



CONGRESS ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

CONGRESS SMid GROWTH ETF
(CSMD)

CONGRESS LARGE CAP GROWTH ETF
(CAML)

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

February 28, 2024

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved the Funds' shares or determined whether this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY SECTION	4
Congress SMid Growth ETF	4
Congress Large Cap Growth ETF	9
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS	13
Investment Objective	13
Principal Investment Strategies	13
Principal Investment Risks	14
PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION	17
MANAGEMENT	18
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES	19
ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION	22
DISTRIBUTION	25
PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION	25
ADDITIONAL NOTICES	25
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	27

SUMMARY SECTION

Congress SMid Growth ETF

Investment Objective

The Congress SMid Growth ETF (the “SMid Fund” or “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

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 SMid Fund (“Shares”). You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.68 %
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00 %
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.68 %

⁽¹⁾ Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, Congress Asset Management Company, LLP (the “Adviser”) has agreed to pay all expenses of the Fund except for the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act.

Example

The Example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. This 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% annual 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	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$70	\$221	\$384	\$859

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal period ended October 31, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 1% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”). The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of small and mid-capitalization companies (“SMid-capitalization companies”). The Fund invests primarily in publicly traded stocks of U.S. companies which the Adviser considers to have a small to mid-size market capitalization. The Fund defines SMid-capitalization companies as those whose market capitalization, at the time of purchase, are consistent with the market capitalizations of companies in the Russell 2500™ Growth Index. As of the last reconstitution date, June

26, 2023, the market capitalization of companies in the Russell 2500™ Growth Index ranged from \$17.8 million to \$17.3 billion. The Fund may invest any portion of the remaining 20% of its net assets in equity securities of small-capitalization mid-capitalization and large-capitalization companies. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in U.S. dollar denominated foreign equity securities, including through American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) issued by U.S. depository banks, which are traded on U.S. exchanges. The Fund invests in companies that the Adviser believes are experiencing or will experience earnings growth. The Adviser employs a “bottom-up” approach to research and stock selection, which means that the Adviser bases its investments on a company’s future prospects and not on any significant economic or market cycle. The Adviser also uses a growth-style approach to selecting securities with a focus on high quality companies. The Adviser’s fundamental approach emphasizes earnings growth and free cash flow. The Fund may, from time to time, have significant exposure to one or more sectors of the market. The Fund may also invest in other registered investment companies, including ETFs.

The Adviser may sell a security for a number of reasons including, but not limited to, if a determination is made that the security no longer meets its investment criteria or if a new security is judged more attractive than a current holding.

Principal Risks of Investing in the SMid Fund

There is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the SMid Fund. The following risks are considered principal to the SMid Fund and could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.** The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.
- **Small-Capitalization Investing 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. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.
- **Growth Style Investment Risk:** Growth stocks may lose value or fall out of favor with investors. Growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the prices of other stocks.
- **Equity Securities Risk:** The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes or changes in a company’s financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries selected for the Fund’s portfolio or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions.
- **Foreign Investment Risk:** Foreign securities involve increased risks due to political, social and economic developments abroad, as well as due to differences between U.S. and foreign regulatory practices. When the Fund invests in ADRs as a substitute for an investment directly in the underlying foreign shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the ADRs may not provide a return

that corresponds precisely with that of the underlying foreign shares. GDRs generally are subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted.

- **Sector-Focus Risk:** Investing a significant portion of the Fund’s assets in one sector of the market exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potential monetary losses than if those assets were spread among various sectors.

The remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the SMid Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

- **ETF Risks:** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s 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 Authorized Participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares:* 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:* 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.
 - *Trading:* Although Shares are listed for trading on 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 Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **General Market Risk:** Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes due to a number of factors, including: inflation (or expectations for inflation); interest rates; global demand for particular products or resources; natural disasters or events; pandemic diseases; terrorism; regulatory events; and government controls. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant

periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors which has resulted in disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global health care system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S., and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse affects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to market volatility and may continue to do so.

