Teucrium Venezuela Future Opportunities ETF (VEN)

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

Summary Prospectus
October 30, 2026

www.teucrium.com

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information ("SAI"), which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current prospectus and SAI dated October 30, 2026, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund's prospectus, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at www.teucrium.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-617-0004 or by sending an e-mail request to ETF@usbank.com.

Investment Objective

The Teucrium Venezuela Future Opportunities ETF (the "Fund") seeks to track, before fees and expenses, the total return performance of the MarketVector™ Venezuela Future Opportunities Index (the "Index").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Shareholder Fees (*fees paid directly from your investment*)	
Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*	
Management Fee	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses[1]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.95%

[1] Estimated for the current fiscal year.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	$97	**3 Years**	$303

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management" (or indexing) investment approach designed to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index.

MarketVector™ Venezuela Future Opportunities Index

The Index tracks the performance of common stocks, or corresponding American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") or Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), of Venezuelan Companies and Venezuela Exposed Companies (as each term is defined herein). Venezuelan Companies are companies assigned to the Venezuela universe of the MarketVector™ Total Global Equity Index (the "Parent Index"), incorporated in Venezuela, or that derive at least 50% of their revenue or related assets from Venezuela. Venezuela Exposed

Companies are companies that (i) disclose Venezuela-specific revenue, assets or employees in financial statements or regulatory filings, (ii) operate joint ventures with Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PDVSA), Venezuela's state-owned oil and gas company, hold OFAC licenses to operate in Venezuela, or hold claims on Venezuelan assets, or (iii) maintain an operating presence in Venezuela, such as oil and gas or other industrial equipment companies that own (or have claims on ownership of) equipment located in Venezuela, industrial equipment companies whose products are distributed in Venezuela, or companies that have joint ventures or partnerships with Venezuelan entities.

At the time of each annual reconstitution of the Index, securities must meet investability requirements, including:

- For securities not currently in the Index:
  - a free-float (*i.e.*, the proportion of shares that are publicly available) of at least 10%;
  - a market capitalization exceeding $250 million;
  - a three-month average daily trading volume of at least $1 million as of each of the current, and previous two, Index component selection dates; and
  - at least 250,000 shares traded per month over the last six months as of each of the current, and previous two, Index component selection dates.
- For securities already in the Index:
  - a free-float of at least 5%;
  - a market capitalization exceeding $125 million;
  - a three-month average daily trading volume of at least $200,000 as of at least two of the last three Index component selection dates.
- In addition, at least one of the following applies to securities already in the Index:
  - a three-month average daily trading volume of at least $600,000 at the current quarter or at one of the last two Index component selection dates; or
  - at least 200,000 shares traded per month over the last six months as of the current Index component selection date or one of the previous two selection dates.
- For recent initial public offerings, spin-offs and post-merger/acquisition special purpose acquisition companies, which may qualify once for fast-track addition at a regularly scheduled review:
  - a free-float of at least 10%;
  - a market capitalization exceeding $250 million;
  - an average daily trading volume of at least $1 million; and
  - at least 250,000 shares traded per month (or per 22 days).

The Index is reconstituted on an annual basis in September and rebalanced on a quarterly basis in March, June, September and December. The Index Provider may also conduct ad hoc reviews to add eligible Venezuelan companies or companies deriving at least 50% of their revenues or assets from Venezuela, such as following the lifting or easing of applicable sanctions. The Index utilizes a proprietary equal weighting strategy under which constituents are equally weighted, subject to a maximum weight for each constituent based on its three-month average daily trading volume, with any excess weight redistributed equally among uncapped constituents. At times, other adjustments are made to constituent weightings to reflect foreign ownership limits or sanctions. Although the Index's geographic exposure may change from time to time, as of October 30, 2026, the index has 51 constituents from the following countries: France, Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, London, Mexico, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States.

The Fund's Investment Strategy

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

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, will be invested in the components of the Index.

To the extent the Index concentrates (*i.e.*, holds more than 25% of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of related industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. As of the date of this Prospectus the components of the Index are concentrated in the oil, gas and consumable fuels industry. While the Fund's exposure to sectors may change over time, as of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund had significant exposure to companies in the Energy, Consumer Staples, Materials, Financial Services, and Industrials Sectors.

The Fund is deemed to be "non-diversified," which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a small number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund.

