed by transparent, objective rules for security selection, exclusion, rebalancing, and adjustments for corporate actions. To be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a stock must be listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, be domiciled in Japan and have sufficient historical fundamental data available so that Nikkei Inc. can classify investment style.

Issue Changes

Securities are added or deleted from the Underlying Index based on rules outlined for security selection, exclusion, rebalancing, and adjustments for corporate actions as set forth in the Underlying Index’s rulebook. Nikkei Inc. makes no subjective determinations related to index composition.

Index Maintenance

The Underlying Index is reconstituted annually. If the designated date for reconstitution is a holiday, reconstitution occurs on the immediately following business day. Reconstitution is carried out after the day’s closing index values have been determined.

Index Availability

The Underlying Index is calculated continuously and is available from major data vendors.

MANAGEMENT

Board of Trustees and Officers

The business of the Trust is managed under the direction of the Trust's Board. Subject to the provisions of the Trust's Declaration of Trust, its By-Laws and Delaware law, the Trustees have all powers necessary and convenient to carry out this responsibility. The Board elects the officers of the Trust who are responsible for administering the Trust's day-to-day operations. Each Trustee serves until his or her successor is duly elected or appointed and qualified.

The Board is currently comprised of three Trustees. One Trustee is an employee of the Advisor. This Trustee is an "Interested Person" (as defined under Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act) of the Trust ("Interested Trustee"). Two of the Trustees and their immediate family members have no affiliation or business connection with the Advisor, the Sub-Advisor or the Fund's principal underwriter or any of their affiliated persons and do not own any stock or other securities issued by the Advisor, the Sub-Advisor or the Fund's principal underwriter. These Trustees are not Interested Persons of the Trust and are referred to herein as "Independent Trustees."

The name, year of birth and principal occupations during the past five years for each Trustee and officer of the Trust is set forth below, along with the other public directorships held by the Trustees during the past five years.

<u>Name and Year of Birth⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with Trust</u>	<u>Length of Time Served⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years</u>
<i>Independent Trustees:</i>					
John V. Sinon, 1964	Trustee	Since May 2011	Director of Finance and Accounting, Pyramid Consulting Group, LLC (2014 to present); President, The Sinon Group LLC (2001 to 2014) (recruiting firm).	1	None
Dennis J. DeCore, 1950	Trustee	Since May 2014	Private Investor (2012 to present); Managing Director, Mitsubishi UFJ Securities – USA (2008 to 2012) (a consolidated subsidiary of the Mitsubishi UJF Financial Group).	1	None
<i>Interested Trustees⁽³⁾:</i>					
Mark S. Criscitello, 1961	Chairman & Trustee	Since August 2010	Chief Financial Officer, Precidian Funds LLC (2011 to present); Chief Financial Officer, Precidian Investments LLC (2007 to present); Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer, Clearance and Execution Division, Bear Hunter (1999 to 2007).	1	None
	Chief Operating Officer	Since May 2011			
	Treasurer & Principal Financial Officer	From January 2011 to May 2011			
<i>Other Officers:</i>					
Daniel J. McCabe, 1963	President and Principal Executive Officer	Since January 2011	Chief Executive Officer, Precidian Funds LLC (2011 to present); Chief Executive Officer, Precidian Investments LLC (2007 to present).	N/A	N/A
J. Stuart Thomas, 1966	Secretary	Since January 2011	Secretary, Precidian Funds LLC (2011 to present); Principal, Precidian Investments LLC (2005 to present).	N/A	N/A

Name and Year of Birth⁽¹⁾	Position(s) Held with Trust	Length of Time Served⁽²⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
William Cox, 1966	Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer and Principal Financial Officer	Since May 2013	Director, Principal Financial Officer, Foreside Management Services LLC (May 2013 to present); Department Head Vice President, Fund Administration, State Street Corp. (1997 to 2012). ⁽⁴⁾	N/A	N/A
Donna M. Rogers, 1966	Chief Compliance Officer	Since May 2011	Managing Director, Foreside Compliance Services, LLC (December 2010 to present); Senior Vice President, State Street Bank (formerly Investors Bank & Trust Company) (September 2004 to December 2010). ⁽⁴⁾	N/A	N/A

⁽¹⁾ The address of each Trustee or officer is c/o Precidian Funds LLC, 350 Main St., Suite 9, Bedminster, New Jersey 07921.

⁽²⁾ Trustees and Officers serve until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

⁽³⁾ Mark Criscitello is an “interested person” of the Trust (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) because of his affiliations with the Advisor.

⁽⁴⁾ William Cox and Donna Rogers serve as officers to other unaffiliated mutual funds for which the Distributor (or its affiliates) act as Distributor or provider of other services.

Board — Leadership Structure and Oversight Responsibilities

Overall responsibility for oversight of the Fund rests with the Board. The Board has engaged the Advisor to manage the Fund on a day-to-day basis. The Board is responsible for overseeing the Advisor, the Sub-Advisor and other service providers in the operations of the Fund in accordance with the provisions of the 1940 Act, applicable provisions of state and other laws and the Trust’s charter. The Board is currently composed of three members, two of whom are Independent Trustees. The Board currently conducts regular meetings four times a year. In addition, the Board frequently holds special in-person or telephonic meetings or informal conference calls to discuss specific matters that may arise or require action between regular meetings. The Independent Trustees meet regularly outside the presence of management, in executive session or with other service providers to the Trust.

The Board has appointed Mark Criscitello to serve in the role of Chairman. The Chairman’s role is to preside at all meetings of the Board and to act as a liaison with service providers, officers, attorneys, and other Trustees generally between meetings. The Chairman may also perform such other functions as may be delegated by the Board from time to time. The Board has established a Nominating Committee, an Audit Committee and a Pricing and Valuation Committee to assist the Board in the oversight and direction of the business and affairs of the Fund, and from time to time may establish ad-hoc committees or informal working groups to review and address the policies and practices of the Fund with respect to certain specified matters. The Board and each standing Committee conduct annual assessments of their oversight function and structure. Although an Interested Trustee, Mr. Criscitello, has been appointed to serve as Chairman, the Board determined not to appoint a lead Independent Trustee. The Board has determined that the Board’s leadership structure is appropriate because it allows the Board to exercise independent judgment over management and it allocates areas of responsibility among committees of Independent Trustees and the full Board to enhance effective oversight.

Day-to-day risk management with respect to the Fund is the responsibility of the Advisor or other service providers (depending on the nature of the risk), subject to the supervision of the Advisor. The Fund is subject to a number of risks, including investment, compliance, operational and valuation risks, among others. While there are a number of risk management functions performed by the Advisor and other service providers, as applicable, it is not possible to eliminate all of the risks applicable to the Fund. The Trustees have an oversight role in this area, satisfying themselves that risk management processes are in place and operating effectively. Risk oversight forms part of the Board’s general oversight of the Fund and is addressed as part of various Board and committee activities. The Board, directly or through a committee, also reviews reports from, among others, management and the independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust, as appropriate, regarding risks faced by the Fund and management’s

risk functions. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer who oversees the implementation and testing of the Trust's compliance program and reports to the Board regarding compliance matters for the Trust and its principal service providers. In testing and maintaining the compliance program, the Chief Compliance Officer assesses key compliance risks affecting the Fund, and addresses them in reports to the Board.

The Board held four regular meetings and no special meetings in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

Standing Board Committees

The Board of Trustees has established three standing committees in connection with its governance of the Fund: the Audit, Nominating, and Pricing and Valuation Committees. The Audit Committee held two meetings in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The Nominating Committee held one meeting in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The Pricing and Valuation Committee did not hold any meetings in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. Each Independent Trustee serves on the Audit Committee, the Nominating Committee and the Pricing and Valuation Committee of the Board.

The principal responsibilities of the Audit Committee are the appointment, compensation and oversight of the Trust's independent auditors, including the resolution of disagreements regarding financial reporting between Trust management and such independent auditors. The Audit Committee's responsibilities include, without limitation, to: (i) oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Trust and its internal control over financial reporting and, as the Committee deems appropriate, to inquire into the internal control over financial reporting of certain third-party service providers; (ii) oversee the quality and integrity of the Fund's financial statements and the independent audits thereof; (iii) approve prior to appointment the engagement of the Trust's independent auditors and, in connection therewith, to review and evaluate the qualifications, independence and performance of the Trust's independent auditors; and (iv) act as a liaison between the Trust's independent auditors and the full Board. The Board has adopted a written charter for the Audit Committee. All of the Independent Trustees serve on the Trust's Audit Committee. The Board has not designated an audit committee financial expert at this time because it believes that the background and experience of both Audit Committee members presently obviates the need for such designation.

The Nominating Committee has been established to: (i) assist the Board of Trustees in matters involving fund governance and industry practices; (ii) select and nominate candidates for appointment or election to serve as Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Trust or its Advisor, Sub-Advisor or the Fund's principal underwriter; and (iii) advise the Board of Trustees on ways to improve its effectiveness. All of the Independent Trustees serve on the Nominating Committee. As stated above, each Trustee holds office for an indefinite term until the occurrence of certain events. In filling Board vacancies, the Nominating Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders. Nominee recommendations should be submitted to the Trust at its mailing address stated in the Fund's Prospectus and should be directed to the attention of the Precidian ETFs Trust Nominating Committee.

The Pricing and Valuation Committee is authorized to act for the Board of Trustees in connection with the valuation of portfolio securities held by the Fund in accordance with the Trust's Pricing and Valuation Guidelines. The Independent Trustees serve on the Pricing and Valuation Committee along with the officers of the Advisor. The Pricing and Valuation Committee meets when needed.

Individual Trustee Qualifications

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

The Trust has concluded that each of Messrs. Simon and DeCore should serve as Trustees of the Fund because of their knowledge of and experience in the accounting and financial services industries.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Criscitello should serve as Trustee of the Trust because of his knowledge of and experience in the financial services industry and the experience he has gained serving as a principal and executive officer of the Advisor.

