

RENAISSANCE CAPITAL GREENWICH FUNDS



ETF SERIES

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

January 31, 2025

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus dated January 31, 2025 (the “Prospectus”) for the Renaissance IPO ETF and the Renaissance International IPO ETF (each a “Fund” and collectively the “Funds”) of Renaissance Capital Greenwich Funds (the “Trust”), as such Prospectus may be revised or supplemented from time to time.

The financial statements and Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024 are contained in the Trust’s [Form N-CSR](#) for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, which is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and are hereby incorporated by reference into this SAI.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Principal U.S. Listing Exchange</u>	<u>Ticker</u>
Renaissance IPO ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	IPO
Renaissance International IPO ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	IPOS

The Funds’ Prospectus is dated January 31, 2025. A copy of the Prospectus , shareholder report and/or financial statements may be obtained without charge by writing to the Trust at 100 First Stamford Place, Suite 403, Stamford, CT 06902, calling 1-866-486-6645 or visiting www.renaissancecapital.com.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust is an open-end management investment company. The Trust currently consists of two exchange traded funds (“ETFs”), the Renaissance IPO ETF and the Renaissance International IPO ETF (each a “Fund” and collectively the “Funds”). Each Fund is classified as a non-diversified management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”), and, as a result, is not required to meet certain diversification requirements under the 1940 Act. The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on February 3, 1997. The shares of the Funds are referred to herein as “Shares.”

Each Fund offers and issues Shares at its respective net asset value (“NAV”) only in aggregations of a specified number of Shares (each, a “Creation Unit”). Similarly, Shares are redeemable by the Funds only in Creation Units. Creation Units of a Fund are issued in exchange for a designated portfolio of securities, assets or other positions (including any portion of such securities, assets or other positions for which cash may be substituted) (generally securities included in the Fund’s underlying index) and a specified cash payment. A Fund may redeem Creation Units of its Shares in exchange for Fund portfolio securities, assets or other positions (including any portion of such securities, assets or other positions for which cash may be substituted) and a specified cash payment. The Shares of each Fund are listed on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”), and trade in the secondary market at market prices that may differ from the Shares’ NAV. A Creation Unit consists of 50,000 Shares of a Fund. The Trust reserves the right to permit or require that creations and redemptions of Shares are effected fully or partially in cash (subject to applicable legal requirements).

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

Repurchase Agreements

Each Fund may invest in repurchase agreements with commercial banks, brokers or dealers to generate income from its excess cash balances and to invest securities lending cash collateral. A repurchase agreement is an agreement under which a Fund acquires a money market instrument (generally a security issued by the U.S. Government or an agency thereof, a banker’s acceptance or a certificate of deposit) from a seller, subject to resale to the seller at an agreed upon price and date (normally, the next business day). A repurchase agreement may be considered a loan collateralized by securities. The resale price reflects an agreed upon interest rate effective for the period the instrument is held by the Fund and is unrelated to the interest rate on the underlying instrument.

In these repurchase agreement transactions, the securities acquired by a Fund (including accrued interest earned thereon) must have a total value at least equal to the value of the repurchase agreement and are held by the Trust’s custodian bank until repurchased. In addition, the Trust’s Board of Trustees (“Board” or “Trustees”) has established guidelines and standards for review of the creditworthiness of any bank, broker or dealer counterparty to a repurchase agreement with a Fund. No more than an aggregate of 15% of a Fund’s net assets will be invested in repurchase agreements having maturities longer than seven days.

The use of repurchase agreements involves certain risks. For example, if the other party to the agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying security at a time when the value of the security has declined, the Fund may incur a loss upon disposition of the security. If the other party to the agreement becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code or other laws, a court may determine that the underlying security is collateral not within the control of the Fund and, therefore, the Fund may incur delays in disposing of the security and/or may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying security and may be deemed an unsecured creditor of the other party to the agreement.

Futures Contracts and Options

Futures contracts generally provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified instrument, index or commodity at a specified future time and at a specified price. Stock index futures contracts

are settled daily with a payment by one party to the other of a cash amount based on the difference between the level of the stock index specified in the contract from one day to the next. Futures contracts are standardized as to maturity date and underlying instrument and are traded on futures exchanges. Each Fund may use futures contracts and options on futures contracts based on other indexes or combinations of indexes that Renaissance Capital LLC (the “Adviser”) believes to be representative of each Fund’s underlying index (each an “Index”).

An option is a contract that provides the holder the right to buy or sell shares at a fixed price, within a specified period of time. An American call option gives the option holder the right to buy the underlying security from the option writer at the option exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option. An American put option gives the option holder the right to sell the underlying security to the option writer at the option exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option.

Warrants are equity securities in the form of options issued by a corporation which give the holder the right, but not the obligation, to purchase stock, usually at a price that is higher than the market price at the time the warrant is issued. A purchaser takes the risk that the warrant may expire worthless because the market price of the common stock fails to rise above the price set by the warrant.

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

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

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

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

A Fund may use futures contracts and options thereon, together with positions in cash and money market instruments, to simulate full investment in its Index. Under such circumstances, the Adviser may seek to utilize other instruments that it believes to be correlated to Index components or a subset of the components. Liquid futures contracts may not be currently available for an Index.

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

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

The risk of loss in trading futures contracts or uncovered call options in some strategies (*e.g.*, selling uncovered stock index futures contracts) is potentially unlimited. A Fund does not plan to use futures and options contracts in this way. The risk of a futures position may still be large as traditionally measured due to the low margin deposits required. In many cases, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss or gain to the investor relative to the size of a required margin deposit.

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

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

Except as otherwise specified in a Fund's Prospectus or this SAI, the Fund may engage in transactions involving futures and options thereon in accordance with the 1940 Act and rules thereunder.

Swaps

Swap agreements are contracts between parties in which one party agrees to make payments to the other party based on the change in market value or level of a specified index or asset. In return, the other party agrees to make payments to the first party based on the return of a different specified index or asset. Although swap agreements entail the risk that a party will default on its payment obligations thereunder, a Fund seeks to reduce this risk by entering into agreements that involve payments no less frequently than quarterly.

The use of swap agreements involves certain risks. For example, if the counterparty, under a swap agreement, defaults on its obligation to make payments due from it as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, a Fund may lose such payments altogether or collect only a portion thereof, which collection could involve costs or delays.

As a result of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 and related regulatory developments, which imposed comprehensive regulatory requirements on swaps and swap market participants, certain categories of swaps, such as most types of standardized interest rate and credit default swap index agreements, are subject to mandatory central clearing, and some of these cleared swaps must be traded on an exchange or swap execution facility. It is expected that additional categories of swaps will in the future be designated as subject to mandatory clearing and exchange trading. Mandatory clearing and exchange trading of additional swaps will occur on a phased-in basis based on the type of market participant, Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") approval of contracts for central clearing and public trading facilities making such cleared swaps available to trade. Some categories of swaps may also be cleared and traded on exchanges on a voluntary basis. While the intent of these regulatory reforms requiring clearing and exchange trading for swaps is to mitigate counterparty risk and increase liquidity and transparency in the swaps markets, mandatory clearing and exchange trading may increase trading costs and impose other risks.

Convertible Securities

A convertible security is a bond, debenture, note, preferred stock, right, warrant or other security that may be converted into or exchanged for a prescribed amount of common stock or other security of the same or a different issuer or into cash within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security generally entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt securities or the dividend paid on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities generally have characteristics similar to both debt and equity securities. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities. Convertible securities ordinarily provide a stream of income with generally higher yields than those of common stock of the same or similar issuers. Convertible securities generally rank senior to common stock in a corporation's capital structure but are usually subordinated to comparable nonconvertible securities. Convertible securities generally do not participate directly in any dividend increases or decreases of the underlying securities although the market prices of convertible securities may be affected by any dividend changes or other changes in the underlying securities.

Future Developments

A Fund may take advantage of opportunities in the area of options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, options on a Fund, warrants, swaps and any other investments which are not presently contemplated for use or which are not currently available, but which may be developed, to the extent such investments are considered suitable for a Fund by the Adviser. To the extent that there are future developments that a Fund may take advantage of, adequate disclosure will be added to the prospectus as applicable under Principal or Additional Investment Strategies or Risks.

Investment Restrictions

The Trust has adopted the following investment restrictions as fundamental policies with respect to each Fund. These restrictions cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of a Fund's outstanding voting securities. For purposes of the 1940 Act, a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund means the vote, at an annual or a special meeting of the security holders of a Fund, of the lesser of (1) 67% or more of the voting securities of a Fund present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund are present or represented by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund. Under these restrictions:

1. Each Fund may not make loans, except that a Fund may (i) lend portfolio securities, (ii) enter into repurchase agreements, (iii) purchase all or a portion of an issue of debt securities, bank loan or participation interests, bank certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, debentures or other securities, whether or not the purchase is made upon the original issuance of the securities and (iv) participate in an inter-fund lending program with other registered investment companies;
2. Each Fund may not borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulation from time to time. Under the 1940 Act, an investment company may borrow money in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings);
3. Each Fund may not issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulation from time to time;
4. Each Fund may not purchase a security (other than obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, 25% or more of its total assets would be invested in a single issuer;

5. Each Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, except that a Fund may (i) invest in securities of issuers that invest in real estate or interests therein; (ii) invest in mortgage-related securities and other securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein; and (iii) hold and sell real estate acquired by a Fund as a result of the ownership of securities;
6. Each Fund may not engage in the business of underwriting securities issued by others, except to the extent that the Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), in the disposition of restricted securities or in connection with its investments in other investment companies;
7. Each Fund may not purchase or sell commodities, unless acquired as a result of owning securities or other instruments, but it may purchase, sell or enter into financial options and futures, forward and spot currency contracts, swap transactions and other financial contracts or derivative instruments and may invest in securities or other instruments backed by commodities; and
8. Each Fund may not purchase any security if, as a result of that purchase, 25% or more of its total assets would be invested in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry, except that a Fund will invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries if the index that a Fund replicates concentrates in an industry or group of industries. This limit does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

In addition to the investment restrictions adopted as fundamental policies as set forth above, the Funds observe the following restrictions, which may be changed by the Board without a shareholder vote. Each Fund will not:

1. Make short sales of securities.
2. Purchase any security on margin, except for such short-term loans as are necessary for clearance of securities transactions. The deposit or payment by a Fund or initial or variation margin in connection with futures contracts or related options thereon is not considered the purchase of a security on margin.
3. Participate in a joint or joint-and-several basis in any trading account in securities, although transactions for a Fund and any other account under common or affiliated management may be combined or allocated between a Fund and such account.
4. Purchase securities of open-end or closed-end investment companies except in compliance with the 1940 Act, although a Fund may not acquire any securities of registered open-end investment companies or registered unit investment trusts in reliance on Sections 12(d)(1)(F) or 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act.