The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial organizations. These loans, if and when made, may not exceed 33 1/3% of the total asset value of the Fund (including the loan collateral). By lending its securities, the Fund may increase its income by receiving payments from the borrower. The Fund rebalances its portfolio in accordance with its Index, and, therefore, any changes to the Index's rebalance schedule will result in corresponding changes to the Fund's rebalance schedule.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Risks Related to Investing in Venezuela.** Investment in Venezuela may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, expropriation and/or nationalization of assets and economic risk specific to Venezuela. Venezuela's economy is heavily dependent on export of natural resources to key trading partners. Venezuela's energy sector has been subject to significant political, economic and social instability resulting from decades of underinvestment, infrastructure deterioration and the imposition of extensive international sanctions on its state-owned oil company. Any act of terrorism, an armed conflict or a breakdown of a key trading relationship that disrupts the production or export of natural resources will likely negatively affect the Venezuelan economy. Accessing Venezuela's oil reserves and bringing them to market will require significant capital investment and the modernization of aging and deteriorated wells, upgraders, refineries, pipelines, storage, power supply and export terminals, much of which relies on outdated technology. Venezuela's oil industry has also experienced a significant loss of skilled personnel and technical expertise, and its recovery may depend on the willingness and ability of foreign oil companies, oilfield service providers and equipment suppliers to commit personnel, technology and capital to Venezuela. Such participation may be deterred or delayed by sanctions, uncertainty regarding contract terms, fiscal regimes and the enforceability of agreements, the history of expropriation and nationalization in the sector, unpaid debts and outstanding arbitration claims, and security conditions. There can be no assurance that investment in Venezuela's oil sector will occur in the amounts or on the timetable anticipated, that production will increase, or that any increase will be sustained.

  The government continues to control key sectors of the economy, including upstream oil and gas production, and has sought to increase its role in key sectors, such as telecommunications and steel. Meanwhile, ambiguities in the investment environment remain, such as continued high levels of bureaucracy and corruption, large macroeconomic imbalances, and political and policy uncertainty. Any of these factors may adversely affect revenues, cash flows, and profitability for companies held by the Fund.

  Companies with Venezuela exposure may face complex sanctions compliance, export controls, anti-money laundering requirements, and transaction restrictions that can change rapidly. New or expanded restrictions, heightened enforcement, or changes in licensing policies may limit a company's ability to transact, obtain financing, insure shipments or projects, or receive payments, and may increase compliance costs. Sanctions-related restrictions or market frictions may also impair trading, clearance, settlement, custody, or valuation of certain securities and may require the Fund to refrain from making, or to sell, certain investments at times when it may be disadvantageous to do so. In addition, Venezuela linked activity can involve currency volatility, inflation, capital controls, and payment friction. Companies may face difficulty repatriating earnings, collecting receivables, or hedging exposure, which can pressure financial performance. These factors and others may significantly reduce the value of creditors' claims against the Venezuelan government, state-owned enterprises, and private business in Venezuela.

  Friction continues between the governments of the U.S. and Venezuela. The U.S. has imposed economic sanctions, which consist of asset freezes and sectoral sanctions, on certain Venezuelan individuals and Venezuelan corporate entities, and on the Venezuelan government. The U.S. could also institute broader sanctions on Venezuela. These sanctions impair the ability of a fund to buy, sell, receive or deliver those securities and/or assets. Additional sanctions against Venezuela may in the future be imposed by the U.S. or other countries. In January 2026, the U.S. Government took direct action in Venezuela, including an incursion that resulted in the removal of its president, and the extent of future U.S. Government intervention is uncertain. The downstream impacts and effects of any such actions are also uncertain, including the potential for retributive actions by the

Venezuelan government or its allies, further instability in the country, a further weakening of the bolivar or other adverse consequences to the Venezuelan economy. These factors, among others, can have a negative impact on the Fund's investments.

The remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds.