Trustees' Ownership of Fund Shares

Listed below for each Trustee is a dollar range of securities beneficially owned in the Trust together with the aggregate dollar range of equity securities in all registered investment companies overseen by each Trustee that are in the same family of investment companies as the Trust, as of December 31, 2014.

Name of Trustee	Fund Name	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies⁽¹⁾
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Independent Trustees:

John Sinon	MAXIS [®] Nikkei 225 Index Fund	None	None
Dennis DeCore	MAXIS [®] Nikkei 225 Index Fund	None	None

Interested Trustee:

Mark Criscitello	MAXIS [®] Nikkei 225 Index Fund	None	None
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⁽¹⁾ “Family of Investment Companies” consists of all mutual funds and ETFs advised by the Advisor and its affiliate advisors.

Board Compensation

Each Independent Trustee receives an annual retainer of \$25,000. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the compensation of each Trustee for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. Geoffrey Clark resigned as a Trustee effective as of the close of business on May 14, 2014, and Dennis DeCore was appointed as a Trustee effective as of May 14, 2014. Mr. DeCore will receive an annual retainer of \$25,000 in his capacity as an Independent Trustee.

Name of Person, Position	Aggregate Compensation From The Trust	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Trust Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Trust and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees⁽¹⁾
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Independent Trustees:

John Sinon, Trustee	\$25,000	N/A	N/A	\$25,000
Geoffrey Clark, Trustee ⁽²⁾	\$3,091	N/A	N/A	\$3,091
Dennis DeCore, Trustee	\$21,909	N/A	N/A	\$21,909

Interested Trustee:

Mark Criscitello, Chairman and Trustee	None	None	None	None
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⁽¹⁾ “Fund Complex” consists of all mutual funds and ETFs advised by the Advisor and its affiliate advisors.

⁽²⁾ Mr. Clark resigned as a Trustee effective as of the close of business on May 14, 2014. Mr. DeCore was appointed as Trustee on that same day.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust, the Advisor and the Sub-Advisor have each adopted a code of ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act that sets forth officers, trustees' and advisory personnel's fiduciary responsibilities regarding the Fund, establishes procedures for personal investing, and restricts certain transactions. Persons subject to either the Trust's, the Advisor's or the Sub-Advisor's code of ethics, including investment personnel, may invest in securities for their own investment accounts, including, subject to certain conditions, securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. As the statutory underwriter for the Fund, the Distributor is not required under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act to maintain a code of ethics since the Distributor and its directors, officers and employees are not affiliated with the Trust, the Advisor or the Sub-Advisor.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board believes that the voting of proxies on securities held by the Fund is an important element of the overall investment process. As such, the Board has delegated responsibility for decisions regarding proxy voting for securities held by the Fund to the Sub-Advisor. The Sub-Advisor will vote such proxies in accordance with their proxy policies and procedures. The Board will periodically review the Fund's proxy voting record. The Fund's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures are attached hereto as Appendix A and the Sub-Advisor's Proxy Voting Policies, Procedures and Guidelines are attached hereto as Appendix B (the "Sub-Advisor's Proxy Policy"), while the proxy voting guidelines of the independent third party voting service referenced in the Sub-Advisor's Proxy Policy are attached hereto as Appendix C.

The Trust is required to disclose annually the Fund's complete proxy voting record on Form N-PX covering the period of July 1st through June 30th and file it with the SEC no later than August 31st of each year. The Fund's Form N-PX will be available at no charge upon request by calling 1-855-621-0930. It will also be available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

The Trustees and officers of the Trust collectively owned less than 1% of each of the Funds' outstanding shares as of July 6, 2015.

Although the Trust does not have information concerning the beneficial ownership of Shares nominally held by Depository Trust Company, the name and percentage ownership of each DTC participant that owned of record 5% or more of the outstanding Shares of a Fund participants, as of July 6, 2015, are as follows:

<u>Owner Name</u>	<u>Percentage Ownership</u>
Goldman Sachs & Co. PO Box 3197 New York, NY 10008	15.81%
J.P. Morgan Clearing Corporation 14201 North Dallas Parkway, Floor 12 Dallas, TX 75254	13.23%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. PO Box 64930 Phoenix, AZ 85082	12.03%
National Financial Services LLC PO Box 673004 Dallas, TX 75267	8.23%
Merrill Lynch Hopewell Bldg. 6 1600 Merrill Lynch Drive Pennington, NJ 08534	6.11%
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. 50 Post Office Square Boston, MA 02110	6.10%

No person is deemed to "control" the Fund, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, because the Fund does not know of any person who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the Fund's shares or who acknowledges the existence of control. The Fund does not control any person.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

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

Investment Advisor

Precidian Funds LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, serves as investment advisor to the Fund and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Trust, pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Trust and the Advisor (“Advisory Agreement”). The Advisor was organized in 2010 and is located at 350 Main Street, Suite 9, Bedminster, New Jersey 07921. Under the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor, subject to the supervision of the Board, provides an investment program for the Fund and is responsible for the retention of sub-advisors to manage the investment of the Fund’s assets in conformity with the stated investment policies of the Fund if the Advisor does not provide these services directly. The Advisor or a sub-advisor is responsible for placing purchase and sale orders and providing continuous supervision of the investment portfolio of each of the Fund. The Advisor also arranges for the provision of distribution, transfer agency, custody, administration and all other services necessary for the Fund to operate.

In addition to providing advisory services, under the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor also: (i) supervises all non-advisory operations of the Fund; (ii) provides personnel to perform such executive, administrative and clerical services as are reasonably necessary to provide effective administration of the Fund; (iii) arranges for (a) the preparation of all required tax returns; (b) the preparation and submission of reports to existing shareholders; (c) the periodic updating of prospectuses and statements of additional information; and (d) the preparation of reports to be filed with the SEC and other regulatory authorities; (iv) maintains the Fund’s records; and (v) provides office space and all necessary office equipment and services.

Other Expenses. Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Advisor has agreed to pay all expenses of the Trust, except for: (i) brokerage expenses and other expenses (such as stamp taxes) connected with the execution of portfolio transactions or in connection with creation and redemption transactions; (ii) interest and tax expenses; (iii) dividend or distribution expenses; (iv) legal fees or expenses in connection with any arbitration, litigation or pending or threatened arbitration or litigation, including any settlements in connection therewith; (v) compensation and expenses of each Independent Trustee; (vi) compensation and expenses of counsel to the Independent Trustees; (vii) distribution fees and expenses, if any, paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act; (viii) extraordinary expenses, as determined under generally accepted accounting principles; and (ix) the advisory fee payable to the Advisor.

Term. The Advisory Agreement will remain in effect for an initial two-year term from commencement of operations and will continue in effect with respect to the Fund from year to year thereafter provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by: (i) the vote of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities or a majority of the Trustees of the Trust; and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees of the Trust, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval.

The Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically if assigned (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Advisory Agreement is also terminable at any time without penalty by the Trustees of the Trust or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund on 60 days’ written notice to the Advisor or by the Advisor on 60 days’ written notice to the Trust.

Expense Limitation Agreement. The Advisor has entered into an Expense Limitation Agreement with the Fund under which it has agreed to waive or reduce its fees and to assume other expenses of the Fund, if necessary, in an amount that limits “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” (but excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business, and amounts, if any, payable pursuant to a plan adopted in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act) to not more than the below listed operating expense limit of the average daily net assets for the Fund through July 30, 2016.

<u>Fund Name</u>	<u>Operating Expense Limit</u>
MAXIS [®] Nikkei 225 Index Fund	0.50%

The Advisor currently expects that the contractual agreement will continue from year-to-year provided such continuance is approved by the Board. The Fund may terminate the Expense Limitation Agreement at any time. The Advisor may also terminate the Expense Limitation Agreement at the end of the then-current term upon not less than 90 days’ notice to the Fund as set forth in the Expense Limitation Agreement. The terms of the Expense Limitation Agreement may be revised upon renewal. The Advisor is permitted to recoup from the Fund previously waived fees or reimbursed expenses for three years from the fiscal year in which fees were waived or expenses reimbursed as long as such recoupment does not cause Fund operating expenses to exceed the then applicable operating expense limit.

Compensation. Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement the Advisor is entitled to receive a fee, payable monthly, at the annual rate based on a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets as follows:

<u>Fund Name</u>	<u>Management Fee</u>
MAXIS [®] Nikkei 225 Index Fund	0.50%

From time to time, the Advisor may waive all or a portion of its fees.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, the total investment advisory fees earned by the Advisor totaled \$482,330. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, the total investment advisory fees earned by the Advisor totaled \$771,550. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, the total investment advisory fees earned by the Advisor totaled \$919,313.

Sub-Advisor

Northern Trust Investments, Inc. (“NTI” or the “Sub-Advisor”), which is unaffiliated with the Advisor, is the investment sub-advisor to the Fund. NTI, located at 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL 60603, an indirect subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation, is an Illinois State Banking Corporation and an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. NTI primarily manages assets for institutional and individual separately managed accounts, investment companies and bank common and collective funds. As of March 31, 2015, Northern Trust Corporation, through its subsidiaries, had approximately \$960.1 billion in assets under management. Pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between NTI and the Advisor (the “Sub-Advisory Agreement”), NTI will manage the investment and reinvestment of the Fund’s assets on an ongoing basis under the supervision of the Advisor.

Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement the Sub-Advisor is entitled to receive a fee, payable monthly by the Advisor, at the annual rate of 0.004167% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, the Advisor paid to the Sub-Advisor \$175,000. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, the Advisor paid to the Sub-Advisor \$174,996. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, the Advisor paid to the Sub-Advisor \$174,996.

Portfolio Managers

The Sub-Advisor acts as portfolio manager for the Fund pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement. The Sub-Advisor supervises and manages the investment portfolio of the Fund and directs the purchase and sale of such Fund’s investment securities. The Sub-Advisor utilizes a team of investment professionals acting together to manage the assets of the Fund. The team meets regularly to review portfolio holdings and to discuss purchase and sale activity. The team adjusts holdings in the portfolio as they deem appropriate in the pursuit of the Fund’s investment objective.