In general, if a percentage limitation is adhered to at the time of investment or contract, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from any change in value or total or net assets will not result in a violation of such restriction, except that the percentage limitations with respect to the borrowing of money and investment in illiquid investments will be continuously complied with.

Each Fund may not acquire any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets. For purposes of this 15% limitation, illiquid investment means any investment that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment, as determined pursuant to the 1940 Act and applicable rules and regulations thereunder.

Each Fund may invest in securities not included in its Index, money market instruments or funds which reinvest exclusively in money market instruments, in stocks that are in the relevant market but not that Index, and/or in combinations of certain stock index futures contracts, options on such futures contracts, stock options, stock index options, options on the Shares, and stock index swaps and swaptions, each with a view towards providing a Fund with exposure to the securities in the Index. These investments may be made to invest uncommitted cash balances or, in limited circumstances, to assist in meeting shareholder redemptions of Creation Units.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RISKS

A discussion of the risks associated with an investment in each Fund is contained in the Funds' Prospectus under the headings "Fund Summary—Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund" and "Additional Information About the Funds' Investment Strategies and Risks—Risks of Investing in the Funds." The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, such sections of the Funds' Prospectus.

General

Investment in a Fund should be made with an understanding that the value of a Fund's portfolio securities may fluctuate in accordance with changes in the financial condition of the issuers of the portfolio securities, the value of securities generally and other factors.

An investment in a Fund should also be made with an understanding of the risks inherent in an investment in equity securities, including the risk that the financial condition of issuers may become impaired or that the general condition of the stock market may deteriorate (either of which may cause a decrease in the value of the portfolio securities and thus in the value of Shares). Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors, including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies, inflation and interest rates, economic expansion or contraction, and global or regional political, economic and banking crises.

Holders of common stocks incur more risk than holders of preferred stocks and debt obligations because common stockholders, as owners of the issuer, have generally inferior rights to receive payments from the issuer in comparison with the rights of creditors of, or holders of debt obligations or preferred stocks issued by, the issuer. Further, unlike debt securities which typically have a stated principal amount payable at maturity (whose value, however, will be subject to market fluctuations prior thereto), or preferred stocks which typically have a liquidation preference and which may have stated optional or mandatory redemption provisions, common stocks have neither a fixed principal amount nor a maturity. Common stock values are subject to market fluctuations as long as the common stock remains outstanding.

There can be no assurance that a market will be made or maintained or that any such market will be or remain liquid. The price at which securities may be sold and the value of a Fund's Shares will be adversely affected if trading markets for a Fund's portfolio securities are limited or absent or if bid/ask spreads are wide.

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

An investment in a Fund should also be made with an understanding that a Fund will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of its Index because the total return generated by the securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities and other Fund expenses, whereas such transaction costs and expenses are not included in the calculation of its respective Index. It is also possible that for periods of time, a Fund may not fully replicate the performance of its Index due to the temporary unavailability of certain Index securities in the secondary market or due to other extraordinary circumstances. It is also possible that the composition of a Fund may not exactly replicate the composition of its Index if a Fund

has to adjust its portfolio holdings in order to continue to qualify as a “regulated investment company” under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”).

Regulatory developments affecting the derivatives markets may impair a Fund’s ability to manage or hedge its investment portfolio through the use of derivatives. In addition, the SEC, CFTC and the exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the implementation or reduction of speculative position limits, the implementation of higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily price limits and the suspension of trading. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act and the rules promulgated thereunder may limit the ability of a Fund to enter into one or more exchange-traded or OTC derivatives transactions.

The Trust, on behalf of each Fund, has filed a notice of eligibility with the National Futures Association claiming an exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” (“CPO”) under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”). Therefore, neither a Fund nor the Adviser (with respect to a Fund) is subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool or CPO under the CEA.

Each Fund’s use of derivatives may also be limited by the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, for qualification as a regulated investment company for U.S. Federal income tax purposes.

With respect to investments in swap transactions, commodity futures, commodity options or certain other derivatives used for purposes other than bona fide hedging purposes, an investment company must meet one of the following tests under the amended regulations in order to claim an exemption from being considered a “commodity pool” or CPO. First, the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish an investment company’s positions in such investments may not exceed five percent (5%) of the liquidation value of the investment company’s portfolio (after accounting for unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such investments). Alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of such instruments, determined at the time of the most recent position established, may not exceed one hundred percent (100%) of the liquidation value of the investment company’s portfolio (after accounting for unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). In addition to meeting one of the foregoing trading limitations, the investment company may not market itself as a commodity pool or otherwise as a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps and derivatives markets. In the event that the Adviser is required to register as a CPO, the disclosure and operations of a Fund would need to comply with all applicable CFTC regulations. Compliance with these additional registration and regulatory requirements would increase operational expenses. Other potentially adverse regulatory initiatives could also develop. Harmonization rules between the SEC and CFTC mitigate certain disclosure and operational burdens.

Shares are subject to the risks of an investment in a portfolio of unseasoned equity securities in an economic region or market industry or sector in which an Index is highly concentrated. In addition, because it is the policy of a Fund to generally invest in the securities that comprise its Index, the portfolio of securities held by a Fund also will be concentrated in that economic region, sector or industry.

Due to the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and a dependence on computer systems to perform business and operational functions, the Funds and their service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks and/or technological malfunctions. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate, but unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, releasing confidential information without authorization, and causing operational disruption. Geopolitical tensions may, from time to time, increase the scale and sophistication of deliberate cyber-attacks. Successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of, a Fund or the investment adviser, accountant, custodian, transfer agent, index providers, Authorized Participants (defined below) or other third-party service providers may adversely impact a Fund or its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, affect a Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational

damage, and subject a Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and additional compliance costs. Cyber-attacks may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Fund Shares, and other data integral to the functioning of the Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. A Fund could incur substantial costs for cyber security risk management, prevention and/or resolution. Each Fund relies on third-party service providers for many of its day-to-day operations, and will be subject to the risk that the protections and protocols implemented by those service providers will be ineffective to protect the Fund from cyber-attack. Similar types of cyber security risks also are present for issuers of securities in which each Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause a Fund's investment in such securities to lose value.

Natural or environmental disasters such as earthquakes, wildfires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, other severe weather-related phenomena, and widespread disease including pandemics and epidemics, can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, sometimes severely so, and can adversely impact individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a Fund's investments. In addition, unexpected political, regulatory and diplomatic events within the U.S. and abroad may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy. For example, ongoing armed conflicts between Russia and Ukraine in Europe and among Israel, Hamas and other militant groups in the Middle East, have caused and could continue to cause significant market disruptions and volatility within the markets in Russia, Europe, the Middle East and the United States. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries, including the U.S. These disruptions could prevent the Funds from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and negatively impact the Funds' ability to achieve their investment objectives. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Funds.

The spread of the human coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an example. In the first quarter of 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) recognized COVID-19 as a global pandemic and both the WHO and the U.S. declared the outbreak a public health emergency. The subsequent spread of COVID-19 resulted in, among other significant adverse economic impacts, instances of market closures and dislocations, extreme volatility, liquidity constraints and increased trading costs. Efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19 resulted in travel restrictions, closed international borders, disruptions of healthcare systems, business operations (including business closures) and supply chains, employee layoffs and general lack of employee availability, lower consumer demand, and defaults and credit downgrades, all of which contributed to disruption of global economic activity across many industries and exacerbated other pre-existing political, social and economic risks domestically and globally. Although the WHO and the U.S. ended their declarations of COVID-19 as a global health emergency in May 2023, the full economic impact at the macro-level and on individual businesses, as well as the potential for a future reoccurrence of COVID or the occurrence of a similar epidemic or pandemic, are unpredictable and could result in significant and prolonged adverse impact on economies and financial markets in specific countries and worldwide and thereby negatively affect a Fund's performance.

EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING

A discussion of exchange listing and trading matters associated with an investment in each Fund is contained in the Funds' Prospectus under the headings "Fund Summary — Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund," "Additional Information About the Funds' Investment Strategies and Risks — Risks of Investing in the Funds," "Shareholder Information — Determination of NAV" and "Shareholder Information — Buying and Selling Exchange-Traded Shares." The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, such sections of the Funds' Prospectus.

The Shares of each Fund are traded in the secondary market at prices that may differ to some degree from its NAV. The Exchange will consider the suspension of trading in, and will initiate delisting procedures of, the Shares of a Fund under any of the following circumstances: (1) if the Exchange becomes aware that the Fund is

no longer eligible to operate in reliance on Rule 6c-11 under the 1940 Act; (2) if the Fund no longer complies with the applicable listing requirements set forth in the Exchange's listing rules; (3) if, following the initial twelve-month period after commencement of trading of the Fund on the Exchange, there are fewer than 50 beneficial holders of the Shares; or (4) if such other event shall occur or condition exists which, in the opinion of the Exchange, makes further dealings on the Exchange inadvisable. The Exchange will remove the Shares of a Fund from listing and trading upon termination of the Trust or the Fund. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of Shares of a Fund will continue to be met.

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE TRUST

Trustees and Officers of the Trust

The Board of the Trust consists of three Trustees, two of whom are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act), of the Trust (the "Independent Trustees"). Ms. Kathleen Shelton Smith, a Trustee who is an interested person, serves as Chair of the Board. The Board is responsible for overseeing the management and operations of the Trust, including general supervision of the duties performed by the Adviser and other service providers to the Trust. The Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day administration and business affairs of the Trust.