- **Large Companies Risk:** Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges like changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. Also, large-cap companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.
- **Investments in Other Investment Companies:** To the extent the Fund invests in shares of other investment companies, you will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by those investment companies and will be subject to the risks that those investment companies are subject to.
- **Management Risk:** The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.
- **Newer Fund Risk:** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record and history on which to base their investment decision.

Performance Information

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not have a full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at <https://etfs.congressasset.com>.

Investment Adviser

Congress Asset Management Company, LLP.

Portfolio Managers

Nancy T. Huynh, Senior Vice President, Adviser; Portfolio Manager for the Fund since its inception in August 2023, and Chair of the SMid Growth Investment Policy Committee.

Daniel A. Lagan, CFA, CEO/CIO, Adviser; Portfolio Manager for the Fund since its inception in August 2023, and co-Chair of the SMid Growth Investment Policy Committee.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

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

The Fund 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.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund’s website at <https://etfs.congressasset.com>.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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.

SUMMARY SECTION

Congress Large Cap Growth ETF

Investment Objective

The Congress Large Cap Growth ETF (the “Large Cap Fund” or “Fund”) seeks long-term capital growth.

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 Large Cap Fund (“Shares”). You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.65 %
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00 %
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.65 %</u>

⁽¹⁾ Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, Congress Asset Management Company, LLP (the “Adviser”) has agreed to pay all expenses of the Fund except for the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act.

Example

The Example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Large Cap Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Large Cap 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	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$66	\$208	\$362	\$810

Portfolio Turnover

The Large Cap Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal period ended October 31, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 7% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”). The Fund attempts to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of large-capitalization companies. The Fund defines large-capitalization companies as those whose market capitalization, at the time of purchase, are consistent with the market capitalizations of companies in the Russell 1000[®] Growth Index. As of June 26, 2023, the market capitalization of companies in the Russell 1000[®] Growth Index ranged from approximately \$504 million

to \$2,913 billion. The Fund may invest any portion of the remaining 20% of its net assets from time to time in equity securities of small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies. Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stock and preferred stock. The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in U.S. dollar-denominated foreign equity securities, including through American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) issued by U.S. depository banks, which are traded on U.S. exchanges. The Adviser employs a “bottom-up” approach to stock selection which means that the Adviser chooses the ETF’s investments based on a company’s future prospects and not on any significant economic or market cycle. The Adviser also uses a growth style approach to select securities with a focus on high quality companies. The Adviser’s fundamental approach emphasizes growth of earnings and free cash flow. The Fund may, from time to time, have significant exposure to one or more sectors of the market. As of October 31, 2023, 31.8% of the Fund’s net assets were invested in securities within the information technology sector. The Fund may also invest in other registered investment companies, including ETFs.

The Adviser may sell a security for a number of reasons including, but not limited to, if it determines that the security no longer meets its investment criteria or if a new security is judged more attractive than a current holding.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Large Cap Fund

There is the risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Large Cap Fund. The following risks are considered principal to the Large Cap Fund and could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Large Companies Risk:** The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- **Growth Style Investment Risk:** Growth stocks may lose value or fall out of favor with investors. Growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the prices of other stocks.
- **Equity Securities Risk:** Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value. These fluctuations may cause a security to be worth less than its cost when originally purchased or less than it was worth at an earlier time.
- **Foreign Investment Risk:** Foreign securities involve increased risks due to political, social and economic developments abroad, as well as due to differences between U.S. and foreign regulatory practices. When the Fund invests in ADRs as a substitute for an investment directly in the underlying foreign shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the ADRs may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the underlying foreign shares. GDRs generally are subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted.
- **Sector-Focus Risk:** Investing a significant portion of the Fund’s assets in one sector of the market exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potential monetary losses than if those assets were spread among various sectors.
 - **Information Technology Sector Risk:** The information technology sector can be significantly affected by rapid obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants, government regulation, and general economic conditions.

The remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Large Cap Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

- **ETF Risks:** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s 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 Authorized Participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares:* 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:* 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.
 - *Trading:* Although Shares are listed for trading on 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 Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **General Market Risk:** Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes due to a number of factors, including: inflation (or expectations for inflation); interest rates; global demand for particular products or resources; natural disasters or events; pandemic diseases; terrorism; regulatory events; and government controls. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors which has resulted in disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global health care system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S., and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster

connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to market volatility and may continue to do so.

- **Investments in Other Investment Companies:** To the extent the Fund invests in shares of other investment companies, you will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by those investment companies and will be subject to the risks that those investment companies are subject to.
- **Management Risk:** The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.
- **Newer Fund Risk:** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record and history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Small and Medium Companies Risk:** Securities of small and medium cap companies may possess comparatively greater price volatility and less liquidity than the securities of companies that have larger market capitalizations and/or that are traded on major stock exchanges.

Performance Information

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not have a full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at <https://etfs.congressasset.com>.

Investment Adviser

Congress Asset Management Company, LLP.

Portfolio Managers

Matthew Lagan, CFA, Vice President, Adviser; Portfolio Manager for the Fund since its inception in August 2023, and Chair of the Large Cap Growth Investment Policy Committee.

Daniel A. Lagan, CFA, CEO/CIO, Adviser; Portfolio Manager for the Fund since its inception in August 2023, and co-Chair of the Large Cap Growth Investment Policy Committee.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

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

The Fund 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.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund's website at <https://etfs.congressasset.com>.

Tax Information

The Large Cap Fund's distributions are taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, PRINCIPAL STRATEGIES & RISKS

This Prospectus offers shares of the Congress SMid Growth ETF and Congress Large Cap Growth ETF.

Investment Objective

The Congress SMid Growth ETF seeks long-term capital appreciation. The Congress Large Cap Growth ETF seeks long-term capital growth. The investment objective of each Fund is non-fundamental; that is, it can be changed by a vote of the Board of Trustees alone and without a shareholder vote upon at least 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The objective and strategies description for each Fund tells you:

- what the Fund is trying to achieve;
- how the Adviser intends to invest your money; and
- what makes each Fund different from the other Fund offered in this Prospectus.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Funds will provide at least 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders of a change in a Fund's policy of investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in the type of investments suggested by each Fund's name.

Temporary Defensive Position. Generally, the Adviser does not attempt to "time" the market, such as by shifting all or a significant portion of the portfolio in or out of the market in anticipation of or in response to adverse market or other conditions or atypical circumstances such as unusually large cash inflows or redemptions. However, in order to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, each Fund may assume a temporary defensive position by reducing investments in equities and/or increasing investments in short-term fixed income securities. Each Fund may also invest without limit in cash and high quality cash equivalents such as investment grade commercial paper and other money market instruments. During such times, a Fund may not achieve its investment objective to the extent it makes temporary and/or cash investments. A defensive position, taken at the wrong time, may have an adverse impact on a Fund's performance.

Principal Investment Risks

Before investing in the Funds, you should carefully consider your own investment goals, the amount of time you are willing to leave your money invested and the amount of risk you are willing to take. Remember that in addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, you could lose money by investing in a Fund. The value of your investment in a Fund will fluctuate with the prices of the securities in which the Funds invest. The principal risks of investing in the Funds are discussed in more detail below in order of relevance to the Funds:

Small and Medium Companies Risk. Because investing in smaller-sized companies may have more risk than investing in larger, more established companies, such an investment by a Fund may have the following additional risks:

- The earnings and prospects of small- or medium-sized companies are more volatile than those of larger-sized companies;
- Small- and medium-sized companies may experience higher failure rates than larger-sized companies;
- Analysts and other investors typically follow these companies less actively and information about these companies is not always readily available;
- The trading volume of securities of small- and medium-sized companies is normally lower and such securities may be less liquid than those of larger-sized companies, which may disproportionately affect their stock prices, and may cause their stock prices to fall more in response to selling pressure than is the case with larger-sized companies; and
- Small- and medium-sized companies may have limited markets, product lines, or financial resources and may lack management experience, making these companies more susceptible to economic and market setbacks.