The individual members of the team responsible for the day-to-day management of the portfolios of the Fund operate as a team and are:

Robert Anstine is Vice President of NTI. Mr. Anstine joined NTI in 2011 and is responsible for managing various global index equity portfolios. In addition, he has been a portfolio manager for the FlexShares ETFs since their inception in September 2011. Prior to joining NTI and since 2007, Mr. Anstine worked at Northern Trust as an operations manager.

Patrick Dwyer is Vice President of NTI. Mr. Dwyer joined NTI in 2003 and is responsible for managing various global index equity portfolios. Prior to this role, Mr. Dwyer was a senior portfolio manager responsible for the management of international equity index portfolios in developed, emerging, and frontier markets, and currency and futures overlays. Before Mr. Dwyer’s involvement with the international equity index team, he was an index analyst and portfolio manager on the US index team.

Other Accounts Managed

The following table provides additional information about other portfolios or accounts managed by Mr. Anstine as of March 31, 2015. The table reflects the total number of other accounts managed by Mr. Anstine within each category below and the total assets in the accounts managed within each category below. Mr. Anstine does not manage accounts on a performance basis.

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$billion)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$billion)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$billion)
Robert Anstine	12	\$5.8	0	\$0	14	\$1.36

The following table provides additional information about other portfolios or accounts managed by Mr. Dwyer as of March 31, 2015. The table reflects the total number of other accounts managed by Mr. Dwyer within each category below and the total assets in the accounts managed within each category below. Mr. Dwyer does not manage accounts on a performance basis.

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$billion)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$billion)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$billion)
Patrick Dwyer	19	\$13	48	\$40.8	70	\$21.2

Potential Conflicts Of Interest

Because the portfolio managers manage multiple portfolios for multiple clients, the potential for conflicts of interest exists. Each portfolio manager may manage portfolios having substantially the same investment style as the Fund. However, the portfolios managed by a portfolio manager may not have portfolio compositions identical to those of the Fund managed by the portfolio manager due, for example, to specific investment limitations or guidelines present in some portfolios or accounts, but not others. The portfolio managers may purchase securities for one portfolio and not another portfolio, and the performance of securities purchased for one portfolio may vary from the performance of securities purchased for other portfolios. A portfolio manager may place transactions on behalf of other accounts that are directly or indirectly contrary to investment decisions made on behalf of the Fund, or make investment decisions that are similar to those made for the Fund, both of which have the potential to adversely impact the Fund depending on market conditions. For example, a portfolio manager may purchase a security in one portfolio while appropriately selling that same security in another portfolio. In addition, some of these portfolios have fee structures that are or have the potential to be higher than the advisory fees paid by the Fund, which can cause potential conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities between the Fund and the other accounts. However, the compensation structure for portfolio managers does not generally provide incentive to favor one account over another because that part of a manager's bonus based on performance is not based on the performance of one account to the exclusion of others. There are many other factors considered in determining the portfolio manager's bonus and there is no formula that is applied to weight the factors listed (see "Portfolio Manager Compensation Structure" below). In addition, current trading practices do not allow NTI to intentionally favor one portfolio over another as trades are executed as trade orders are received. Rebalancing dates also generally vary between fund families. Program trades created from the portfolio rebalance are executed at market on close.

Portfolio Manager Compensation Structure

Compensation for the portfolio managers is based on the competitive marketplace and consists of a fixed base salary plus a variable annual cash incentive award. In addition, non-cash incentives, such as stock options or restricted stock of Northern Trust Corporation, may be awarded from time to time. The annual incentive award is discretionary and is based on a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of each portfolio manager's investment performance and contribution to his or her respective team plus the financial performance of the investment business unit and Northern Trust Corporation as a whole. The annual incentive award is not based on performance of the Fund or the amount of assets held in the Fund. Moreover, no material differences exist between the compensation structure for mutual fund accounts and other types of accounts.

Portfolio Manager Ownership of Securities

The portfolio managers do not own Shares of the Fund.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPMCB") serves as administrator, custodian, transfer agent, index receipt agent and dividend disbursing agent of the Trust and the Fund (in such capacities, the "Fund Administrator" or "Administrator," the "Custodian" or the "Transfer Agent," as applicable). JPMCB is located at One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, NY 10005.

Pursuant to the Fund Servicing Agreement (the "Administration Agreement"), JPMCB provides necessary administrative, legal, tax, accounting services, and financial reporting for the maintenance and operations of the Trust and the Fund. In addition, JPMCB makes available the office space, equipment, personnel and facilities required to provide such services.

The Administrator supervises the overall administration of the Trust and the Fund, including, among other responsibilities, assisting in the preparation and filing of documents required for compliance by the Fund with applicable laws and regulations and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Fund. The Administrator provides persons satisfactory to the Board to serve as officers of the Trust.

The Custodian has agreed to (1) make receipts and disbursements of money on behalf of the Fund ; (2) collect and receive all income and other payments and distributions on account of the Fund's portfolio investments; (3) respond to correspondence from Fund shareholders and others relating

to its duties; and (4) make periodic reports to the Fund concerning the Fund's operations. The Custodian does not exercise any supervisory function over the purchase and sale of securities.

As transfer agent and dividend paying agent for the Fund, the Transfer Agent has agreed to (1) issue and redeem Shares of the Fund; (2) make dividend and other distributions to shareholders of the Fund; (3) respond to correspondence by Fund shareholders and others relating to its duties; (4) maintain shareholder accounts; and (5) make periodic reports to the Fund.

As compensation for the foregoing services, JPMCB receives certain out-of-pocket costs, transaction fees and asset-based fees which are paid monthly by the Advisor, pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement.

Securities Lending Agent

JPMCB serves as Securities Lending Agent for the Trust and the Fund under the supervision of the Advisor. Under the Securities Lending Agreement with the Trust, JPMCB, acting as agent for the Fund, may lend Portfolio Securities to certain creditworthy borrowers under certain conditions described above under the heading "Investment Strategies And Risks — Lending Portfolio Securities." The Fund receives the value of any interest or cash or non-cash distributions paid on its loaned Portfolio Securities and will pay reasonable administrative and custodial fees in connection with the loan of such Portfolio Securities and related costs including securities movement, settlement of trades involving cash received as collateral, custody of collateral and marking to market loans.

Index Provider

Nikkei Inc. (the "Index Provider") is the index provider for the Fund and is the sponsor of the Nikkei Stock Average, commonly referred to as the Nikkei 225. The Nikkei 225 is an equity index comprised of 225 highly liquid stocks traded on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The components of the Underlying Index are given an equal weighting based on a par value of 50 Japanese Yen per share, whereby the prices of stocks with other par values are adjusted to also reflect a par value of 50 Japanese Yen per share. As of June 30, 2015, the Underlying Index's three largest sectors were 24.07% Consumer Discretionary, 22.19% Industrials and 13.72% Information Technology. Many financial products linked to the Nikkei 225, including investment trusts and index futures, have been developed and are traded on financial exchanges worldwide. Nikkei Inc. is a leading media provider for business in Japan, which publishes five newspapers and operates online news sites.

The Index Provider has entered into an index licensing agreement (the "Licensing Agreement") with the Advisor to allow the Advisor's use of the Underlying Index for the operation of the Fund. The Advisor pays a licensing fee to the Index Provider from the Advisor's management fees or other resources. The Advisor has, in turn, entered into a sub-licensing agreement (the "Sub-Licensing Agreement") with the Trust to allow the Fund to utilize the Underlying Index. The Fund pays no fees to Nikkei Inc. or the Advisor under the Sub-Licensing Agreement.

Distributor

Foreside Fund Services, LLC ("Foreside" or the "Distributor"), a Delaware limited liability company, serves as the distributor of Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor's principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Portland, Maine 04101. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act"), and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA").

Shares will be continuously offered for sale by the Trust through the Distributor only in whole Creation Units, as described in the section of this SAI entitled "Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units." The Distributor also acts as an agent for the Trust. The Distributor will deliver a prospectus to persons purchasing Shares in Creation Units and will maintain records of both orders placed with it and confirmations of acceptance furnished by it. The Distributor has no role in determining the investment policies of the Fund or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Fund.

The Distributor does not receive compensation from the Fund for its distribution services except the distribution/service fees with respect to the shares of those classes for which a Rule 12b-1 distribution plan is effective. The Advisor pays the Distributor a fee for certain distribution related services.

The Board has adopted a Service and Distribution Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with its Rule 12b-1 plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of their average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities. The Board has resolved not to authorize the payment of Rule 12b-1 fees prior to July 30, 2016. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, they will be paid out of the Fund's assets. Over time they will increase the cost of your investment, and they may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

Under the Service and Distribution Plan, and as required by Rule 12b-1, the Trustees will receive and review after the end of each calendar quarter a written report provided by the Distributor of the amounts expended under the Plan and the purpose for which such expenditures were made.

The Advisor and its affiliates may, out of their own resources, pay amounts to third parties for distribution or marketing services on behalf of the Fund. The making of these payments could create a conflict of interest for a financial intermediary receiving such payments.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Trustees have selected the firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 125 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, to serve as independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund for the current fiscal year and to audit the annual financial statements of the Fund, prepare the Fund's federal, state and excise tax returns, and consult with the Fund on matters of accounting and federal and state income taxation.

The independent registered public accounting firm will audit the financial statements of the Fund at least once each year. Shareholders will receive annual audited and semi-annual (unaudited) reports when published and written confirmation of all transactions in their account. A copy of the most recent Annual Report will accompany the SAI whenever a shareholder or a prospective investor requests it.