The Board believes that each Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees lead to the conclusion that the Board possesses the requisite skills and attributes to carry out its oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust. The Board believes that the Trustees' ability to review, critically evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them, to interact effectively with the Adviser, other service providers, counsel and independent auditors, and to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties, support this conclusion. The Board also has considered the following experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills, among others, of its members in reaching its conclusion: such person's character and integrity; length of service as a board member of the Trust; such person's willingness to serve and willingness and ability to commit the time necessary to perform the duties of a Trustee. In addition, the following specific experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills apply as to each Trustee: Mr. Auch has over 30 years of capital markets origination, investment sales management, financial product marketing, and executive development expertise at several major Wall Street firms, an affiliate of NBC, and an executive search firm. Ms. Fuhr possesses in-depth knowledge of the evolution of the global ETF industry, including product development, distribution channels, and marketing trends, and has experience serving as an independent trustee of an ETF board. Prior to founding a leading ETF consulting and research firm in 2012, Ms. Fuhr led the ETF investment strategy group at a major asset manager and major brokerage firm. Ms. Smith serves as the Chair of the Trust. She possesses management and financial expertise as a former investment banker and founding principal of the Adviser. She has over 30 years of experience raising capital for, investing in and providing research on companies going public. References to the experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills of Trustees are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, do not constitute holding out the Board or any Trustee as having any special expertise or experience, and shall not impose any greater responsibility or liability on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

The Trustees of the Trust, their addresses, positions with the Trust, year of birth, term of office and length of time served, principal occupations during the past five years, the number of portfolios in the Fund Complex overseen by each Trustee and other directorships, if any, held by the Trustees, are set forth below.

Independent Trustees

Name, Address and Birth Year (a)	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served (b)	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen (c)	Other Directorships Held By Trustee During Past Five Years
Walter E. Auch, Jr. 1945 (d)	Trustee	Since August 2013	Managing Director – Sophis Investments LLC (2018 - Present)	2	None
Deborah Fuhr 1959 (d)	Trustee	Since July 2021	Co-Founder and Managing Partner – ETFGI LLP (February 2012 – Present); Co-Founder and Board Member – Women in ETFs (2014 – Present); Co-Founder and Board Member – Women in ETFs Europe Limited (2015 – Present)	2	WEBS ETF Trust (formerly, Syntax ETF Trust) (2 funds) (2018 – Present); Board Member – WisdomTree, Inc. (2022 – 2023)

(a) The address for each Trustee and officer is 100 First Stamford Place, Suite 403, Stamford, CT 06902.

(b) Each Trustee serves until resignation, death, retirement, or removal.

(c) The Fund Complex currently consists of the Funds.

(d) Member of the Audit Committee.

Interested Trustees and Officers

Name, Address and Birth Year (a)	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served (b)	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen (c)	Other Directorships Held By Trustee During Past Five Years
Kathleen Shelton Smith 1954 (d)	Interested Trustee and Chair	Since December 1997	Chair and Secretary of Renaissance Capital LLC (1991 – Present); Chief Compliance Officer of Renaissance Capital LLC (1991 – 2022); Chief Compliance Officer and Treasurer of Renaissance Capital Greenwich Funds (1997 – 2022); Secretary of Renaissance Capital Greenwich Funds (2020 – 2022)	2	None
William K. Smith 1951 (e)	President and Treasurer	Since December 1997, Treasurer since December 2022	President, Chief Executive Officer and Treasurer of Renaissance Capital LLC (1991 – Present)	N/A	N/A
Debra Stone 1983	Secretary	Since December 2022	Corporate Counsel of Renaissance Capital LLC (2018 – Present)	N/A	N/A

Name, Address and Birth Year (a)	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served (b)	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen (c)	Other Directorships Held By Trustee During Past Five Years
Karen Strube 1989	Chief Compliance Officer	Since December 2022	Chief Compliance Officer of Renaissance Capital LLC (2022 – Present); Compliance Associate of Renaissance Capital LLC (2021 – 2022)	N/A	N/A

- (a) The address for each Trustee and officer is 100 First Stamford Place, Suite 403, Stamford, CT 06902.
- (b) Each Trustee serves until resignation, death, retirement, or removal.
- (c) The Fund Complex currently consists of the Funds.
- (d) “Interested person” of the Trust within the meaning of the 1940 Act. Ms. Smith is an officer of the Adviser and the spouse of William K. Smith.
- (e) Mr. Smith is the spouse of Kathleen Shelton Smith.

The Board has an Audit Committee consisting of two Trustees who are Independent Trustees. Mr. Auch and Ms. Fuhr currently serve as members of the Audit Committee and Ms. Fuhr has been designated as an “audit committee financial expert” as defined under Item 407 of Regulation S-K of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Ms. Fuhr is the Chair of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has the responsibility, among other things, to: (i) oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Trust and its internal control over financial reporting; (ii) oversee the quality and integrity of the Trust’s financial statements and the independent audit thereof; (iii) oversee or, as appropriate, assist the Board’s oversight of the Trust’s compliance with legal and regulatory requirements that relate to the Trust’s accounting and financial reporting, internal control over financial reporting and independent audit; (iv) approve prior to appointment the engagement of the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm and, in connection therewith, to review and evaluate the qualifications, independence and performance of the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm; and (v) act as a liaison between the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm and the full Board. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, there were two Audit Committee meetings.

The Board has a Nominating Committee consisting of two Trustees who are Independent Trustees. Mr. Auch and Ms. Fuhr currently serve as members of the Nominating Committee. Mr. Auch is the Chair of the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee has the responsibility to select and nominate persons for election or appointment by the Board as Independent Trustees of the Trust. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, there were two Nominating Committee meetings.

The Independent Trustees have the responsibility, among other things, to: (i) evaluate, as necessary, the composition of the Board, its committees and make such recommendations to the Board as deemed appropriate by the Committee; (ii) review and define Independent Trustee qualifications; (iii) review the qualifications of individuals serving as Trustees on the Board and its committees; (iv) evaluate, recommend and nominate qualified individuals for election or appointment as members of the Board and recommend the appointment of members and chairs of each Board committee; and (v) review and assess, from time to time, the performance of the committees of the Board and report the results to the Board.

The Board is comprised of three individuals, one of whom, Ms. Smith, is an “interested person” as defined in the 1940 Act. The other two Trustees, Mr. Auch and Ms. Fuhr, are not “interested persons.” The Chair of the Board, Ms. Smith is an Interested Trustee. The Board does not have a lead independent director as it believes that it is beneficial to have a representative of the Adviser as its Chair. Ms. Smith is also Chair of the Adviser. Accordingly, the Board believes her participation in the deliberations of the Board helps assure that the Board decisions are informed and appropriate and are accurately communicated to and implemented by the Adviser.

The Board has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate given the business and nature of the Trust. The Board believes that its structure facilitates the orderly and efficient flow of information to the Trustees from the Adviser and other service providers with respect to services provided to each Fund, potential conflicts of interest that could arise from these relationships and of the risks that a Fund may face. The Board further believes that its structure allows all of the Trustees to participate in the full range of the Board's oversight responsibilities. The Board believes that the orderly and efficient flow of information and the ability to bring each Trustee's talents to bear in overseeing each Fund's operations is important, in light of the size and complexity of the Fund and the risks that the Fund faces. The Board reviews its structure regularly to help ensure that such structure remains appropriate as the business and operations of each Fund, and the environment in which the Fund operates changes.

As an integral part of its responsibility for oversight of the Trust in the interests of shareholders, the Board, as a general matter, oversees risk management of the Trust's investment programs and business affairs. The function of the Board with respect to risk management is one of oversight and not active involvement in, or coordination of, day-to-day risk management activities for the Trust. The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect the Trust can be identified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Trust's goals, and that the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, reports received by the Trustees that may relate to risk management matters are typically summaries of the relevant information.

The Board exercises oversight of the risk management process primarily through the Audit Committee, and through oversight by the Board itself. The Trust faces a number of risks, such as investment-related and compliance risks. The Adviser's personnel seek to identify and address risks, i.e., events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance or reputation of the Trust. Under the overall supervision of the Board or the applicable Committee of the Board, the Trust, the Adviser, and the affiliates of the Adviser employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify such possible events or circumstances, to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. Different processes, procedures and controls are employed with respect to different types of risks.

Various personnel, including the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer, as well as various personnel of the Adviser and other service providers such as the Trust's independent accountants, may report to the Audit Committee and/or to the Board with respect to various aspects of risk management, as well as events and circumstances that have arisen and responses thereto.

For each Trustee, the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the Trustee in the Trust and in all registered investment companies advised by the Adviser ("Family of Investment Companies") that are overseen by the Trustee is shown below.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Renaissance IPO ETF (As of December 31, 2024)	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Renaissance International IPO ETF (As of December 31, 2024)	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in all Registered Investment Companies Overseen By Trustee In Family of Investment Companies (As of December 31, 2024)
Walter E. Auch, Jr.	None	\$1-\$10,000	\$1-\$10,000
Deborah Fuhr	None	None	None
Kathleen Shelton Smith	>\$100,000	>\$100,000	>\$100,000

As to each Independent Trustee and his immediate family members, no person owned beneficially or of record securities in an investment manager or principal underwriter of a Fund, or a person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the investment manager or principal underwriter of a Fund as of December 31, 2024.

Remuneration of Trustees

The Trust pays each Independent Trustee an annual compensation of \$10,000, paid quarterly.

The table below shows the compensation paid to the Trustees by the Trust for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024. Annual Trustee fees may be reviewed periodically and changed by the Independent Trustees.

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation From the Trust	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Trust Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From the Trust and the Fund Complex Paid to Trustee (a)
Walter E. Auch, Jr.	\$10,000	None	None	\$10,000
Deborah Fuhr	\$10,000	None	None	\$10,000
Kathleen Shelton Smith (b)	None	None	None	None

(a) The “Fund Complex” currently consists of the Funds.