For these and other reasons, the security prices of small- and medium-capitalization companies may fluctuate more significantly than the security prices of large-capitalization companies. The smaller the company, the greater effect these risks may have on that company's operations and performance. As a result, such an investment by a Fund may exhibit a higher degree of volatility than the general domestic securities market.

Large Companies Risk. Large company stock risk is the risk that stocks of larger companies may underperform relative to those of small and mid-sized companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Many larger companies may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Growth Style Investment Risk. Growth stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and from other types of stocks. Thus, a growth style investment strategy attempts to identify companies whose earnings may grow or are growing at a faster rate than inflation and the economy. While growth stocks may react differently to issuer, political, market and economic developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks by rising in price in certain environments, growth stocks also tend to be sensitive to changes in the earnings of their underlying companies and more volatile than other types of stocks, particularly over the short term. During periods of adverse economic and market conditions, the stock prices of growth stocks may fall despite favorable earnings trends.

Equity Securities Risk. The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of changes in the broad market or changes in a company's financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries selected for a Fund's portfolio or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions. Equity securities are subject to "stock market risk" meaning that stock prices in general (or in particular, the prices of the types of securities in which a Fund invests) may decline over short or extended periods

of time. When the value of a Fund's securities goes down, your investment in each Fund decreases in value. If you hold common stocks of any given issuer, you would generally be exposed to greater risk than if you hold preferred stocks or debt obligations of the issuer because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payments from issuers in comparison with the rights of preferred stockholders, bondholders and other creditors of such issuers.

Foreign Investment Risk. Foreign securities may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than securities of U.S. companies because a limited number of companies represent a small number of industries. Foreign issuers are not subject to the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers. Also, nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation or political changes could adversely affect a Fund's investments in a foreign company. ADRs do not eliminate all of the risks associated with direct investment in the securities of foreign issuers. Sponsored ADRs are issued with the support of the issuer of the foreign stock underlying the ADRs and carry all of the rights of common shares, including voting rights. The underlying securities of the ADRs in a Fund's portfolio are usually denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. As a result, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of a Fund's portfolio. In addition, because the underlying securities of ADRs trade on foreign exchanges at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, the value of the securities underlying the ADRs may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, regardless of whether there is an active U.S. market for the shares. A Fund's investments in foreign securities may be in the form of depositary receipts, such as GDRs, which are issued by U.S. depository banks and evidence ownership of the underlying securities. GDRs generally are subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. GDRs may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities into which they may be converted. Investments in GDRs, involve risks similar to those accompanying direct investments in foreign securities.

Sector-Focus Risk. Investing a significant portion of a Fund's assets in one sector of the market exposes each Fund to greater market risk and potential monetary losses than if those assets were spread among various sectors. If a Fund's portfolio is overweighted in a certain sector, any negative development affecting that sector will have a greater impact on each Fund than a fund that is not overweighted in that sector.

Information Technology Sector Risk (Large Cap Fund). Information technology companies are generally subject to the risks of rapidly changing technologies; short product life cycles; fierce competition; aggressive pricing and reduced profit margins; the loss of patent, copyright and trademark protections; cyclical market patterns; evolving industry standards; and frequent new product introductions. Information technology companies may be smaller and less experienced companies, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources and fewer experienced management or marketing personnel. Information technology company stocks, especially those which are internet-related, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that are often unrelated to their operating performance.

The remaining risks are considered "principal risks" of investing in the Funds, regardless of the order in which they appear.

Management Risk. Management risk describes each Fund's ability to meet their investment objective based on the Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for a Fund. The value of your investment in each Fund is subject to the effectiveness of the Adviser and the Adviser's research, analysis and asset allocation among portfolio securities. If the Adviser's investment strategies do not produce the expected results, your investment could be diminished or even lost.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in each Fund's portfolio may

underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes due to a number of factors, including: inflation (or expectations for inflation); interest rates; global demand for particular products or resources; natural disasters or events; pandemic diseases; terrorism; regulatory events; and government controls. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global health care system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S., and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse affects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to market volatility and may continue to do so.