Legal Counsel

Foley & Lardner LLP, 777 East Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 3800, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Additional Service Providers

Pursuant to a Fund CCO Agreement ("Compliance Agreement") with the Trust, Foreside Compliance Services, LLC ("FCS"), an affiliate of the Distributor, provides a Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") for the Trust. Pursuant to a Fund AML Officer Agreement ("AML Agreement") FCS provides the Trust's Anti-Money Laundering Officer ("AMLO"). Pursuant to a Fund PFO/Treasurer Agreement ("PFO Agreement") with the Trust, Foreside Management Services, LLC ("FMS"), an affiliate of the Distributor, provides a Principal Financial Officer and Treasurer ("PFO") to the Trust. As compensation for the foregoing services, FCS and FMS receive certain out of pocket costs and fixed fees which are accrued daily and paid monthly. Pursuant to the Advisory agreement, the Trust's investment advisor has agreed to pay to FCS and FMS such costs and fees due to FCS and FMS from the Trust. The Compliance, AML and PFO Agreements with respect to the Trust continue in effect until terminated and are terminable with or without cause and without penalty by the Board of the Trust or by FCS or FMS with respect to the Trust on 60 days' written notice to the other party. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Compliance Agreement and the AML Agreement provide, respectively, that the Trust's CCO and the Trust's AMLO may be removed by the Board at any time with or without cause and without penalty. Under the Compliance, AML and PFO Agreements, FCS and FMS, respectively, are not liable to the Trust or the Trust's shareholders for any act or omission, except for bad faith, reckless disregard, negligence, willful misfeasance, fraud or breach of the Compliance, AML and PFO Agreements. In addition, FCS and FMS and certain related parties (such as officers of FCS, FMS or certain officers of the Distributor and persons who control FCS, FMS or the Distributor) are indemnified by the Trust against any and all claims and expenses related to FCS's or FMS's actions or omissions, except for any act or omission resulting from FCS's or FMS's willful misfeasance, bad faith, fraud or negligence in the performance of its duties or by reason of its reckless disregard or breach of its obligations and duties under the Compliance, AML and PFO Agreements.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Subject to the general supervision by the Board, the Advisor and the Sub-Advisor are responsible for decisions to buy and sell securities for the Fund, the selection of brokers and dealers to effect the transactions, which may be affiliates of the Advisor or the Sub-Advisor, and the negotiation of brokerage commissions. The Fund may execute brokerage or other agency transactions through registered broker-dealers who receive compensation for their services in conformity with the 1940 Act, the Exchange Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder. Compensation may also be paid in connection with riskless principal transactions (in Nasdaq or over-the-counter securities and securities listed on an exchange) and agency Nasdaq or over-the-counter transactions executed with an electronic communications network or an alternative trading system.

The Fund gives primary consideration to obtaining the most favorable prices and efficient executions of transactions in implementing trading policy. Consistent with this policy, when securities transactions are traded on an exchange, the Fund's policy is to pay commissions which are considered fair and reasonable without necessarily determining that the lowest possible commissions are paid in all circumstances. The Advisor believes that a requirement always to seek the lowest possible commission cost could impede effective portfolio management and preclude the Fund from obtaining a high quality of brokerage services. In seeking to determine the reasonableness of brokerage commissions paid in any transaction, the Advisor relies upon its experience and knowledge regarding commissions generally charged by various brokers and on its judgment in evaluating the brokerage and research services received from the broker effecting the transaction. Such determinations are necessarily subjective and imprecise, as in most cases an exact dollar value for those services is not ascertainable.

The Advisor does not consider the provision or value of research, products or services a broker or dealer may provide, if any, as a factor in the selection of a broker or dealer or the determination of the reasonableness of commissions paid in connection with portfolio transactions. The Advisor does not consider sales of Shares by broker-dealers as a factor in the selection of broker-dealers to execute portfolio transactions.

The Fund paid \$2,431 in aggregate brokerage commissions for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The Fund paid \$2,433 in aggregate brokerage commissions for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014. The Fund paid \$2,171 in aggregate brokerage commissions for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013. The Fund did not pay any brokerage commissions to any affiliates of the Fund.

The value of the Fund's aggregate holdings of the securities of its regular brokers or dealers (as defined in Rule 10b-1 under the Investment Company Act), if any portion of such holdings were purchased during the period ended March 31, 2015, are as follows:

Regular Broker-Dealer	Debt (D)/Equity (E)	Aggregate Holdings (000's)
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.	E	\$136

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING SHARES

Organization and Description of Shares of Beneficial Interest

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust and registered investment company. The Trust was organized on August 27, 2010, and has authorized capital of an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest of no par value which may be issued in more than one class or series.

Under Delaware law, the Trust is not required to hold an annual shareholders meeting if the 1940 Act does not require such a meeting. Generally, there will not be annual meetings of Trust shareholders. If requested by shareholders of at least 10% of the outstanding Shares of the Trust, the Trust will call a meeting of the Trust's shareholders for the purpose of voting upon the question of removal of a Trustee and will assist in communications with other Trust shareholders. Shareholders holding two-thirds of Shares outstanding may remove Trustees from office by votes cast at a meeting of Trust shareholders or by written consent.

All Shares are freely transferable; provided, however, that Shares may not be redeemed individually, but only in Creation Units. The Shares do not have preemptive rights or cumulative voting rights, and none of the Shares have any preference to conversion, exchange, dividends, retirements, liquidation, redemption or any other feature. Shares have equal voting rights, except that, if the Trust creates additional funds, only Shares of that fund may be entitled to vote on a matter affecting that particular fund. Trust shareholders are entitled to require the Trust to redeem Creation Units if such shareholders are Authorized Participants. The Declaration of Trust confers upon the Board the power, by resolution, to alter the number of Shares constituting a Creation Unit or to specify that Shares of the Trust may be individually redeemable. The Trust reserves the right to adjust the stock prices of Shares to maintain convenient trading ranges for investors. Any such adjustments would be accomplished through stock splits or reverse stock splits which would have no effect on the net assets of the Fund.

The Trust's Declaration of Trust disclaims liability of the shareholders or the officers of the Trust for acts or obligations of the Trust which are binding only on the assets and property of the Trust. The Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification by the Trust for all loss and expense of the Fund's shareholders held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. The risk of a Trust's shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Fund itself would not be able to meet the Trust's obligations and this risk should be considered remote. If the Fund does not grow to a size to permit it to be economically viable, the Fund may cease operations. In such an event, shareholders may be required to liquidate or transfer their Shares at an inopportune time and shareholders may lose money on their investment.

BOOK ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

DTC acts as securities depository for the Shares. The Shares of the Fund are represented by global securities registered in the name of DTC or its nominee and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC. Except as provided below, certificates are not issued for Shares.

DTC has advised the Trust as follows: DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues and money market instruments (from over 100 countries). DTC was created to hold securities of its participants ("DTC Participants") and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges in accounts of DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, the NSCC and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. More specifically, DTCC is owned by a number of its DTC Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the NYSE Alternext US (formerly known as the American Stock Exchange LLC ("Alternext")) and FINRA.

Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect

Participants”). DTC agrees with and represents to DTC Participants that it administers its book-entry system in accordance with its rules and bylaws and requirements of law. Beneficial ownership of Shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in Shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as “Beneficial Owners”) is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners receive from or through DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase of Shares. The laws of some jurisdictions may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. Such laws may impair the ability of certain investors to acquire beneficial interests in Shares.

Beneficial Owners of Shares are not be entitled to have Shares registered in their names, do not receive or are entitled to receive physical delivery of certificates in definitive form and are not considered the registered holders of the Shares. Accordingly, each Beneficial Owner must rely on the procedures of DTC, DTC Participants and any Indirect Participants through which such Beneficial Owner holds its interests in order to exercise any rights of a holder of Shares. The Trust understands that under existing industry practice, in the event the Trust requests any action of holders of Shares, or a Beneficial Owner desires to take any action that DTC, as the record owner of all outstanding Shares, is entitled to take, DTC would authorize the DTC Participants to take such action and that the DTC Participants would authorize the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners acting through such DTC Participants to take such action and would otherwise act upon the instructions of Beneficial Owners owning through them. DTC, through its nominee Cede & Co., is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

Conveyance of all notices, statements and other communications to Beneficial Owners are effected as follows. DTC makes available to the Trust upon request and for a fee to be charged to the Trust a listing of Shares holdings of each DTC Participant. The Trust shall inquire of each such DTC Participant as to the number of Beneficial Owners holding Shares, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. The Trust shall provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, the Trust shall pay to each such DTC Participant a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. Beneficial Owners may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to Shares by providing their names and addresses to the DTC registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

Distributions of Shares shall be made to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all Shares. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall immediately credit DTC Participants’ accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in Shares as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of Shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a “street name,” and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants. The Trust has no responsibility or liability for any aspects of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such Shares, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

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

DTC rules applicable to DTC Participants are on file with the SEC. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

Creation

The Trust issues and sells Shares of the Fund only in Creation Units on a continuous basis on any Business Day (as defined below) through the Distributor at the Shares’ NAV next determined after receipt of an order in proper form. The Distributor processes purchase orders only on a day that the Exchange is open for trading (a “Business Day”). The Exchange is open for trading Monday through Friday except for the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Deposit of Securities and Deposit or Delivery of Cash

The consideration for purchase of Creation Units of the Fund generally consists of the Deposit Securities for each Creation Unit constituting a substantial replication, or representation, of the securities included in the relevant Fund’s portfolio as selected by the Advisor (“Fund Securities”) and

the Cash Component computed as described below. Together, the Deposit Securities and the Cash Component constitute the “Fund Deposit,” which represents the minimum investment amount for a Creation Unit of the Fund.

The Cash Component serves to compensate the Trust or the Authorized Participant, as applicable, for any differences between the NAV per Creation Unit and the Deposit Amount (as defined below). The Cash Component is an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of the Fund Shares (per Creation Unit) and the “Deposit Amount,” an amount equal to the market value of the Deposit Securities. If the Cash Component is a positive number (*i.e.*, the NAV per Creation Unit exceeds the Deposit Amount), the Authorized Participant shall deliver the Cash Component. If the Cash Component is a negative number (*i.e.*, the NAV per Creation Unit is less than the Deposit Amount), the Authorized Participant shall receive the Cash Component.