- **Affiliated Index Provider Risk.** The Index Provider is affiliated with an entity related to the Adviser, which poses potential conflicts of interest. For example, a potential conflict could arise between an affiliated person of the Index Provider or the Adviser and the Fund if that entity attempted to use information regarding changes and composition of the Index to the detriment of the Fund. Additionally, potential conflicts could arise with respect to the personal trading activity of personnel of the affiliated person who may have access to, or knowledge of, pending changes to the Index's composition methodology or the constituent securities in the Index prior to the time that information is publicly disseminated. If shared, such knowledge could facilitate "front-running" (which describes an instance in which other persons trade ahead of the Fund). Although the Adviser and the Index Provider have taken steps designed to ensure that these potential conflicts are mitigated (e.g., via the adoption of policies and procedures that are designed to minimize potential conflicts of interest and the implementation of informational barriers designed to minimize the potential for the misuse of information about the Index), there can be no assurance that such measures will be successful.
- **Concentration Risk.** Because the Fund's assets will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent the Index concentrates in a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund is subject to loss due to adverse occurrences that may affect that industry or group of industries.
    - *Oil, Gas, and Consumable Fuels Industry Risk.* Companies in the oil and gas industries develop and produce crude oil and natural gas and provide drilling and other energy resources production and distribution related services. Stock prices for these types of companies are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or services and for energy products in general. Companies involved in exploration, extraction and production of oil and gas generally face substantial operating costs and operational risks, as well as risks of environmental damage claims and other litigation. The price of oil and gas, exploration, extraction and production spending, government regulation, world events and economic conditions will affect the performance of these companies. Correspondingly, securities of companies in the energy field are subject to swift price and supply fluctuations caused by events relating to international politics, energy conservation, the success of exploration and extraction products and tax and other governmental regulatory policies. Weak demand for the companies' products or services or for energy products and services in general, as well as negative developments in these other areas, may adversely impact a company's performance.

      Oil and gas exploration, extraction and production can be significantly affected by natural disasters or other catastrophes as well as changes in exchange rates, interest rates, and government regulation, expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property, imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital, military coups, social or political unrest, technological advances or developments, imposition of import controls, world events and economic conditions. The Russian invasion of Ukraine had, and could continue to have, significant negative impacts on the oil and natural gas industry. How long such tensions and related events will last cannot be predicted. Companies in the oil and gas industry may have significant capital investments in, or engage in transactions involving, emerging market countries which may heighten these risks. Companies that own or operate gas pipelines are subject to certain risks, including pipeline and equipment leaks and ruptures, explosions, fires, unscheduled downtime, transportation interruptions, discharges or releases of toxic or hazardous gases and other environmental risks. These companies may be at risk for environmental damages claims and other types of litigation.
- **Currency Exchange Rate Risk.** The Fund may invest in investments denominated in non-U.S. currencies or in securities that provide exposure to such currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund's investment and the value of your Shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.
- **Depositary Receipt Risk.** Depositary receipts, including ADRs and GDRs, involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities, such as changes in political or economic conditions of other countries and changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies. Depositary receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). GDRs are similar to ADRs in that they are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer; however, GDRs may be issued in bearer form and denominated in other currencies and are generally designed for use in specific or multiple securities markets outside the U.S. When the Fund invests in depositary receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depositary receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares. Because the Underlying Shares trade on foreign exchanges that may be closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund may experience premiums and discounts greater than those of funds without exposure to such Underlying Shares.

- **Equity Securities Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stocks and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an exchange-traded fund ("ETF") and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
  - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
  - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums or discounts greater than those of ETFs that invest in and hold only securities and other investments that are listed and trade in the U.S.
  - *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions, or changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges). The securities of some foreign companies may be less liquid and, at times, more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there also is the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.
  - *Emerging Markets Risk.* Investments in emerging markets may be subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in more developed markets. The risks of emerging markets may include, among others, greater market volatility; political, legal, economic, and social instability; less developed securities markets, including settlement, custody and valuation processes; government expropriation or nationalization of assets; greater volatility in currency exchange rates; more capital controls; less governmental supervision and regulation; and less stringent accounting, auditing and disclosure requirements. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against companies, and shareholders may have limited legal remedies. The Fund does not select investments based on investor protection considerations. Emerging market securities may face liquidity challenges, and the Fund may be unable to liquidate its positions in such securities at a favorable time or price.
- **Geographic Investment Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies of a single country or region, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country or region.
  - *Latin America Risk.* The economies of certain Latin American countries have experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation, currency devaluations, government debt defaults and high unemployment rates. Certain Latin American countries have experienced periods of political and economic instability and social unrest in the past. International economic

conditions, particularly those in the U.S., Europe and Asia, as well as world prices for oil and other commodities may also influence the development of Latin American economies. These risks, among others, may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments.

- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time. In addition, government actions or interventions (including, but not limited, to the threat or imposition of tariffs, trade restrictions, currency restrictions or similar actions) as well as developments related to economic, political (including geopolitical), social, public health, market, extreme weather, natural or man-made disasters, or other conditions or events have in the past and may in the future result in volatility in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit, and/or debt markets, which could adversely impact the Fund and its investments and their value and performance. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed and its Adviser would not sell shares of an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security industry or sector unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a rebalancing of the Index as addressed in the Index methodology.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sectors and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting each of these sectors.
  - *Energy Sector Risk.* Issuers in energy-related industries can be significantly affected by fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of energy fuels caused by geopolitical events, energy conservation or use of alternative fuel sources, the success of exploration projects, weather or meteorological events, taxes, increased government or environmental regulation, resource depletion, rising interest rates, declines in domestic or foreign production, accidents or catastrophic events, or terrorist threats or attacks, among others. Markets for various energy-related commodities can have significant volatility and are subject to control or manipulation by large producers or purchasers. Companies in the energy sector may need to make substantial expenditures, and to incur significant amounts of debt, in order to maintain or expand their reserves through exploration of new sources of supply, through the development of existing sources, through acquisitions, or through long-term contracts to acquire reserves. Factors adversely affecting producers, refiners, distributors, or others in the energy sector may adversely affect companies that service or supply those entities, either because demand for those products and services is curtailed or those products and services come under price pressure.
  - *Consumer Staples Sector Risk.* The Fund may invest in companies in the consumer staples sector, and therefore the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. Companies in the consumer staples sector, including those in the food and beverage industries, may be affected by general economic conditions, commodity production and pricing, consumer confidence and spending, consumer preferences, interest rates, product cycles, marketing campaigns, competition, and government regulations.
  - *Materials Sector Risk.* Companies in the materials sector can be negatively affected by various factors, including the volatility of commodity prices, exchange rates, and/or depletion of resources. Economic factors, government regulation, and litigation including liabilities from environmental damage can also cause sector-wide harm.
  - *Financial Services Sector Risk*. Performance of companies in the financial services sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in interest rates, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. This sector has experienced significant losses in the recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the sector as a whole cannot be predicted.
  - *Industrials Sector Risk*. Issuers in the industrial sector are affected by supply and demand, both for their specific product or service and for industrial sector products in general. The products of such issuers may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Government regulations, world events, economic

conditions and exchange rates affect the performance of companies in the industrial sector. Issuers in the industrial sector may be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage, product liability claims and exchange rates. The industrial sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced by unpredictable factors.

- **Securities Lending Risk.** There are certain risks associated with securities lending, including the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities on a timely basis or even the loss of rights in the collateral deposited by the borrower, if the borrower should fail financially. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. As a result, the Fund may lose money.
- **Small-Capitalization Company Risk.** The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, and financial and managerial resources and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to larger capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies. Small-capitalization companies also may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, government regulation, borrowing costs and earnings.
- **Tracking Error Risk.** As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.
- **Underlying Index Risk.** Neither the Adviser nor the Index Provider is able to guarantee the continuous availability or timeliness of the production of the Index. The calculation and dissemination of the Index values may be delayed if the information technology or other facilities of the Index Provider, data providers and/or relevant stock exchange malfunction for any reason. A significant delay may cause trading in shares of the Fund to be suspended. Errors in Index data, computation and/or the construction in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider or other applicable party for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. Index providers generally do not provide any representation or warranty in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in the indexes in which they license, and generally do not guarantee that an index will be calculated in accordance with its stated methodology. Losses or costs associated with any index provider errors generally will be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Valuation Risk.** The Fund may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than readily available market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund at that time. The Adviser's ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

Performance

The Fund is new and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.teucrium.com.

Management

Investment Adviser:	Teucrium Investment Advisors, LLC
Portfolio Managers:	Christopher Small and Joran Haugens, each Portfolio Managers of the Adviser, have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in October 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the "bid" price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the "ask" price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. The difference in the bid and ask prices is referred to as the "bid-ask spread."

Recent information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund's website at www.teucrium.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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