Newer Fund Risk. Each Fund is a recently organized investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record and history on which to base their investment decision.

Investments in Other Investment Companies. Investments in other investment companies, including ETFs (which may, in turn, invest in stocks, bonds, and other financial vehicles), involve substantially the same risks as investing directly in the instruments held by these entities. However, the investment may involve duplication of certain fees and expenses. By investing in an investment company or ETF, a Fund becomes a shareholder of that fund. As a result, Funds' shareholders indirectly bear their proportionate share of the investment company's or ETF's fees and expenses which are paid by the Funds' as a shareholder of the fund. These fees and expenses are in addition to the fees and expenses that Funds' shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. If the investment company or ETF fails to achieve its investment objective, the Fund's investment in that fund may adversely affect the Funds' performance.

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

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

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid-ask spread." The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and

market liquidity, and the spread is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in a Fund, asset swings in a Fund, and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate each 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 or periods of steep market declines. The market price of Fund shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid-ask" spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade the Fund shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid-ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Fund shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Fund shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Fund shares. The Adviser believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities.

Trading. Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500® Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of each Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about each Fund's daily portfolio holdings will be available at <https://etfs.congressasset.com>. A complete description of each Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Investment Adviser

Congress Asset Management Company, LLP, serves as the investment adviser and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Funds. The Adviser is a registered investment adviser with offices located at 2 Seaport Lane, Boston, Massachusetts 02210. The Adviser was founded in 1985, and serves as investment adviser to high net worth individuals and institutions. As of December 31, 2023, the Adviser managed approximately \$20.7 billion in assets under advisement. Subject to the general supervision of the Board, the Adviser is responsible for managing each Fund in accordance with its investment objective and policies, and making decisions with respect to, and placing orders for, all purchases and sales of portfolio securities. The Adviser also maintains related records for the Funds.

The Adviser provides the Funds advice on buying and selling securities. The Adviser also furnishes the Funds with office space and certain administrative services and provides most of the personnel needed by the Funds. For the services it provides to the Congress SMid Growth ETF, the Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.68% based on the Fund's average daily net assets. For the services it provides to the Congress Large Cap Growth ETF, the Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.65% based on the Fund's average daily net assets. For the fiscal period August 21, 2023 (commencement of operations) through October 31, 2023, each Fund paid the Adviser 0.13% of the respective Fund's average daily net assets.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Funds except for the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Funds' Investment Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Trust with respect to the Funds is available in the Funds' [annual report](#) to shareholders for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2023.

Portfolio Managers

Portfolio Managers/Funds	Bio
<p>Daniel A. Lagan, MBA, CFA Congress Large Cap Growth ETF Congress SMid ETF Since Inception August 2023</p>	<p>Mr. Daniel Lagan is a Chartered Financial Analyst charter holder. Since July 1999, Mr. Lagan has served as CEO/CIO of, and as a Portfolio Manager for, the Advisor and is jointly and primarily responsible for day-to-day management of the Large Cap Growth ETF and the SMid ETF. Mr. Lagan is the co-Chair of both the Large Cap Growth and the SMid Growth Investment Policy Committee. From August 1989 to June 1999, Mr. Lagan served as Executive Vice President and Portfolio Manager for the Advisor. Prior to joining the Advisor in 1989, Mr. Lagan served as an auditor for PricewaterhouseCoopers. Mr. Lagan holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Accounting from St. Michael’s College and a Masters of Business Administration degree in Finance from Boston College.</p>
<p>Nancy T. Huynh Congress SMid ETF Since Inception August 2023</p>	<p>Ms. Nancy T. Huynh is a Portfolio Manager at CAM. Ms. Huynh is Chair of the SMid Growth Investment Policy Committee. She is a member of the Large Cap Growth and Multi-Cap Growth Investment Policy Committees. Ms. Huynh holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in International Relations from Colby College and a Masters degree in Management with a concentration in Finance from Harvard University.</p>
<p>Matthew Lagan, MBA, CFA Congress Large Cap Growth ETF Since Inception August 2023</p>	<p>Mr. Matthew Lagan has been with Congress Asset Management since 2003. He chairs the firm’s Large Cap Growth Investment Committee. He is also a member of the SMid Growth Investment Committee and the Impact Investing Investment Committee. Since 2013, he has been a member of the Management Committee, which formulates the firm’s overall strategic direction. Matt is a CFA charterholder, and a member of the CFA Society Boston and CFA Institute. Mr. Lagan holds a Bachelor of Science from Bridgewater State College and a Masters of Business Administration from University College Dublin.</p>