The Custodian through NSCC (see the section of this SAI entitled “Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units—Creation—Procedures for Creation of Creation Units”), makes available on each Business Day, prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m. New York time), the list of the name and the required number of shares of each Deposit Security to be included in the current Fund Deposit (based on information at the end of the previous Business Day) for the Fund. This Fund Deposit is applicable, subject to any adjustments as described below, to orders to effect creations of Creation Units of the Fund until such time as the next-announced composition of the Deposit Securities is made available.

The identity and number of shares of the Deposit Securities required for the Fund Deposit for the Fund changes as rebalancing adjustments and corporate action events are reflected within the Fund from time to time by the Advisor, with a view to the investment objective of the Fund. In addition, the Trust reserves the right to permit the substitution of an amount of cash (*i.e.*, a “cash in lieu” amount to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security that may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery or that may not be eligible for transfer through the systems of DTC or the Clearing Process (discussed below), or which might not be eligible for trading by an Authorized Participant (as defined below) or the investor for which it is acting or other relevant reason.

In addition to the list of names and number of securities constituting the current Deposit Securities of the Fund Deposit, the Custodian, through the NSCC, also makes available on each Business Day the estimated Cash Component, effective through and including the previous Business Day, per outstanding Creation Unit of the Fund.

Purchases of Creation Units principally or in part for cash, if permitted, shall be effected in essentially the same manner as in-kind purchases of Creation Units of the Fund. In the case of a cash purchase, the Authorized Participant must pay the Fund Deposit entirely or in part in cash. The Authorized Participant placing a cash creation order shall be responsible for the Fund’s brokerage and other transaction costs associated with using the cash to purchase the Deposit Securities of the Fund, in addition to the creation transaction fee for such Fund.

Procedures for Creation of Creation Units

All orders to create Creation Units must be placed with the Distributor either: (1) through Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC (“Clearing Process”), a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC, by a “Participating Party,” (*i.e.*, a broker-dealer or other participant in the Clearing Process); or (2) outside the Clearing Process by a DTC Participant (see the section of this SAI entitled “Additional Information Concerning Shares — Book Entry Only System”). In each case, the Participating Party or the DTC Participant must have executed an agreement with the Distributor with respect to creations and redemptions of Creation Units (a “Participant Agreement”); such parties are collectively referred to as “APs” or “Authorized Participants.” Investors should contact the Distributor for the names of Authorized Participants. All Fund Shares, whether created through or outside the Clearing Process, are entered on the records of DTC in the name of Cede & Co. for the account of a DTC Participant.

The Distributor processes orders to purchase Creation Units received by U.S. mail, telephone, facsimile and other electronic means of communication by the closing time of the regular trading session on the Exchange (“Closing Time”) (normally 4:00 p.m. New York time), as long as they are in proper form. Mail is received periodically throughout the day. An order sent by U.S. mail is opened and time stamped when it is received. If an order to purchase Creation Units is received in proper form by Closing Time, then it will be processed that day. Purchase orders received in proper form after Closing Time will be processed on the following Business Day and will be priced at the NAV determined on that day. Custom orders must be received by the Distributor no later than 3:00 p.m. New York time on the trade date. A custom order may be placed by an Authorized Participant in the event that the Trust permits the substitution of an amount of cash to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security which may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery or which may not be eligible for trading by such Authorized Participant or the investor for which it is acting or other relevant reason. The date on which an order to create Creation Units (or an order to redeem Creation Units, as discussed below) is placed is referred to as the “Transmittal Date.” Orders must be transmitted by an Authorized Participant by telephone or other transmission method acceptable to the Distributor pursuant to procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement, as described below in the sections of this SAI entitled “Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units—Placement of Creation Orders Using Clearing Process” and “Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units—Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process.”

All orders to create Creation Units from investors who are not Authorized Participants shall be placed with an Authorized Participant in the form required by such Authorized Participant. In addition, the Authorized Participant may request the investor to make certain representations or enter into agreements with respect to the order, *e.g.*, to provide for payments of cash, when required. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed a Participant Agreement and, therefore, orders to create Creation Units of the Fund have to be placed by the investor’s broker

through an Authorized Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. In such cases there may be additional charges to such investor. At any given time, there may be only a limited number of broker-dealers that have executed a Participant Agreement.

Those placing orders for Creation Units through the Clearing Process should afford sufficient time to permit proper submission of the order to the Distributor prior to the Closing Time on the Transmittal Date. Orders for Creation Units that are effected outside the Clearing Process are likely to require transmittal by the DTC Participant earlier on the Transmittal Date than orders effected using the Clearing Process. Those persons placing orders outside the Clearing Process should ascertain the deadlines applicable to DTC and the Federal Reserve Bank wire system by contacting the operations department of the broker or depository institution effectuating such transfer of the Fund Deposit. For more information about Clearing Process and DTC, see the sections of this SAI entitled “Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units—Creation—Placement of Creation Orders Using the Clearing Process” and “Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units—Creation—Placement of Creation Orders Outside the Clearing Process.”

Placement of Creation Orders Through the Clearing Process

The Clearing Process is the process of creating or redeeming Creation Units through the Continuous Net Settlement System of NSCC. Fund Deposits made through the Clearing Process must be delivered through a Participating Party that has executed a Participant Agreement. The Participant Agreement authorizes the Distributor to transmit through the Custodian to NSCC, on behalf of the Participating Party, such trade instructions as are necessary to effect the Participating Party’s creation order. Pursuant to such trade instructions to NSCC, the Participating Party agrees to deliver the Fund Deposit to the Trust, together with such additional information as may be required by the Distributor. An order to create Creation Units through the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Distributor on the Transmittal Date if: (1) such order is received by the Distributor not later than the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date; and (2) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed.

Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process

Fund Deposits made outside the Clearing Process must be delivered through a DTC Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. A DTC Participant who wishes to place an order creating Creation Units to be effected outside the Clearing Process does not need to be a Participating Party, but such orders must state that the DTC Participant is not using the Clearing Process and that the creation of Creation Units will instead be effected through a transfer of securities and cash directly through DTC. The Fund Deposit transfer must be ordered by the DTC Participant on the Transmittal Date in a timely fashion so as to ensure the delivery of the requisite number of Deposit Securities through DTC to the account of the Fund by no later than 11:00 a.m. New York time on the next Business Day following the Transmittal Date (“DTC Cut-Off-Time”).

All questions as to the number of Deposit Securities to be delivered, and the validity, form and eligibility (including time of receipt) for the deposit of any tendered securities, will be determined by the Trust, whose determination shall be final and binding. The amount of cash equal to the Cash Component must be transferred directly to the Custodian through the Federal Reserve Bank wire transfer system in a timely manner so as to be received by the Custodian no later than 2:00 p.m. New York time on the next Business Day following the Transmittal Date. An order to create Creation Units outside the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Distributor on the Transmittal Date if: (1) such order is received by the Distributor not later than the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date; and (2) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. However, if the Custodian does not receive both the required Deposit Securities and the Cash Component by 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m., respectively, on the next Business Day following the Transmittal Date, such order will be canceled. Upon written notice to the Distributor, such canceled order may be resubmitted the following Business Day using the Fund Deposit as newly constituted to reflect the then-current Deposit Securities and Cash Component. The delivery of Creation Units so created will occur no later than the third Business Day following the day on which the purchase order is deemed received by the Distributor.

Additional transaction costs may be borne by Authorized Participants with respect to transactions effected through a DTC participant outside the Clearing Process and in the limited circumstances in which any cash can be used in lieu of Deposit Securities to create Creation Units. See the section of this SAI entitled “Purchase and Sale of Creation Units—Creation—Creation Transaction Fee.”

Creation Units may be created in advance of receipt by the Trust of all or a portion of the applicable Deposit Securities. In these circumstances, the initial deposit will have a value greater than the NAV of the Fund Shares on the date the order is placed in proper form since, in addition to available Deposit Securities, cash must be deposited in an amount equal to the sum of: (1) the Cash Component plus; (2) 125% of the then-current market value of the undelivered Deposit Securities (“Additional Cash Deposit”). The order shall be deemed to be received on the Business Day on which the order is placed provided that the order is placed in proper form prior to Closing Time and funds in the appropriate amount are deposited with the Custodian by 11:00 a.m. New York time the following Business Day. If the order is not placed in proper form by Closing Time or funds in the appropriate amount are not received by 11:00 a.m. New York time the next Business Day, then the order may be deemed to be canceled and the Authorized Participant shall be liable to the Fund for losses, if any, resulting therefrom. An additional amount of cash shall be required to be deposited with the Trust, pending receipt of the undelivered Deposit Securities to the extent necessary to maintain the Additional Cash Deposit with the Trust in an amount at least equal to 125% of the daily marked-to-market value of the undelivered Deposit Securities. To the extent that undelivered Deposit Securities are not received by 1:00 p.m. New York time on the third Business Day following the day on which the purchase order is deemed received by the Distributor, or in the event a marked-to-market payment is not made within one Business Day following notification by the Distributor that such a payment is required, the Trust may use the cash on deposit to purchase the undelivered Deposit Securities. Authorized Participants will be liable to

the Trust and the Fund for the costs incurred by the Trust in connection with any such purchases. These costs will be deemed to include the amount by which the actual purchase price of the Deposit Securities exceeds the market value of such Deposit Securities on the day the purchase order was deemed received by the Distributor plus the brokerage and related transaction costs associated with such purchases. The Trust will return any unused portion of the Additional Cash Deposit once all of the undelivered Deposit Securities have been properly received by the Custodian or purchased by the Trust and deposited into the Trust. In addition, a transaction fee will be charged in all cases. See the section of this SAI entitled “Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units—Creation—Creation Transaction Fee.” The delivery of Creation Units so created will occur no later than the third Business Day following the day on which the purchase order is deemed received by the Distributor.