(b) “Interested person” under the 1940 Act.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE

Each business day before the opening of regular trading on the Exchange, each Fund discloses on its website (www.renaissancecapital.com) certain information relating to the portfolio holdings that will form the basis for the Fund’s next calculation of NAV per Share. In addition, basket composition files, which include the security names and share quantities to deliver in exchange for Creation Units, together with estimates and actual cash components, are publicly disseminated daily prior to the opening of the Exchange via the National Securities Clearing Corporation (the “NSCC”), a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC. The Fund may also provide certain information concerning a Fund’s portfolio holdings in connection with the dissemination of information necessary for transactions in Creation Units, as contemplated by Rule 6c-11 under the 1940 Act, including Authorized Participants and other institutional market participants. From time to time, information concerning portfolio holdings may be provided to other entities that provide services to the Fund in the ordinary course of business, including the Funds’ auditors and counsel, State Street, and pricing services. The Trust, Adviser, State Street and Distributor will not disseminate non-public information concerning the Trust.

QUARTERLY PORTFOLIO SCHEDULE

The Trust is required to disclose quarterly the complete schedule of the Funds’ portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-PORT. Form N-PORT for the Funds is available on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The Funds’ Form N-PORT is available by writing to the Trust at 100 First Stamford Place, Suite 403, Stamford, CT 06902.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust and the Adviser have adopted a joint Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act, designed to prevent violations of the anti-fraud provisions of the securities laws by forbidding Access Persons (as defined in the Code of Ethics) from: (i) recommending to or causing a Fund to acquire or dispose of any security in which such Access Person or its affiliate has direct or indirect beneficial ownership without prior written disclosure; (ii) purchasing or selling any security which such person intends to recommend for purchase

or sale by a Fund until a Fund has completed all of its intended trades in that security; (iii) acquiring a security in a limited offering or in an IPO without prior written approval from the Chief Compliance Officer of the Trust; and (iv) engaging in any transaction involving securities which have undergone an initial public offering in the past thirty (30) calendar days. Access Persons may not purchase securities in an initial public offering or private placement.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Funds' proxy voting record is available upon request and on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Proxies for the Funds' portfolio securities are voted in accordance with the Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures, which are set forth in Appendix A to this SAI.

The Trust is required to disclose annually a Fund's complete proxy voting record on Form N-PX covering the period July 1 through June 30 and file it with the SEC no later than August 31. Form N-PX for the Funds is available by writing to the Funds at: 100 First Stamford Place, Suite 403, Stamford, CT 06902. The Funds' Form N-PX filings are also available on the Funds' website and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

MANAGEMENT

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled "Additional Information About the Funds' Investment Strategies and Risks - Management of the Fund."

Investment Adviser

Renaissance Capital LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, and, subject to the general supervision of the Board, is responsible for the day-to-day investment management of the Funds. The Adviser is a private company with headquarters in Stamford, CT.

The Adviser serves as investment adviser to each Fund pursuant to an investment management agreement between the Trust and the Adviser (the "Investment Management Agreement"). Under the Investment Management Agreement, the Adviser, subject to the supervision of the Board and in conformity with the stated investment policies of each Fund, manages the investment of each Fund's assets. The Adviser is responsible for placing purchase and sale orders and providing continuous supervision of the investment portfolio of the Funds.

Pursuant to a Supervision and Administration Agreement between the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, and the Adviser, the Adviser oversees the operation of each Fund, provides or causes to be furnished the advisory, supervisory, administrative, distribution, transfer agency, custody and all other services necessary for a Fund to operate, and exercises day-to-day oversight over the Funds' service providers. Under the Supervision and Administration Agreement, the Adviser also bears all the fees and expenses incurred in connection with its obligations under the Supervision and Administration Agreement, including, but not limited to, the costs of various third-party services required by the Funds, including audit, certain custody, portfolio accounting, legal, transfer agency and printing costs, except those fees and expenses specifically assumed by the Trust on behalf of a Fund.

Pursuant to the terms of each of the Investment Management Agreement and the Supervision and Administration Agreement, the Trust has agreed to indemnify the Adviser for certain liabilities, including certain liabilities arising under the federal securities laws, unless such loss or liability results from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties or the reckless disregard of its obligations and duties. The Investment Management Agreement also provides that the Adviser may engage in other businesses, devote time and attention to any other business, whether of a similar or dissimilar nature, and render investment advisory services to others.

Compensation. As compensation for its services, the Adviser is paid a monthly management fee for providing investment advisory, supervisory, administrative and other services each Fund requires under an all-in fee structure based on a percentage of a Fund's average daily net assets at the annual rate of 0.60% for Renaissance IPO ETF and 0.80% for Renaissance International IPO ETF. For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2022, 2023, and 2024, respectively, the Adviser was paid \$1,707,498, \$939,881 and \$1,044,336 in management fees by the Renaissance IPO ETF. For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2022, 2023, and 2024, respectively, the Adviser was paid \$112,969, \$61,457, and \$41,774 in management fees by the Renaissance International IPO ETF.

Each Fund also bears certain other expenses, which are specifically excluded from being covered under the management fee and the Supervision and Administration Agreement ("Excluded Expenses") and may vary and will affect the total level of expenses paid by a Fund. Such Excluded Expenses include taxes, brokerage fees, commissions and other transaction expenses, interest and extraordinary expenses (such as litigation and indemnification expenses). Each Fund also bears asset-based custodial fees not covered by the Supervision and Administration Agreement.

Term. Each of the Investment Management Agreement and the Supervision and Administration Agreement is subject to annual approval by (1) the Board or (2) a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of a Fund, *provided* that in either event such continuance also is approved by a majority of the Board who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust by a vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. Each of the Investment Management Agreement and the Supervision and Administration Agreement is terminable without penalty, on 60 days' notice, by the Board or by a vote of the holders of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the applicable Fund's outstanding voting securities. Each of the Investment Management Agreement and the Supervision and Administration Agreement is also terminable upon 60 days' notice by the Adviser and will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

The Administrator

State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street") serves as administrator for the Trust, on behalf of the Funds. The Administrator is obligated on a continuous basis to provide such administrative services as the Board of the Trust reasonably deems necessary for the proper administration of the Trust and each Fund. The Administrator will generally assist in all aspects of the Trust's and each Fund's operations; supply and maintain office facilities, statistical and research data, data processing services, clerical, bookkeeping and record keeping services (including without limitation the maintenance of such books and records as are required under the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder, except as maintained by other agents), internal auditing, executive and administrative services, and stationery and office supplies; prepare reports to shareholders or investors; prepare and file tax returns; supply financial information and supporting data for reports to and filings with the SEC and various state Blue Sky authorities; supply supporting documentation for meetings of the Board; provide monitoring reports and assistance regarding compliance with the Declaration of Trust, by-laws, investment objectives and policies and with federal and state securities laws; arrange for appropriate insurance coverage; calculate NAVs, net income and realized capital gains or losses; and negotiate arrangements with, and supervise and coordinate the activities of, agents and others to supply services.

Custodian and Transfer Agent

State Street serves as custodian for the Funds pursuant to a Custodian Agreement. As Custodian, State Street holds the Funds' assets. State Street serves as the Funds' transfer agent pursuant to a Transfer Agency Agreement. In addition, State Street provides various accounting services to the Funds pursuant to a fund accounting agreement.

Securities Lending

The Board has approved each Fund's participation in a securities lending program. Under the securities lending program, each Fund has retained State Street to serve as the securities lending agent.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, the income earned by each Fund as well as the fees and/or compensation paid by each Fund (in dollars) pursuant to the Securities Authorization Agreement between the Trust on behalf of its respective series, and State Street were as follows:

		<i>Fees and/or compensation paid by the Fund for securities lending activities and related services</i>							
	Gross income earned by the Fund from securities lending activities	Fees paid to State Street from a revenue split	Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in a revenue split	Administrative fees not included in a revenue split	Indemnification fee not included in a revenue split	Rebate (paid to borrower)	Other fees not included in a revenue split	Aggregate fees/compensation paid by the Fund for securities lending activities	Net income from securities lending activities
Renaissance IPO ETF	\$371,848	\$17,522	\$2,117	\$0	\$0	\$299,634	\$0	\$319,273	\$52,575
Renaissance International IPO ETF	\$21,632	\$4,513	\$25	\$0	\$0	\$3,536	\$0	\$8,074	\$13,558

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, State Street, acting as agent of the Funds, provided the following services to the Funds in connection with the Funds' securities lending activities: (i) locating borrowers among an approved list of prospective borrowers; (ii) monitoring applicable minimum spread requirements, lending limits and the value of the loaned securities and collateral received; (iii) seeking additional collateral, as necessary, from borrowers; (iv) receiving and holding collateral from borrowers, and facilitating the investment and reinvestment of all or substantially all cash collateral in an investment vehicle designated by the Funds; (v) returning collateral to borrowers; (vi) facilitating substitute dividend, interest, and other distribution payments

to the Funds from borrowers; (vii) negotiating the terms of each loan of securities, including but not limited to the amount of any loan premium, and monitoring the terms of securities loan agreements with prospective borrowers for consistency with the requirements of the Funds' Securities Lending and Services Agreement; (viii) selecting securities, including amounts (percentages), to be loaned; (ix) recordkeeping and accounting servicing; and (x) arranging for return of loaned securities to the Fund in accordance with the terms of the Securities Lending Authorization Agreement.

The Distributor

Forside Fund Services, LLC (the "Distributor") is the principal underwriter and distributor of Shares. Its principal address is 3 Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101 and investor information can be obtained by calling 1-866-486-6645. The Distributor has entered into an agreement with the Trust which will continue from its effective date unless terminated by either party upon 60 days' prior written notice to the other party by the Trust and the Adviser, or by the Distributor, or until termination of the Trust or a Fund, and which is renewable annually thereafter (the "Distribution Agreement"), pursuant to which it distributes Shares. Shares will be continuously offered for sale by the Trust through the Distributor only in Creation Units, as described below under "Creation and Redemption of Creation Units—Procedures for Creation of Creation Units." Shares in less than Creation Units are not distributed by the Distributor. The Distributor will deliver a prospectus to persons purchasing Shares in Creation Units and will maintain records of both orders placed with it and confirmations of acceptance furnished by it. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). The Distributor has no role in determining the investment policies of the Trust or which securities are to be purchased or sold by a Fund.