The Funds’ combined SAI provides additional information about each of the Portfolio Manager’s compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and each of the Portfolio Manager’s ownership of securities in the Funds.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Each Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from a Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to a Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor (defined below), and that has been accepted by the Funds’ transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

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

Determination of Net Asset Value

The NAV of each Fund’s Shares is calculated each day the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for trading as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time (the “NAV Calculation Time”). If the NYSE closes before 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, as it occasionally does, the NAV Calculation Time will be the time the NYSE closes. Each Fund’s NAV per share is calculated by dividing each Fund’s net assets by the number of Fund Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, each Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. If such information is not available for a security held by a Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued by the Adviser at fair value pursuant to procedures established by the Adviser and approved by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Board designated the Adviser as the “valuation designee” for the Funds under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act subject to its oversight. The Adviser and the Trust have adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund securities whose market prices are not “readily available” or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) a security has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) a security’s primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) a security’s primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) a security’s value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the security’s primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing a security, the valuation designee will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer’s business, recent trades or offers of the security, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the security. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies included in the Adviser-approved valuation procedures. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the security upon the sale of such security.

Dividends and Distributions

Each Fund intends to pay out dividends, if any, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. Each Fund will declare and pay capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

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

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12 of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including shares of each Fund. However, registered investment companies are permitted to invest in each Fund beyond the limits set forth in section 12 when they comply with rules adopted by the SEC and comply with the necessary conditions.

ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Funds. Your investment in a Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws. This summary does not apply to Shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to Shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change.

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

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when a Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange; and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (APs only).

Taxes on Distributions

Each Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long a Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by a Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of a Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by such Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by the Funds as "qualified dividend income" are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Funds received in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Funds from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. A Fund's investment strategy may limit the amount of distributions eligible for treatment as qualified dividend

income in the hands of non-corporate shareholders or eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the amount and character of any distributions received from a Fund.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

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

You may wish to avoid investing in a Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by a Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. Gains from the sale or other disposition of your Shares generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if a tax treaty applies.

Under legislation generally known as “FATCA” (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), a Fund is required to withhold 30% of certain ordinary dividends it pays to shareholders that are foreign entities and that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements.

Each Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage (currently 24%) of the taxable distributions and sale proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that the shareholder is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares Are Sold on the Exchange

Provided that a shareholder holds Shares as capital assets, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares of a Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

The cost basis of Shares of a Fund acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for the Shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of Shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of Shares. Contact the broker through whom you purchased your Shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP's aggregate basis in the securities delivered, plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an AP who does not mark-to-market its holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. APs exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether the wash sales rule applies and when a loss might be deductible.

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

Foreign Investments by the Funds

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

Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

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

DISTRIBUTION

The Distributor, Quasar Distributors, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (d/b/a ACA Group), is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Funds. The Distributor’s principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101.

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

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

The Adviser, out of its own resources and legitimate profits and without additional cost to a Fund or its shareholders, may provide cash payments to certain intermediaries, sometimes referred to as revenue sharing. These payments are in addition to or in lieu of any amounts payable to financial intermediaries under the Rule 12b-1 Plan. The Adviser may make revenue sharing payments to intermediaries for shareholder services or distribution-related services, such as: marketing support services; access to third party platforms; access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary; and inclusion of a Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, and in other sales programs. The Adviser may also pay cash compensation in the form of finder’s fees that vary depending on the dollar amount of the Shares sold. From time to time, and in accordance with applicable rules and regulations, the Adviser may also provide non-cash compensation to representatives of various intermediaries who sell Shares or provide services to a Fund’s shareholders. In addition, the Adviser has engaged and pays variable compensation to an SEC-registered broker-dealer and investment adviser for consulting services on marketing strategies and for due diligence, education, training, and support services. The Adviser pays these consulting and support service fees from its own resources and not from the assets of a Fund.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

The Funds are new and therefore do not have any information regarding how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of each Fund.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in, the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of the Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of the Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the Shares.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser, the Exchange, and each Fund make 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 Funds particularly.