Acceptance of Orders for Creation Units

The Trust reserves the absolute right to reject a creation order transmitted to it by the Distributor if: (1) the order is not in proper form; (2) the investor(s), upon obtaining the Fund Shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding Shares of the Fund; (3) the Deposit Securities delivered are not as disseminated for that date by the Custodian, as described above; (4) acceptance of the Deposit Securities would have certain adverse tax consequences to the Fund; (5) acceptance of the Fund Deposit would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful; (6) acceptance of the Fund Deposit would otherwise, in the discretion of the Trust or the Advisor, have an adverse effect on the Trust or the rights of beneficial owners; or (7) there exist circumstances outside the control of the Trust, the Custodian, the Distributor and the Advisor that make it for all practical purposes impossible to process creation orders. Examples of such circumstances include acts of God; public service or utility problems such as fires, floods, extreme weather conditions and power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy and computer failures; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting the Trust, the Advisor, the Distributor, DTC, NSCC, the Custodian or sub-custodian or any other participant in the creation process and similar extraordinary events. The Distributor shall notify a prospective creator of a Creation Unit and/or the Authorized Participant acting on behalf of such prospective creator of its rejection of the order. The Trust, the Custodian, any sub-custodian and the Distributor are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Fund Deposits nor shall any of them incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification. All questions as to the number of shares of each security in the Deposit Securities and the validity, form, eligibility and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered shall be determined by the Trust and the Trust’s determination shall be final and binding.

Creation Transaction Fee

Authorized Participants will be required to pay a fixed transaction fee (“Creation Transaction Fee”) of \$4,000 for each creation order which represents the maximum transaction fee. Authorized Participants placing a creation order in whole or in part in cash will also be responsible for the Trust’s brokerage and other transaction costs associated with using cash to purchase the requisite Deposit Securities. Investors are responsible for the costs of transferring the securities constituting the Deposit Securities to the account of the Trust.

Redemption

The process to redeem Creation Units is essentially the reverse of the process by which Creation Units are created, as described above. To redeem Shares directly from the Fund, an investor must be an Authorized Participant or must redeem through an Authorized Participant. The Trust redeems Creation Units on a continuous basis on any Business Day through the Distributor at the Shares’ NAV next determined after receipt of an order in proper form. The Fund will not redeem Shares in amounts less than Creation Units. Authorized Participants must accumulate enough Shares in the secondary market to constitute a Creation Unit in order to have such Shares redeemed by the Trust. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the public trading market at any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit.

With respect to the Fund, the Custodian, through NSCC, makes available prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m. New York time) on each Business Day, the identity of the Fund Securities that will be applicable (subject to possible amendment or correction) to redemption requests received in proper form (as described below) on that day. Fund Securities received on redemption may not be identical to Deposit Securities that are applicable to creations of Creation Units. Unless cash redemptions are available or specified for the Fund, the redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit generally consist of Fund Securities — as announced on the Business Day the request for redemption is received in proper form — plus or minus cash in an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of the Fund Shares being redeemed, as next determined after a receipt of a redemption request in proper form, and the value of the Fund Securities (“Cash Redemption Amount”), less a redemption transaction fee (see the section of this SAI entitled “Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units—Redemption—Redemption Transaction Fee”).

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

Placement of Redemption Orders Through the Clearing Process

Orders to redeem Creation Units through the Clearing Process must be delivered through an Authorized Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. Investors other than Authorized Participants are responsible for making arrangements with an Authorized Participant for an

order to redeem. An order to redeem Creation Units is deemed received by the Trust on the Transmittal Date if: (1) such order is received by the Distributor not later than Closing Time on such Transmittal Date; and (2) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. Such order will be effected based on the NAV of the relevant Fund as next determined. An order to redeem Creation Units using the Clearing Process made in proper form but received by the Distributor after Closing Time will be deemed received on the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date and will be effected at the NAV determined on such next Business Day. The requisite Fund Securities and the Cash Redemption Amount will be transferred by the third NSCC business day following the date on which such request for redemption is deemed received.

Placement of Redemption Orders Outside Clearing Process

Orders to redeem Creation Units outside the Clearing Process must be delivered through a DTC Participant that has executed the Participant Agreement. A DTC Participant who wishes to place an order for redemption of Creation Units to be effected outside the Clearing Process does not need to be a Participating Party, but such orders must state that the DTC Participant is not using the Clearing Process and that redemption of Creation Units will instead be effected through transfer of Fund Shares directly through DTC. An order to redeem Creation Units outside the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Distributor on the Transmittal Date if: (1) such order is received by the Distributor not later than Closing Time on such Transmittal Date; (2) such order is accompanied or followed by the requisite number of Fund Shares, which delivery must be made through DTC to the Custodian no later than the DTC Cut-Off-Time, and the Cash Redemption Amount, if owed to the Fund, which delivery must be made by 2:00 p.m. New York time; and (3) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. After the Distributor receives an order for redemption outside the Clearing Process, the Distributor will initiate procedures to transfer the requisite Fund Securities which are expected to be delivered and the Cash Redemption Amount, if any, by the third Business Day following the Transmittal Date.

The calculation of the value of the Fund Securities and the Cash Redemption Amount to be delivered or received upon redemption (by the Authorized Participant or the Trust, as applicable) will be made by the Custodian according to the procedures set forth the section of this SAI entitled "Determination of Net Asset Value" computed on the Business Day on which a redemption order is deemed received by the Distributor. Therefore, if a redemption order in proper form is submitted to the Distributor by a DTC Participant not later than Closing Time on the Transmittal Date, and the requisite number of Shares of the Fund are delivered to the Custodian prior to the DTC Cut-Off-Time, then the value of the Fund Securities and the Cash Redemption Amount to be delivered or received (by the Authorized Participant or the Trust, as applicable) will be determined by the Custodian on such Transmittal Date. If, however, either: (1) the requisite number of Shares of the relevant Fund are not delivered by the DTC Cut-Off-Time, as described above; or (2) the redemption order is not submitted in proper form, then the redemption order will not be deemed received as of the Transmittal Date. In such case, the value of the Fund Securities and the Cash Redemption Amount to be delivered or received will be computed on the Business Day following the Transmittal Date provided that the Fund Shares of the relevant Fund are delivered through DTC to the Custodian by 11:00 a.m. New York time the following Business Day pursuant to a properly submitted redemption order.

If it is not possible to effect deliveries of the Fund Securities, the Trust may in its discretion exercise its option to redeem Fund Shares in cash, and the redeeming Authorized Participant will be required to receive its redemption proceeds in cash. In addition, an investor may request a redemption in cash that the Trust may, in its sole discretion, permit. In either case, the investor will receive a cash payment equal to the NAV of its Fund Shares based on the NAV of Shares of the relevant Fund next determined after the redemption request is received in proper form (minus a transaction fee which will include an additional charge for cash redemptions to offset the Fund's brokerage and other transaction costs associated with the disposition of Fund Securities). The Fund may also, in its sole discretion, upon request of a shareholder, provide such redeemer a portfolio of securities that differs from the exact composition of the Fund Securities, or cash in lieu of some securities added to the Cash Redemption Amount, but in no event will the total value of the securities delivered and the cash transmitted differ from the NAV. Redemptions of Fund Shares for Fund Securities will be subject to compliance with applicable federal and state securities laws and the Fund (whether or not it otherwise permits cash redemptions) reserves the right to redeem Creation Units for cash to the extent that the Trust could not lawfully deliver specific Fund Securities upon redemptions or could not do so without first registering the Fund Securities under such laws. An Authorized Participant or an investor for which it is acting that is subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular security included in the Fund Securities applicable to the redemption of a Creation Unit may be paid an equivalent amount of cash. The Authorized Participant may request the redeeming Beneficial Owner of the Fund Shares to complete an order form or to enter into agreements with respect to such matters as compensating cash payment, beneficial ownership of shares or delivery instructions.

Redemption Transaction Fee

Authorized Participants will be required to pay a fixed transaction fee ("Redemption Transaction Fee") of \$4,000 for each redemption order, which represents the maximum transaction fee.

Authorized Participants will also bear the costs of transferring the Fund Securities from the Trust to their account or on their order.

Cash Creations and Redemptions

The Trust reserves the right to offer a "cash" option for creations or redemptions of all Fund Shares, although it has no current intention of doing so for the Fund. A cash creation would involve the delivery of cash in lieu of some or all Deposit Securities for such creation order. In each instance of such cash creations, Authorized Participants placing creation orders will be responsible for Trust brokerage and other transaction costs associated with using cash to purchase the requisite Deposit Securities. Authorized Participants will also be charged the Creation Transaction Fee or Redemption

Transaction Fee. In all cases, such fees will be limited in accordance with the requirements of the SEC applicable to management investment companies offering redeemable securities.

Regular Holidays

For every occurrence of one or more intervening holidays in the Japanese market that are not holidays observed in the U.S. equity market, the redemption settlement cycle will be extended by the number of days relating to such intervening holidays. In addition to holidays, other unforeseeable closings in the non-U.S. market due to emergencies may also prevent the Fund from delivering securities within normal settlement period.

The securities delivery cycles currently practicable for transferring portfolio securities to redeeming investors, coupled with a non-U.S. market holiday schedule, will require a delivery process longer than seven calendar days, in certain circumstances. The holidays applicable to the Fund during such periods are listed below, as are instances where more than seven days will be needed to deliver redemption proceeds. Although certain holidays may occur on different dates in subsequent years, the number of days required to deliver redemption proceeds in any given year is not expected to exceed the maximum number of days listed below for the Fund. The proclamation of new holidays, the treatment by market participants of certain days as “informal holidays” (e.g., days on which no or limited securities transactions occur, as a result of substantially shortened trading hours), the elimination of existing holidays, or changes in local securities delivery practices, could affect the information set forth herein at some time in the future.