The Distributor may also enter into sales and investor services agreements with broker-dealers or other persons that are Participating Parties and DTC Participants (as defined below) to provide distribution assistance, including broker-dealer and shareholder support and educational and promotional services but must pay such broker-dealers or other persons, out of its own assets.

The Distribution Agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty: (i) by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees or (ii) by vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund, on at least 60 days' written notice to the Distributor. The Distribution Agreement is also terminable upon 60 days' notice by the Distributor and will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Affiliated Index Provider

Each Index is published by Renaissance Capital LLC, (the "Index Provider"). In order to minimize any potential for conflicts caused by the fact that the Adviser acts as the Index Provider to the Funds, the Adviser has retained an unaffiliated third party to calculate each Index, FTSE International Limited (the "Calculation Agent"). The Calculation Agent, using the rules-based methodology, will calculate, maintain and disseminate each Index on a daily basis. The Adviser will monitor the results produced by the Calculation Agent to help ensure that each Index is being calculated in accordance with its rules-based methodology. In addition, the Adviser has established policies and procedures designed to prevent non-public information about pending changes to an Index from being used or disseminated in an improper manner. Furthermore, the Adviser has established policies and procedures designed to prevent improper use and dissemination of non-public information about a Fund's portfolio strategies and to prevent a Fund's portfolio manager from having any influence on the construction of each Index's methodology.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Manager

As of the date indicated below, Ms. Ng managed the following other accounts:

		Other Accounts Managed (As of September 30, 2024)		Accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based on the performance of the account	
Name of Portfolio Manager	Category of Account	Number of Accounts in Category	Total Assets in Accounts in Category	Number of Accounts in Category	Total Assets in Accounts in Category
Tiffany Ng	Registered investment companies	0	0	0	0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	0	0	0	0
	Other accounts	0	0	0	0

Although the Funds in the Trust that are managed by Ms. Ng may have different investment strategies, the Adviser does not believe that management of the various accounts presents a material conflict of interest for Ms. Ng or the Adviser.

Portfolio Manager Compensation

The portfolio manager is paid a fixed base salary and a discretionary bonus.

Portfolio Manager Share Ownership

The portfolio holdings of Ms. Ng, as of September 30, 2024 are shown below.

Fund	None	\$1 to \$10,000	\$10,001 to \$50,000	\$50,001 to \$100,000	\$100,001 to \$500,000	\$500,001 to \$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000
Tiffany Ng							
Renaissance IPO ETF	X						
Renaissance International IPO ETF	X						
Trust in aggregate	X						

BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS

When selecting brokers and dealers to handle the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, the Adviser looks for prompt execution of the order at a favorable price. Generally, the Adviser works with recognized dealers in these securities, except when a better price and execution of the order can be obtained elsewhere. The Funds will not deal with affiliates in principal transactions unless permitted by exemptive order or applicable rule or regulation. The Adviser owes a duty to its clients to seek best execution on trades effected. Since the investment objective of a Fund is investment performance that corresponds to that of an Index, the Adviser does not intend to select brokers and dealers for the purpose of receiving research services in addition to a favorable price and prompt execution either from that broker or an unaffiliated third party.

The Adviser assumes general supervision over placing orders on behalf of a Fund for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities. If purchases or sales of portfolio securities of a Fund and one or more other investment companies or clients supervised by the Adviser are considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities are allocated among the several investment companies and clients in a manner deemed equitable to all by the Adviser. In some cases, this procedure could have a detrimental effect on the price or volume of the security so far as a Fund is concerned. However, in other cases, it is possible that the ability to participate in volume transactions and to negotiate lower brokerage commissions will be beneficial to a Fund. The primary

consideration is best execution. For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, the Renaissance IPO ETF paid brokerage commissions of \$125,800.12, \$59,781.36 and \$88,252.33, respectively. For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, the Renaissance International IPO ETF paid brokerage commissions of \$6,855.14, \$7,849.36 and \$31,157.03, respectively. Brokerage commissions paid by a Fund may be substantially different from year to year for multiple reasons, including market volatility and the demand for a particular Fund.

Portfolio turnover may vary from year to year, as well as within a year. High turnover rates are likely to result in comparatively greater brokerage expenses and taxable distributions. The overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions is evaluated by the Adviser based upon its knowledge of available information as to the general level of commissions paid by other institutional investors for comparable services.

BOOK ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Funds' Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information—Buying and Selling Exchange-Traded Shares."

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") acts as securities depository for the Shares. Shares of a Fund are represented by securities registered in the name of DTC or its nominee and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC. Certificates will not be issued for Shares.

DTC, a limited-purpose trust company, was created to hold securities of its participants (the "DTC Participants") and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. More specifically, DTC is owned by a number of its DTC Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") and FINRA. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (the "Indirect Participants").

Beneficial ownership of Shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in Shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as "Beneficial Owners") is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase of Shares.

Conveyance of all notices, statements and other communications to Beneficial Owners is effected as follows. Pursuant to the Depository Agreement between the Trust on behalf of a Fund and DTC, DTC is required to make available to the Funds upon request and for a fee to be charged to the applicable Fund a listing of the Shares holdings of each DTC Participant. The Trust shall inquire of each such DTC Participant as to the number of Beneficial Owners holding Shares, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. The Trust on behalf of the Funds shall provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, each Fund shall pay to each such DTC Participant a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Share distributions shall be made to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all Shares. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall credit immediately DTC Participants' accounts

with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in Shares as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of Shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a “street name,” and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

The Trust and each Fund individually have no responsibility or liability for any aspects of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such Shares, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

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

CREATION AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

General

Each Fund issues and sells Shares only in Creation Units on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without an initial sales load, at their NAV next determined after receipt, on any Business Day (as defined herein), of an order in proper form. An Authorized Participant (defined below) that is not a “qualified institutional buyer,” as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, will not be able to receive, as part of a redemption, restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A.

A “Business Day” with respect to a Fund is any day the Fund is open for business, including any day when it satisfies redemption requests as required by Section 22(e) of the 1940 Act. The Fund is open for business any day on which the NYSE is open for business. As of the date of the SAI, the NYSE observes the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, President’s Day (Washington’s Birthday), Good Friday, Memorial Day (observed), Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Fund Deposit

The consideration for a purchase of Creation Units consists of the in-kind deposit of a designated portfolio of securities, assets or other positions (including any portion of such securities, assets or other positions for which cash may be substituted) (the “Deposit Securities”) (generally securities included in the Fund's underlying index) and an amount of cash computed as described below (the “Cash Component”) or, as permitted or required by a Fund, of cash. The Cash Component together with the Deposit Securities, as applicable, are referred to as the “Fund Deposit,” which represents the minimum initial and subsequent investment amount for Shares. The Cash Component represents the difference between the NAV of a Creation Unit and the market value of Deposit Securities and may include a Dividend Equivalent Payment. The “Dividend Equivalent Payment” enables a Fund to make a complete distribution of dividends on the next dividend payment date, and is an amount equal, on a per Creation Unit basis, to the dividends on all the securities held by a Fund with ex-dividend dates within the accumulation period for such distribution (the “Accumulation Period”), net of expenses and liabilities for such period, as if all of the securities held by the Fund had been held by the Fund for the entire Accumulation Period. The Accumulation Period begins on the ex-dividend date for a Fund and ends on the next ex-dividend date.

The Administrator, through the NSCC, makes available on each Business Day, immediately prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m. Eastern time), the list of the names and the required number of shares of each Deposit Security to be included in the current Fund Deposit (based on information at the end of the previous Business Day) as well as the Cash Component for a Fund. Such Fund Deposit is applicable, subject to any adjustments as described below, in order to effect creations of Creation Units of a Fund until such time as the next-announced Fund Deposit composition is made available.

The identity and number of shares of the Deposit Securities required for the Fund Deposit for a Fund changes, among other reasons, as rebalancing adjustments and corporate action events are reflected from time to time by the Adviser with a view to the investment objective of a Fund. The composition of the Deposit Securities may also change in response to adjustments to the weighting or composition of the securities constituting the particular Index. Each Fund reserves the right to accept a nonconforming (i.e., custom) Fund Deposit. All questions as to the composition of the in-kind creation basket to be included in the Fund Deposit and the validity, form, eligibility, and acceptance for deposit of any instrument shall be determined by the Trust, and the Trust's determination shall be final and binding. Each Fund reserves the right to permit or require the substitution of an amount of cash (i.e., a "cash in lieu" amount) to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security in certain circumstances including, among other reasons, any Deposit Security which may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery, may not be permitted to be re-registered in the name of the Fund as a result of an in-kind creation order pursuant to market convention, may not be eligible for transfer through the Clearing Process (described below), may not be eligible for trading by an Authorized Participant or the investor for which it is acting, or other relevant reason. In light of the foregoing, in order to seek to replicate the in-kind creation order process, the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, expects to purchase the Deposit Securities represented by the cash in lieu amount in the secondary market ("Market Purchases"). In such cases where the Trust, on behalf of a Fund, makes Market Purchases because a Deposit Security may not be permitted to be re-registered in the name of a Fund as a result of an in-kind creation order pursuant to market convention, or for other reasons, the Authorized Participant will reimburse a Fund for, among other things, any difference between the market value at which the securities were purchased by a Fund and the cash in lieu amount (which amount, at the Adviser's discretion, may be capped), applicable registration fees and taxes. Brokerage commissions incurred in connection with a Fund's acquisition of Deposit Securities will be at the expense of a Fund and will affect the value of all Shares of a Fund; but the Adviser may adjust the transaction fee to the extent the composition of the Deposit Securities changes or cash in lieu is added to the Cash Component to protect ongoing shareholders. The adjustments described above will reflect changes, known to the Adviser on the date of announcement to be in effect by the time of delivery of a Fund Deposit, in the composition of the Index or resulting from stock splits and other corporate actions.