Shareholder Derivative Actions

The governing instruments of the Funds state that shareholders have power to the same extent as the stockholders of a Massachusetts business corporation as to whether or not a court action, proceeding or claim should or should not be brought or maintained derivatively or as a class action on behalf of the Trust or the shareholders.

The Trust's Declaration of Trust provides that the Business Litigation Section of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts sitting in Suffolk County, Massachusetts shall be the exclusive forum in which certain types of litigation may be brought. Any person purchasing or otherwise acquiring or holding any interest in shares of beneficial interest of the Trust shall be (i) deemed to have notice of and consented to the provisions of this provision, and (ii) deemed to have waived any argument relating to the inconvenience of the judicial forum referenced above in connection with any action or proceeding described in provision. This provision does not apply to federal security law claims.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Funds' financial performance for the period of each Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, are included in the [annual report](#) dated October 31, 2023, which is available upon request.

LARGE CAP GROWTH ETF

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS For a capital share outstanding throughout each period

	Period Ended October 31, 2023 ⁽¹⁾
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 25.00
INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:	
Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾	0.01
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.75)
Total from investment operations	(0.74)
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:	
From net investment income	—
From net realized gain	—
Total distributions	—
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 24.26
Total return	(2.95)% ⁽⁴⁾
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:	
Net assets, end of period (millions)	\$ 13.1
Portfolio turnover rate	7% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾
RATIOS:	
Expenses to average net assets	0.65% ⁽³⁾
Net investment income (loss) to average net assets	0.20% ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ Congress Large Cap Growth ETF commenced operations on August 21, 2023. Information presented is for the period from August 21, 2023 to October 31, 2023.

⁽²⁾ Calculated based on the average number of shares outstanding.

⁽³⁾ Annualized.

⁽⁴⁾ Not annualized.

⁽⁵⁾ Excludes impact of in-kind transactions.

SMID GROWTH ETF

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS For a capital share outstanding throughout each period

	Period Ended October 31, 2023 ⁽¹⁾
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 25.00
INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:	
Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾	0.00 ⁽⁶⁾
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(2.32)
Total from investment operations	(2.32)
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:	
From net investment income	—
From net realized gain	—
Total distributions	—
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 22.68
Total return	(9.28)% ⁽⁴⁾
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:	
Net assets, end of period (millions)	\$ 11.3
Portfolio turnover rate	1% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾
RATIOS:	
Expenses to average net assets	0.68% ⁽³⁾
Net investment income (loss) to average net assets	0.06% ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ Congress SMid Growth ETF commenced operations on August 21, 2023. Information presented is for the period from August 21, 2023 to October 31, 2023.

⁽²⁾ Calculated based on the average number of shares outstanding.

⁽³⁾ Annualized.

⁽⁴⁾ Not annualized.

⁽⁵⁾ Excludes impact of in-kind transactions.

⁽⁶⁾ Does not round to \$0.01 or \$(0.01), as applicable.

Congress Large Cap Growth ETF
Congress SMid Growth ETF

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

Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”)

The Funds’ SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Funds and certain other additional information. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated into this Prospectus by reference. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

Additional information about the Funds’ investments is available in the Funds’ annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. The Funds’ [annual report](#) contains a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that affected the Funds’ performance during the Funds’ last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund’s annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain a free copy of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Funds at:

Congress ETFs
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701
1-888-688-1299
<https://etfs.congressasset.com>

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

- Free of charge from the Funds’ website at <https://etfs.congressasset.com>.
- Free of charge from the SEC’s EDGAR database on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.
- For a fee, by email request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(The Trust’s SEC Investment Company Act file number is 811-05037.)