The dates through July 30, 2016 in which the regular holidays affecting the Japanese securities market are as follows (please note these holiday schedules are subject to potential changes in the Japanese securities market):

2015 – 2016

September 21, 2015	November 23, 2015	February 11, 2016	May 5, 2016
September 22, 2015	December 23, 2015	March 21, 2016	July 18, 2016
September 23, 2015	December 31, 2015	April 29, 2016	
October 12, 2015	January 1, 2016	May 3, 2016	
November 3, 2015	January 11, 2016	May 4, 2016	

Redemptions

The longest redemption cycle for the Fund is a function of the longest redemption cycle among Japanese stocks comprising the Fund. In the calendar years 2015 and 2016, the dates of regular Japanese holidays presenting the worst-case redemption cycle for the Fund are as follows:

September 16, 2015	8*
September 17, 2015	8*
September 18, 2015	10*
April 27, 2016	9*
April 28, 2016	11*
May 2, 2016	8*

* These worst-case redemption cycles are based on information regarding regular holidays, which may be out of date. Holiday schedules are subject to potential changes in the Japanese securities market. Based on changes in holidays, longer (worse) redemption cycles are possible.

CONTINUOUS OFFERING

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

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares, and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (the “Securities Act”) must take into account all the facts and circumstances

pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted to ordinary secondary trading transactions), and thus dealing with Shares that are part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus-delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the Shares that are part of an over-allotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(A) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares are reminded that, under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at the Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled “Determination of Net Asset Value (NAV).”

The NAV per Share for the Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (*i.e.*, the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of Shares outstanding, rounded to the nearest cent. Expenses and fees, including the management fee, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. The NAV of the Fund is determined as of the close of the regular trading session on the Exchange (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., New York time) on each day that such exchange is open. Any assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar are converted into U.S. Dollars at the current market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more sources.

In computing the Fund’s NAV, the Fund’s portfolio securities are valued based on market quotations. When market quotations are not readily available for a portfolio security the Fund must use such security’s fair value as determined in good faith in accordance with the Fund’s Pricing and Valuation Guidelines which are approved by the Board of Trustees.

The value of the Fund’s portfolio securities is based on such securities’ closing price on local markets when available. If a portfolio security’s market price is not readily available or does not otherwise accurately reflect the fair value of such security, the portfolio security will be valued by another method that the Advisor believes will better reflect fair value in accordance with the Trust’s valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board of Trustees.

The Fund may use fair value pricing in a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to, situations when the value of the Fund’s portfolio security has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which such security is principally traded (such as a corporate action or other news that may materially affect the price of such security) or trading in such security has been suspended or halted. In addition, the Fund may fair value foreign equity portfolio securities each day the Fund calculates its NAV. Accordingly, the Fund’s NAV may reflect certain portfolio securities’ fair values rather than their market prices.

Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a portfolio security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of such security. In addition, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate the Fund’s NAV and the prices used by the Fund’s Underlying Index. This may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to track its Underlying Index. With respect to securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges, the value of the Fund’s portfolio securities may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or sell your Shares.

INDICATIVE INTRA-DAY VALUE

The approximate value of the Fund’s investments on a per-Share basis, the Indicative Intra-Day Value or IIV, is disseminated by the Exchange every 15 seconds during hours of trading on the Exchange. The IIV should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of NAV because the IIV will be calculated by an independent third party calculator and may not be calculated in the exact same manner as NAV, which is computed daily.

The Exchange calculates the IIV during hours of trading on the Exchange by dividing the “Estimated Fund Value” as of the time of the calculation by the total number of outstanding Shares. “Estimated Fund Value” is the sum of the estimated amount of cash held in the Fund’s portfolio, the estimated amount of accrued interest owing to the Fund and the estimated value of the securities held in the Fund’s portfolio, minus the estimated amount of liabilities. The IIV will be calculated based on the same portfolio holdings disclosed on the Fund’s website. In determining the estimated value for each of the component securities, the IIV will use last sale, market prices or other methods that would be considered appropriate for pricing equity securities held by registered investment companies.

Although the Fund provides the independent third party calculator with information to calculate the IIV, the Fund is not involved in the actual calculation of the IIV and is not responsible for the calculation or dissemination of the IIV. The Fund makes no warranty as to the accuracy of the IIV.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

General Policies

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled “Dividends, Distributions and Taxes.”

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

Dividends and other distributions on Shares are distributed, as described below, on a pro rata basis to Beneficial Owners of such Shares. Dividend payments are made through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners then of record with proceeds received from the Trust. The Trust makes additional distributions to the minimum extent necessary (i) to distribute the entire annual taxable income of the Trust, plus any net capital gains and (ii) to avoid imposition of the excise tax imposed by Section 4982 of the Code. Management of the Trust reserves the right to declare special dividends if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the status of the Fund as a “regulated investment company” (a “RIC”) or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

Dividend Reinvestment Service

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

FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

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

The following is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to an investment in Fund Shares. The summary is based on the laws in effect on the date of this SAI and existing judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. In addition, this summary assumes that a Fund shareholder holds Fund Shares as capital assets within the meaning of the Code, and does not hold Fund Shares in connection with a trade or business. This summary does not address all potential U.S. federal income tax considerations possibly applicable to an investment in Fund Shares, to Fund shareholders holding Fund Shares through a partnership (or other pass-through entity) or to Fund shareholders subject to special tax rules. Prospective Fund shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the specific federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of investing in Fund Shares.

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

Tax Treatment of the Fund

In General. The Fund qualifies and has elected to be treated as a separate RIC under the Code. To maintain its tax status as a RIC, the Fund must meet annually certain income and asset diversification requirements and must distribute annually at least ninety percent of its “investment company taxable income” (which includes dividends, interest and net short-term capital gains). As a RIC, the Fund generally does not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders.

With respect to some or all of its investments, the Fund may be required to recognize taxable income in advance of receiving the related cash payment. For example, if the Fund invests in original issue discount obligations (such as zero coupon debt instruments or debt instruments with payment-in-kind interest), the Fund will be required to include as interest income a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the term of the obligation, even if the related cash payment is not received by the Fund until a later year. Under the “wash sale” rules, the Fund may not be able to deduct a loss on a disposition of a portfolio security. As a result, the Fund may be required to make an annual income distribution greater than the total cash actually received during the year. Such distribution may be made from the cash assets of the Fund or by selling Portfolio Securities. The Fund may realize gains or losses from such sales, in which event the Fund’s shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution than they would in the absence of such transactions.

The Fund will be subject to a 4% excise tax on certain undistributed income if the Fund does not distribute to its shareholders in each calendar year at least 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year plus 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the twelve months ended October 31 of such year. The Fund intends to make distributions necessary to avoid the 4% excise tax.

Failure to Maintain RIC Status. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC for any year (subject to certain curative measures allowed by the Code), the Fund will be subject to regular corporate-level income tax in that year on all of its taxable income, regardless of whether the Fund makes any distributions to its shareholders. In addition, distributions will be taxable to the Fund’s shareholders generally as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions from a non-qualifying Fund’s earnings and profits will be taxable to the Fund’s shareholders as regular dividends, possibly eligible for: (i) in the case of an individual Fund shareholder, treatment as a qualifying dividend (as discussed below) subject to tax at preferential capital gains rates; or (ii) in the case of a corporate Fund shareholder, a dividends-received deduction.

PFIC Investments. The Fund may purchase shares in a foreign corporation treated as a “passive foreign investment company” (a “PFIC”) for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Fund may be subject to increased federal income tax (plus charges in the nature of interest on previously-deferred income taxes on the PFIC’s income) on “excess distributions” made on or gain from a sale (or other disposition) of the PFIC shares even if the Fund distributes the excess distributions to its shareholders.

In lieu of the increased income tax and deferred tax interest charges on excess distributions on and dispositions of a PFIC’s shares, the Fund can elect to treat the underlying PFIC as a “qualified electing fund,” provided that the PFIC agrees to provide the Fund with adequate information regarding its annual results and other aspects of its operations. With a “qualified electing fund” election in place, the Fund must include in its income each year its share (whether distributed or not) of the ordinary earnings and net capital gain of a PFIC.

In the alternative, the Fund can elect, under certain conditions, to mark-to-market at the end of each taxable year its PFIC shares. The Fund would recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of the PFIC shares and as an ordinary loss (up to any prior income resulting from the mark-to-market election) any decrease in the value of the PFIC shares.

With a “mark-to-market” or “qualified election fund” election in place on a PFIC, the Fund might be required to recognize in a year income in excess of its actual distributions on and proceeds from dispositions of the PFIC’s shares. Any such income would be subject to the RIC distribution requirements and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax (described above).

Futures Contracts. The Fund may be required to mark-to-market and recognize as income for each taxable year its net unrealized gains and losses on certain futures contracts. In addition, the Fund may be required to defer the recognition of losses on futures contracts to the extent of any unrecognized gains on related positions held by the Fund. Any income from futures contracts would be subject to the RIC distribution requirements and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax (described above).

Foreign Currency Transactions. Gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates between the time the Fund accrues income, expenses or other items denominated in a foreign currency and the time the Fund actually collects or pays such items are generally treated as ordinary income or loss. Similarly, gains or losses on foreign currency forward contracts and the disposition of debt securities denominated in a foreign currency, to the extent attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates between the acquisition and disposition dates, are also treated as ordinary income or loss.

Special or Uncertain Tax Consequences. The Fund’s investment or other activities could be subject to special and complex tax rules that may produce differing tax consequences, such as disallowing or limiting the use of losses or deductions (such as the “wash sale” rules), causing the recognition of income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, affecting the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur or altering the characterization of certain complex financial transactions. The Fund will monitor its investment activities for any adverse effects that may result from these special tax rules.