In addition to the list of names and numbers of securities constituting the current Deposit Securities of the Fund Deposit, the Administrator, through the NSCC, also makes available on each Business Day, the Dividend Equivalent Payment, if any, and the estimated Cash Component effective through and including the previous Business Day, per outstanding Shares of the Fund.

Procedures for Creation of Creation Units

An "Authorized Participant" is a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC, which has a written agreement with a Fund or one of its service providers (Participant Agreement) that allows such member or participant to place orders for the purchase and redemption of Creation Units. To be eligible to place orders with the Distributor to create Creation Units of a Fund, an entity or person either must be (1) a "Participating Party," i.e., a broker-dealer or other participant in the Clearing Process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC; or (2) a DTC Participant (see "Book Entry Only System"); and, in either case, must have executed a Participant Agreement with the Distributor and the Transfer Agent (as it may be amended from time to time in accordance with its terms). All Creation Units of a Fund, however created, will be entered on the records of the Depository in the name of Cede & Co. for the account of a DTC Participant.

All orders to create Creation Units must be placed in multiples of 50,000 Shares of the Fund. All orders to create Creation Units, whether through the Clearing Process or outside the Clearing Process, must be received by the Distributor no later than the closing time of the regular trading session on NYSE Arca (“Closing Time”) (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on the date such order is placed in order for the creation of Creation Units to be effected based on the NAV of a Fund as determined on such date. The Business Day on which a creation order (or order to redeem as discussed below) is placed is herein referred to as the “Transmittal Date.” Orders must be transmitted by telephone or other transmission method acceptable to the Distributor pursuant to procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement, as described below (see “Placement of Creation Orders Using Clearing Process”). Severe economic or market disruptions or changes, or telephone or other communication failure, may impede the ability to reach the Distributor, a Participating Party or a DTC Participant.

Creation Units may be created in advance of the receipt by the Trust, on behalf of a Fund, of all or a portion of a Fund Deposit. In such cases, the Authorized Participant will remain liable for the full deposit of the missing portion(s) of a Fund Deposit and will be required to post collateral with the Trust, on behalf of a Fund, consisting of cash at least equal to a percentage of the marked-to-market value of such missing portion(s) that is specified in the Participant Agreement. A Fund may use such collateral to buy the missing portion(s) of a Fund Deposit at any time and will subject such Authorized Participant to liability for any shortfall between the cost to the Fund of purchasing such securities and the value of such collateral. A Fund will have no liability for any such shortfall. A Fund will return any unused portion of the collateral to the Authorized Participant once the entire Fund Deposit has been properly received by the Transfer Agent and deposited into the Fund.

Orders to create Creation Units of a Fund shall be placed with a Participating Party or DTC Participant, as applicable, in the form required by such Participating Party or DTC Participant. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed a Participant Agreement, and that, therefore, orders to create Creation Units of a Fund may have to be placed by the investor’s broker through a Participating Party or a DTC Participant who has executed a Participant Agreement. At any given time there may be only a limited number of broker-dealers that have executed a Participant Agreement. Those placing orders to create Creation Units of a Fund through the Clearing Process should afford sufficient time to permit proper submission of the order to the Distributor prior to the Closing Time on the Transmittal Date.

Custom orders and orders for creation that are effected outside the Clearing Process are likely to require transmittal by the Authorized Participant earlier on the Transmittal Date than orders effected using the Clearing Process. Those persons placing orders outside the Clearing Process should ascertain the deadlines applicable to DTC and the Federal Reserve Bank wire system by contacting the operations department of the broker or depository institution effectuating such transfer of Deposit Securities and Cash Component.

Orders to create Creation Units of a Fund may be placed through the Clearing Process utilizing procedures applicable to domestic funds for domestic securities (“Domestic Funds”) (see “Placement of Creation Orders Using Clearing Process”) or outside the Clearing Process utilizing the procedures applicable to either Domestic Funds or foreign funds for foreign securities (“Foreign Funds”) (see “Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process — Domestic Funds” and “Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process — Foreign Funds”). In the event that a Fund includes both domestic and foreign securities, the time for submitting orders as stated in the “Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process — Foreign Funds” and “Placement of Redemption Orders Outside Clearing Process — Foreign Funds” sections below shall operate.

Placement of Creation Orders Using Clearing Process

Fund Deposits created through the Clearing Process, if available, must be delivered through a Participating Party that has executed a Participant Agreement.

The Participant Agreement authorizes the Distributor to transmit to NSCC on behalf of the Participating Party such trade instructions as are necessary to effect the Participating Party’s creation order. Pursuant to such trade instructions from the Distributor to NSCC, the Participating Party agrees to transfer the requisite Deposit

Securities (or contracts to purchase such Deposit Securities that are expected to be delivered in a “regular way” manner – i.e., generally by the first (1st) Business Day following the Transmittal Date (“T+1”), except as otherwise set forth in the Participant Agreement or as agreed to by a Fund and an Authorized Participant) and the Cash Component to a Fund, together with such additional information as may be required by the Distributor. An order to create Creation Units of a Fund through the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Distributor on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Distributor not later than the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed.

Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process — Domestic Funds

Fund Deposits created outside the Clearing Process must be delivered through a DTC Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. A DTC Participant who wishes to place an order creating Creation Units of a Fund to be effected outside the Clearing Process need not be a Participating Party, but such orders must state that the DTC Participant is not using the Clearing Process and that the creation of Creation Units will instead be effected through a transfer of securities and cash. A Fund Deposit transfer must be ordered by the DTC Participant in a timely fashion so as to ensure the delivery of the requisite number of Deposit Securities through DTC to the account of a Fund by no later than 11:00 a.m. Eastern time, of the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date. All questions as to the number of Deposit Securities to be delivered, and the validity, form and eligibility (including time of receipt) for the deposit of any tendered securities, will be determined by the Trust on behalf of each Fund, whose determination shall be final and binding. The cash equal to the Cash Component must be transferred directly to the Distributor through the Federal Reserve wire system in a timely manner so as to be received by the Distributor no later than 2:00 p.m. Eastern time, on the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date. An order to create Creation Units of a Fund outside the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Distributor on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Distributor not later than the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date; and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. However, if the Distributor does not receive both the requisite Deposit Securities and the Cash Component in a timely fashion on the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date, such order will be cancelled. Upon written notice to the Distributor, such cancelled order may be resubmitted the following Business Day using the Fund Deposit as newly constituted to reflect the current NAV of a Fund. The delivery of Creation Units so created will generally occur no later than T+1 (except as otherwise set forth in the Participant Agreement or as agreed to by a Fund and an Authorized Participant).

Additional transaction fees may be imposed with respect to transactions effected outside the Clearing Process (through a DTC participant) and in circumstances in which any cash can be used in lieu of Deposit Securities to create Creation Units. (See “Creation Transaction Fee” section below.)

Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process—Foreign Funds

The Distributor will inform the Transfer Agent, the Adviser and the Custodian upon receipt of a Creation Order. The Custodian will then provide such information to the appropriate subcustodian. For a Fund, the Custodian will cause the subcustodian of a Fund to maintain an account into which the Deposit Securities (or the cash value of all or part of such securities, in the case of a permitted or required cash purchase or “cash in lieu” amount) will be delivered. Deposit Securities must be delivered to an account maintained at the applicable local custodian. The Trust on behalf of a Fund, must also receive, on or before the contractual settlement date, immediately available or same day funds estimated by the Custodian to be sufficient to pay the Cash Component next determined after receipt in proper form of the purchase order, together with the creation transaction fee described below.

Once the Transfer Agent has accepted a creation order, the Transfer Agent will confirm the issuance of a Creation Unit of the Fund against receipt of payment, at such NAV as will have been calculated after receipt in proper form of such order. The Transfer Agent will then transmit a confirmation of acceptance of such order.

Creation Units will not be issued until the transfer of good title to the Trust, on behalf of a Fund, of the Deposit Securities and the payment of the Cash Component have been completed. When the subcustodian has confirmed to the Custodian that the required Deposit Securities (or the cash value thereof) have been delivered to the account of the relevant subcustodian, the Distributor and the Adviser will be notified of such delivery and the Transfer Agent will issue and cause the delivery of the Creation Units.

Acceptance of Creation Orders

The Trust, on behalf of a Fund, reserves the absolute right to reject a creation order transmitted to it by the Distributor, for any reason, including if (a) the order is not in proper form; (b) the creator or creators, upon obtaining the Shares, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding Shares of a Fund; (c) the Deposit Securities delivered are not as specified by the Administrator, as described above; (d) the acceptance of the Deposit Securities would have certain adverse tax consequences to a Fund; (e) the acceptance of a Fund Deposit would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful; (f) the acceptance of a Fund Deposit would otherwise, in the discretion of the Trust, on behalf of a Fund, or the Adviser, have an adverse effect on a Fund or the rights of beneficial owners; or (g) in the event that circumstances outside the control of the Trust on behalf of a Fund, the Distributor and the Adviser make it for all practical purposes impossible to process creation orders. Examples of such circumstances include, without limitation, acts of God or public service or utility problems such as earthquakes, fires, floods, extreme weather conditions and power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy and computer failures; wars; civil or military disturbances, including acts of civil or military authority or governmental actions; terrorism; sabotage; epidemics; riots; labor disputes; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting the Trust on behalf of a Fund, the Adviser, the Distributor, DTC, the NSCC or any other participant in the creation process, and similar extraordinary events. The Transfer Agent will notify a prospective creator of its rejection of the order of such person. The Trust on behalf of a Fund, the Custodian, any subcustodian and the Distributor are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Fund Deposits to Authorized Participants nor shall either of them incur any liability to Authorized Participants for the failure to give any such notification.

All questions as to the number of shares of each security in the Deposit Securities and the validity, form, eligibility and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered shall be determined by the Trust on behalf of a Fund, and the Trust's determination shall be final and binding.

Creation Transaction Fee

A fixed creation transaction fee of \$300.00 for the Renaissance IPO ETF and \$750.00 for the Renaissance International IPO ETF payable to the Custodian is imposed on each creation transaction regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased in the transaction. In addition, a variable charge for cash creations or for creations outside the Clearing Process currently of up to four times the basic creation transaction fee will be imposed. In the case of cash creations or where the Trust, on behalf of a Fund, permits or requires a creator to substitute cash in lieu of depositing a portion of the Deposit Securities, the creator may be assessed an additional variable charge to compensate a Fund for the costs associated with purchasing the applicable securities. (See "Fund Deposit" section above.) As a result, in order to seek to replicate the in-kind creation order process, the Trust, on behalf of a Fund, expects to purchase, in the secondary market or otherwise gain exposure to, the portfolio securities that could have been delivered as a result of an in-kind creation order pursuant to local law or market convention, or for other reasons ("Market Purchases"). In such cases where the Trust, on behalf of a Fund, makes Market Purchases, the Authorized Participant will reimburse a Fund for, among other things, any difference between the market value at which the securities and/or financial instruments were purchased by the Trust, on behalf of a Fund, and the cash in lieu amount (which amount, at the Adviser's discretion, may be capped), applicable registration fees, brokerage commissions and certain taxes. The Adviser may adjust the transaction fee to the extent the composition of the creation securities changes or cash in lieu is added to the Cash Component to protect ongoing shareholders. Creators of Creation Units are responsible for the costs of transferring the securities constituting the Deposit Securities to the account of a Fund.

Redemption of Creation Units

Shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units at their NAV next determined after receipt of a redemption request in proper form by the Distributor, only on a Business Day and only through a Participating Party or DTC Participant who has executed a Participant Agreement. **A Fund will not redeem Shares in amounts less than Creation Units.** Beneficial Owners also may sell Shares in the secondary market, but must accumulate enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit in order to have such Shares redeemed by a Fund. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the public trading market at any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit. Investors should expect to incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of Shares to constitute a redeemable Creation Unit. See with respect to the Fund the section entitled “Fund Summary — Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund” and “Additional Information About the Funds’ Investment Strategies and Risks—Risks of Investing in the Fund” in the Prospectus.

The Administrator, through NSCC, makes available immediately prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m. Eastern time) on each day that the Exchange is open for business, the designated portfolio of Fund securities, assets or other positions (including any portion of such securities, assets or other positions for which cash may be substituted) that will be applicable (subject to possible amendment or correction) to redemption requests received in proper form (as defined below) on that day ("Fund Securities"), and an amount of cash as described below ("Cash Amount") (if any). Such Fund Securities and the corresponding Cash Amount (each subject to possible amendment or correction) are applicable in order to effect redemptions of Creation Units of the Fund until such time as the next announced composition of the Fund Securities and Cash Amount is made available. Together, the Fund Securities and the Cash Amount constitute the "Fund Redemption." Fund Securities received on redemption may not be identical to Deposit Securities that are applicable to creations of Creation Units. If the Trust, on behalf of a Fund, determines, based on information available to the Trust when a redemption request is submitted by an Authorized Participant, that (i) the short interest of the Fund in the marketplace is greater than or equal to 100% and (ii) the orders in the aggregate from all Authorized Participants redeeming Fund Shares on a Business Day represent 25% or more of the outstanding Shares of a Fund, such Authorized Participant will be required to verify to the Trust, on behalf of a Fund, the accuracy of its representations that are deemed to have been made by submitting a request for redemption. If, after receiving notice of the verification requirement, the Authorized Participant does not verify the accuracy of its representations that are deemed to have been made by submitting a request for redemption in accordance with this requirement, its redemption request will be considered not to have been received in proper form. Unless cash redemptions are permitted or required for a Fund, the redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit generally consist of Fund Securities as announced by the Administrator on the Business Day of the request for redemption, plus the Cash Amount, which is an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of the Shares being redeemed, as next determined after a receipt of a request in proper form, and the value of the Fund Securities, less the redemption transaction fee and variable fees described below. Should the Fund Securities have a value greater than the NAV of the Shares being redeemed, a compensating cash payment to the Fund equal to the differential plus the applicable redemption transaction fee will be required to be arranged for by or on behalf of the redeeming shareholder. Each Fund reserves the right to deliver a nonconforming (i.e., custom) Fund Redemption. All questions as to the composition of the in-kind redemption basket to be included in the Fund Redemption shall be determined by the Trust, in accordance with applicable law, and the Trust's determination shall be final and binding.

Redemption Transaction Fee

The basic redemption transaction fee of \$300.00 for the Renaissance IPO ETF and \$750.00 for the Renaissance International IPO ETF is the same no matter how many Creation Units are being redeemed pursuant to any one redemption request. An additional charge up to four times the redemption transaction fee will be charged with respect to cash redemptions or redemptions outside of the Clearing Process. An additional variable charge for cash redemptions or partial cash redemptions (when cash redemptions are permitted or required for a Fund) may also be imposed to compensate a Fund for the costs associated with selling the applicable securities. As a result,

in order to seek to replicate the in-kind redemption order process, a Fund expects to sell, in the secondary market, the portfolio securities or settle any financial instruments that may not be permitted to be re-registered in the name of the Participating Party as a result of an in-kind redemption order pursuant to market convention, or for other reasons (“Market Sales”). In such cases where a Fund makes Market Sales, the Authorized Participant will reimburse the Fund for, among other things, any difference between the market value at which the securities and/or financial instruments were sold or settled by the Fund and the cash in lieu amount (which amount, at the Adviser’s discretion, may be capped), applicable registration fees, brokerage commissions and certain taxes (“Transaction Costs”). The Adviser may adjust the transaction fee to the extent the composition of the redemption securities changes or cash in lieu is added to the Cash Component to protect ongoing shareholders. In no event will fees charged by a Fund in connection with a redemption exceed 2% of the value of each Creation Unit. Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary may be charged a fee for such services. To the extent a Fund cannot recoup the amount of Transaction Costs incurred in connection with a redemption from the redeeming shareholder because of the 2% cap or otherwise, those Transaction Costs will be borne by a Fund’s remaining shareholders and will negatively affect that Fund’s performance.

Placement of Redemption Orders Using Clearing Process

Orders to redeem Creation Units of a Fund through the Clearing Process, if available, must be delivered through a Participating Party that has executed the Participant Agreement. An order to redeem Creation Units of a Fund using the Clearing Process is deemed received on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Distributor not later than 4:00 p.m. Eastern time on such Transmittal Date; and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed; such order will be effected based on the NAV of a Fund as next determined. An order to redeem Creation Units of a Fund using the Clearing Process made in proper form but received by a Fund after 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, will be deemed received on the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date. The requisite Fund Securities (or contracts to purchase such Fund Securities which are expected to be delivered in a “regular way” manner, i.e., T+1 (except as otherwise set forth in the Participant Agreement or as agreed to by a Fund and an Authorized Participant) and the applicable cash payment will generally be transferred by T+1 (except as otherwise set forth in the Participant Agreement or as agreed to by a Fund and an Authorized Participant).

Placement of Redemption Orders Outside Clearing Process—Domestic Funds

Orders to redeem Creation Units of a Fund outside the Clearing Process must be delivered through a DTC Participant that has executed the Participant Agreement. A DTC Participant who wishes to place an order for redemption of Creation Units of a Fund to be effected outside the Clearing Process need not be a Participating Party, but such orders must state that the DTC Participant is not using the Clearing Process and that redemption of Creation Units of a Fund will instead be effected through transfer of Creation Units of a Fund directly through DTC. An order to redeem Creation Units of a Fund outside the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Administrator on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Administrator not later than 4:00 p.m. Eastern time on such Transmittal Date; (ii) such order is preceded or accompanied by the requisite number of Shares of Creation Units specified in such order, which delivery must be made through DTC to the Administrator no later than 11:00 a.m. Eastern time, on such Transmittal Date (the “DTC Cut-Off-Time”); and (iii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed.

After the Administrator has deemed an order for redemption outside the Clearing Process received, the Administrator will initiate procedures to transfer the requisite Fund Securities (or contracts to purchase such Fund Securities) and the cash redemption payment to the redeeming Beneficial Owner generally no later than T+1 (except as otherwise set forth in the Participant Agreement or as agreed to by a Fund and an Authorized Participant). An additional variable redemption transaction fee of up to four times the basic transaction fee is applicable to redemptions outside the Clearing Process.

Placement of Redemption Orders Outside Clearing Process—Foreign Funds

Arrangements satisfactory to the Trust, on behalf of a Fund, must be in place for the Participating Party to transfer the Creation Units through DTC on or before the settlement date. Redemptions of Shares for Fund Securities will be subject to compliance with applicable U.S. federal and state securities laws and each Fund (whether or not it otherwise permits or requires cash redemptions) reserves the right to redeem Creation Units for cash to the extent that a Fund could not lawfully deliver specific Fund Securities upon redemptions or could not do so without first registering the Deposit Securities under such laws.

In connection with taking delivery of Shares for Fund Securities upon redemption of Creation Units, a redeeming shareholder or entity acting on behalf of a redeeming shareholder must maintain appropriate custody arrangements with a qualified broker-dealer, bank or other custody providers in each jurisdiction in which any of the Fund Securities are customarily traded, to which account the Fund Securities will be delivered. If neither the redeeming shareholder nor the entity acting on behalf of a redeeming shareholder has appropriate arrangements to take delivery of the Fund Securities in the applicable foreign jurisdiction and it is not possible to make other such arrangements, or if it is not possible to effect deliveries of the Fund Securities in such jurisdictions, the Trust may, in its discretion, exercise its option to redeem such Shares in cash, and the redeeming shareholder will be required to receive its redemption proceeds in cash.