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

Tax Treatment of Fund Shareholders

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

Distributions of the Fund's net investment income (other than, as discussed below, qualifying dividend income) and net short-term capital gains are taxable as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions of the Fund's net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses are taxable as long-term capital gain to the extent of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits, regardless of a Fund shareholder's holding period in the Fund's Shares. Distributions of qualifying dividend income are taxable as long-term capital gain to the extent of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits, provided that the Fund shareholder meets certain holding period and other requirements with respect to the distributing Fund's Shares and the distributing Fund meets certain holding period and other requirements with respect to its dividend-paying stocks.

The Fund intends to distribute its long-term capital gains at least annually. However, by providing written notice to its shareholders no later than 60 days after its year-end, the Fund may elect to retain some or all of its long-term capital gains and designate the retained amount as a "deemed distribution." In that event, the Fund pays income tax on the retained long-term capital gain, and each Fund shareholder recognizes a proportionate share of the Fund's undistributed long-term capital gain. In addition, each Fund shareholder can claim a refundable tax credit for the shareholder's proportionate share of the Fund's income taxes paid on the undistributed long-term capital gain and increase the tax basis of the Fund Shares by an amount equal to the shareholder's proportionate share of the Fund's undistributed long-term capital gains, reduced by the amount of the shareholder's tax credit.

Long-term capital gains of non-corporate Fund shareholders (*i.e.*, individuals, trusts and estates) are taxed at a maximum rate of 20%. In addition, Fund distributions of qualifying dividend income to non-corporate Fund shareholders qualify for taxation at long-term capital gain rates.

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

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

REIT/REMIC Investments. The Fund may invest in Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") owning residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs"). Income from a REIT to the extent attributable to a REMIC residual interest (known as "excess inclusion" income) is allocated to the Fund's shareholders in proportion to the dividends received from the Fund, producing the same income tax consequences as if the Fund shareholders directly received the excess inclusion income. In general, excess inclusion income (i) cannot be offset by net operating losses (subject to a limited exception for certain thrift institutions), (ii) constitutes "unrelated business taxable income" to certain entities (such as a qualified pension plan, an individual retirement account, a 401(k) plan, a Keogh plan or other tax-exempt entity), and (iii) in the case of a foreign shareholder, does not qualify for any withholding tax reduction or exemption. In addition, if at any time during any taxable year certain types of entities own Fund Shares, the Fund will be subject to a tax equal to the product of (i) the excess inclusion income allocable to such entities and (ii) the highest U.S. federal income tax rate imposed on corporations. The Fund is also subject to information reporting with respect to any excess inclusion income.

Sales of Fund Shares. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund Shares is treated generally as a long-term gain or loss if the Fund 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 the sale of Fund 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 Fund Shares.

Creation Unit Issues and Redemptions. On an issue of Fund Shares as part of a Creation Unit, an Authorized Participant recognizes capital gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the fair market value (at issue) of the issued Fund Shares (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue) and (ii) the Authorized Participant's aggregate basis in the exchanged securities (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue). On a redemption of Fund Shares as part of a Creation Unit, an Authorized Participant recognizes capital gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the fair market value (at redemption) of the securities received (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption) and (ii) the Authorized Participant's basis in the redeemed Fund Shares (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption). However, the IRS may assert, under the "wash sale" rules or on the basis that there has been no significant change in the Authorized Participant's economic position, that any loss on an issue or redemption of Creation Units cannot be deducted currently.

In general, any capital gain or loss recognized upon the issue or redemption of Fund Shares (as components of a Creation Unit) is treated either as long-term capital gain or loss, if the deposited securities (in the case of an issue) or the Fund Shares (in the case of a redemption) have been held for

more than one year, or otherwise as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any capital loss on a redemption of Fund 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 Fund Shares.

The Fund may be subject to foreign income taxes and may be able to elect to pass-along such credit to its shareholders. If this election is available and the Fund elects such treatment, the amount of such credit will be treated as an additional distribution by the Fund and, subject to various limitations of the Code, Fund shareholders will be entitled to claim a foreign tax credit to offset their tax liability. Please consult your tax advisor regarding whether you will be able to use such credit against your tax liability.

Medicare Tax. An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from the Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

Back-Up Withholding. The Fund may be required to report certain information on a Fund shareholder to the IRS and withhold federal income tax ("backup withholding") at a 28% rate from all taxable distributions and redemption proceeds payable to the Fund shareholder if the Fund shareholder fails to provide the Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number (or, in the case of a U.S. individual, a social security number) or a completed exemption certificate (e.g., an IRS Form W-8BEN in the case of a foreign Fund shareholder) or if the IRS notifies the Fund that the Fund shareholder is otherwise subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amount withheld may be credited against a Fund shareholder's federal income tax liability.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations. If a Fund shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to Fund Shares of \$2 million or more for an individual Fund shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate stockholder in any single taxable year (or a greater loss over a combination of years), the Fund shareholder must file a disclosure statement with the IRS. Significant penalties may be imposed upon the failure to comply with these reporting rules.

Special Issues for Foreign Shareholders

In General. If a Fund shareholder is not a U.S. citizen or resident or if a Fund shareholder is a foreign entity, the Fund's ordinary income dividends (including distributions of net short-term capital gains and other amounts that would not be subject to U.S. withholding tax if paid directly to foreign Fund shareholders) will be subject, in general, to withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or at a lower rate established under an applicable tax treaty). However, for Fund tax years that begin on or before December 31, 2013, interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends generally will not be subject to withholding tax; provided that the foreign Fund shareholder furnishes the Fund with a completed IRS Form W-8BEN (or acceptable substitute documentation) establishing the Fund shareholder's status as foreign and that the Fund does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the foreign Fund shareholder would be subject to withholding tax if the foreign Fund shareholder were to receive the related amounts directly rather than as dividends from the Fund.

Under current law, gain on a sale of Fund Shares or an exchange of such stockholder's Shares of the Fund will be exempt from U.S. federal income tax (including withholding at the source) unless: (i) in the case of an individual foreign Fund shareholder, the Fund shareholder is physically present in the United States for more than 182 days during the taxable year and meets certain other requirements; or (ii) at any time during the shorter of the period during which the foreign Fund shareholder held such Shares of the Fund and the five-year period ending on the date of the disposition of those Shares, the Fund was a "U.S. real property holding corporation" (as defined below) and the foreign Fund shareholder actually or constructively held more than 5% of the Fund Shares of the same class. In the case of a disposition described in clause; (iii) of the preceding sentence, the gain would be taxed in the same manner as for a domestic Fund shareholder and in certain cases will be collected through withholding at the source in an amount equal to 10% of the sales proceeds.

Unless treated as a "domestically-controlled" RIC, the Fund will be a "U.S. real property holding corporation" if the fair market value of its U.S. real property interests (which includes shares of U.S. real property holding corporations and certain participating debt securities) equals or exceeds 50% of the fair market value of such interests plus its interests in real property located outside the United States plus any other assets used or held for use in a business. A "domestically controlled" RIC is any RIC in which at all times during the relevant testing period 50% or more in value of the RIC's stock was owned by U.S. persons. This provision relating to domestically controlled regulated investment companies generally will not apply after December 31, 2013.

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

Investments in U.S. Real Property. In general, if the Fund is a "U.S. real property holding corporation," (determined without the exception for "domestically-controlled" RICs and publicly-traded RICs) distributions by the Fund attributable to gains from "U.S. real property interests" (including gain on the sale of shares in certain "non-domestically controlled" REITs and certain capital gain dividends from REITs) will be treated as income effectively connected to a trade or business within the United States, subject generally to tax at the same rates applicable to domestic Fund

shareholders and, in the case of the foreign corporate Fund shareholder, a “branch profits” tax at a rate of 30% (or other applicable lower rate). Such distributions will be subject to U.S. withholding tax and will generally give rise to an obligation on the part of the foreign stockholder to file a U.S. federal income tax return.

Even if the Fund is treated as a U.S. real property holding company, distributions on and sales of the Fund Shares will not be treated as income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business in the case of a foreign Fund shareholder owning (for the applicable period) 5% or less (by class) of the Fund Shares. In general, these provisions generally will not apply after December 31, 2013, provided, however, that such provisions will continue to apply thereafter in respect of distributions by a regulated investment company that is a U.S. real property holding corporation or would be so treated for this purpose to the extent such distributions are attributable to certain capital gain dividends from REITs. Investors are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the application to their own circumstances of the above-described rules.

Foreign stockholders that engage in certain “wash sale” and/or substitute dividend payment transactions the effect of which is to avoid the receipt of distributions from the Fund that would be treated as gain effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business will be treated as having received such distributions. All shareholders of the Fund should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of these tax provisions.

Foreign shareholders are subject to U.S. withholding tax of 30% on all U.S. source income (including all dividends from the Fund) beginning in 2014, and gross proceeds from the sale of U.S. stocks and securities (including the sale of Fund Shares) beginning in 2017, unless they comply with certainly newly-enacted reporting requirements. Complying with such requirements will require the shareholder, to provide and certify certain information about itself and (where applicable) its beneficial owners, and foreign financial institutions generally will be required to enter in an agreement with the IRS to provide it with certain information regarding such shareholder’s account holders. Please consult your tax advisor regarding this tax.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, located at 125 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, serves as independent registered public accounting firm to the Trust and performs the annual audit of the financial statements of the Fund. The Fund’s Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2015 (the “Annual Report”) is hereby incorporated by reference herein. Copies of the Trust’s Annual Report may be obtained upon request and without charge, by writing to the Trust, c/o Precidian Funds LLC, 350 Main St., Suite 9, Bedminster, New Jersey 07921.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly or the ability of the Fund to achieve their objective. The Exchange has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund.

For purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund is a registered investment company, and the acquisition of Shares by other registered investment companies and companies relying on exemption from registration as investment companies under Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act is subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, except as permitted by an exemptive order that permits registered investment companies to invest in the Fund beyond those limitations.

Shareholder inquiries may be made by writing to the Trust, c/o Precidian Funds LLC, 350 Main St., Suite 9, Bedminster, New Jersey 07921.