Deliveries of redemption proceeds generally will be made no later than T+1 (except as otherwise set forth in the Participant Agreement or as agreed to by a Fund and an Authorized Participant). Due to the schedule of holidays in certain countries or for other reasons, however, the delivery of redemption proceeds may take longer than T+1. In such cases, the local market settlement procedures will not commence until the end of the local holiday periods. If a Fund includes a foreign investment in its basket, and if a local market holiday, or series of consecutive holidays, or the extended delivery cycles for transferring foreign investments to redeeming Authorized Participants prevents timely delivery of the foreign investment in response to a redemption request, the Fund may delay delivery of the foreign investment more than seven days if the Fund delivers the foreign investment as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 15 days.

The Fund generally intends to effect deliveries of Creation Unit Aggregations and portfolio securities on a basis of T+1 (except as otherwise set forth in the Participant Agreement or as agreed to by a Fund and an Authorized Participant). The Fund may effect deliveries of Creation Unit Aggregations and portfolio securities on a basis other than T+1 in order to accommodate local holiday schedules, to account for different treatment among foreign and U.S. markets of dividend record dates and ex-dividend dates, or under certain other circumstances. The ability of the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, to effect in-kind creations and redemptions on the next Business Day following receipt of an order in good form is subject, among other things, to the condition that, within the time period from the date of the order to the date of delivery of the securities, there are no days that are holidays in the applicable foreign market. For every occurrence of one or more intervening holidays in the applicable foreign market that are not holidays observed in the U.S. equity market, the redemption settlement cycle will be extended by the number of such intervening holidays. In addition to holidays, other unforeseeable closings in a foreign market due to emergencies may also prevent the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, from delivering securities within the normal settlement period.

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

Custom Baskets

Each Fund may utilize custom creation or redemption baskets consistent with Rule 6c-11 under the 1940 Act. A custom order may be placed when, for example, an Authorized Participant cannot transact in an instrument in

the in-kind creation or in-kind redemption basket and therefore has additional cash included in lieu of such instrument. The Trust has adopted policies and procedures that govern the construction and acceptance of baskets, including custom baskets. These policies and procedures provide detailed parameters for the construction and acceptance of custom baskets that are in the best interests of a Fund and its shareholders, including the process for any revisions to, or deviations from, those parameters, and specify the titles or roles of the employees of the Adviser who are required to review each custom basket for compliance with the parameters.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Funds' Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information — Determination of NAV."

For purposes of computing a Fund's net asset value per share, securities for which market quotations are readily available as defined in Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act are valued at current market value based on the last quoted sale price on the market where the security is normally traded and, if not last sale price, the mean between the current bid and ask prices, in accordance with valuation procedures approved by the Board.

A Fund may, from time to time, purchase securities for which market quotations are not readily available as defined in Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. Any Fund's securities for which market quotations are not readily available or other investment assets are to be valued at fair value as determined in good faith in accordance with valuation procedures approved by the Board. As a general principle, the "fair value" of a security is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Board has designated the Adviser to perform each Fund's fair value determinations in accordance with valuation procedures approved by the Board.

The Funds may also use fair value pricing in a variety of circumstances, including, but not limited to, situations where a significant event has occurred after the close of the market on which a Fund's security is principally traded but prior to the time at which the Fund calculates its net asset value, or where trading in a security has been suspended or halted. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security is materially different than the value that could be received upon the sale of the security. In addition, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate the NAV of the Funds and the prices used by each of the Funds' benchmark indices, the Renaissance IPO Index and the Renaissance International IPO Index, respectively, which may contribute to tracking error.

The valuation of a particular security depends upon the circumstances of each individual case, and all appropriate factors relevant to the value of the security will be considered in accordance with valuation procedures approved by the Board.

As indicated in the Prospectus, net asset value for a Fund is determined as of the end of regular trading hours on the New York Stock Exchange (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on days that the New York Stock Exchange is open. The net asset value per share is determined by dividing the market value of a Fund's securities as of the close of trading plus any cash or other assets (including dividends and accrued interest) less all liabilities (including accrued expenses) by the number of that Fund's shares outstanding.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section of the Funds' Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information — Distributions."

General Policies

Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid at least annually by a Fund. Distributions of net realized capital gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year, but a Fund may make

distributions on a more frequent basis for a Fund to improve its Index tracking or to comply with the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, in all events in a manner consistent with the provisions of the 1940 Act. In addition, a Fund may distribute at least annually amounts representing the full dividend yield on the underlying portfolio securities of a Fund, net of expenses of a Fund, as if a Fund owned such underlying portfolio securities for the entire dividend period in which case some portion of each distribution may result in a return of capital for tax purposes for certain shareholders.

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

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT SERVICE

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

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

The following table sets forth the name, address and percentage of ownership of each shareholder who is known by the Trust to own, of record or beneficially, 5% or more of the outstanding equity securities of a Fund as of December 31, 2024. Any person who owns beneficially, either directly or through one or more controlled companies, more than 25% or more of the voting securities of a Fund is presumed to control the Fund under the provisions of the 1940 Act. A controlling person may possess the ability to control the outcome of matters submitted for shareholder vote of the Fund.

Renaissance IPO ETF

Name	Address	Percentage Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.	PO Box 64930, Phoenix, AZ 85082-4930	30.50%
National Financial Services LLC	640 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019	18.53%
Morgan Stanley	1585 Broadway, New York, NY 10036	8.14%
Pershing	One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399	5.81%
Citibank	388 Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10013	5.13%

Renaissance International IPO ETF

Name	Address	Percentage Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.	P.O. Box 64930, Phoenix, AZ 85082-4930	27.74%
Citibank, NA	388 Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10013	15.83%
J.P. Morgan Securities	383 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10179	13.02%
Robinhood	500 Colonial Center Parkway, Suite 100 Lake Mary, FL 32746	11.32%
National Financial Services LLC	640 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019	8.07%
BofA Securities	One Bryant Park, New York, NY 10036	5.16%

As of December 31, 2024, the Trustees and Officers as a group owned 10.27% of the Renaissance International IPO ETF.

As of December 31, 2024, the Trustees and Officers as a group owned 5.42% of the Renaissance IPO ETF.

TAXES

The following information also supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Funds' Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information — Tax Information" and the section in this Statement of Additional Information entitled "Special Considerations and Risks." The following summary of certain relevant tax provisions is subject to change, and does not constitute legal or tax advice.

Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify each year as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. As a RIC, the Funds will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its taxable investment income and capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders. To qualify for treatment as a RIC, a company must annually distribute at least 90% of its net investment company taxable income (which includes dividends, interest and net short-term capital gains) and meet several other requirements relating to the nature of its income and the diversification of its assets, among others. If a Fund fails to qualify for any taxable year as a RIC, all of its taxable income will be subject to tax at the applicable corporate income tax rate without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and such distributions generally will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary dividends to the extent of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. There are certain savings provisions for failures to satisfy the requirements to qualify for taxation as a RIC, which, in general, are limited to those due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect. Even if such savings provisions apply, a Fund may be subject to a monetary sanction of \$50,000 or more.

The capital losses of a Fund, if any, do not flow through to shareholders. Rather, the Fund may use its capital losses, subject to applicable limitations, to offset its capital gains without being required to pay taxes on or distribute to shareholders such gains that are offset by the losses. If a Fund has a "net capital loss" (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains), the excess (if any) of the Fund's net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of the Fund's net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year. Any such net capital losses of a Fund that are not used to offset capital gains may be carried forward indefinitely to reduce any future capital gains realized by the Fund in succeeding taxable years.

Each Fund will be subject to a 4% excise tax on certain undistributed income if it does not distribute to its shareholders in each calendar year at least 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year, 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the twelve months ended October 31 of such year, and 100% of any undistributed amounts from the prior years. Each Fund intends to declare and distribute dividends and distributions in the amounts and at the times necessary to avoid the application of this 4% excise tax.

As a result of U.S. federal income tax requirements, the Trust, on behalf of a Fund, has the right to reject an order for a creation of Shares if the creator (or group of creators) would, upon obtaining the Shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding Shares of a Fund and if, pursuant to Sections 351 and 362 of the Internal Revenue Code, a Fund would have a basis in the Deposit Securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. The Trust also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination. See “Creation and Redemption of Creation Units—Procedures for Creation of Creation Units.”

Dividends, interest and gains received by a Fund from a non-U.S. investment 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 more than 50% of a Fund’s total assets at the end of its taxable year consist of foreign stock or securities, a Fund may elect to “pass through” to its investors certain foreign income taxes paid by a Fund, with the result that each investor will (i) include in gross income, as an additional dividend, even though not actually received, the investor’s pro rata share of a Fund’s foreign income taxes, and (ii) either deduct (in calculating U.S. taxable income) or credit (in calculating U.S. federal income), subject to certain holding period and other limitations, the investor’s pro rata share of a Fund’s foreign income taxes. If the Fund makes such an election and obtains a refund of foreign taxes paid by the Fund in a prior year, the Fund may be eligible to reduce the amount of foreign taxes reported by the Fund, generally by the amount of the foreign taxes refunded, for the year in which the refund is received.

Each Fund will report annually the amount of dividends received from ordinary income, the amount of distributions received from capital gains and the portion of dividends, if any, which may be eligible to be treated as qualified dividends or for the dividends-received deduction. Certain ordinary dividends paid to non-corporate shareholders may qualify for taxation at a lower tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund levels.

In general, a sale of Shares results in capital gain or loss, and for individual shareholders, is taxable at a federal rate dependent upon the length of time the Shares were held. A redemption of a shareholder’s Fund Shares is normally treated as a sale for tax purposes. Fund Shares held for a period of one year or less at the time of such sale or redemption will, for tax purposes, generally result in short-term capital gains or losses, and those held for more than one year will generally result in long-term capital gains or losses. The maximum tax rate on long-term capital gains available to non-corporate shareholders generally is 15% or 20% depending on the shareholders’ filing status and level of taxable income.

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

Under the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, “qualified REIT dividends” (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income) are treated as eligible for a 20% deduction by noncorporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). A Fund may choose to pass through the special character of “qualified REIT dividends,” provided both the Fund and a shareholder meet certain holding period requirements with respect to their shares. A noncorporate shareholder receiving such dividends would treat them as eligible for the 20% deduction, provided the RIC shares were held by the

shareholder for more than 45 days during the 91-day period beginning on the date that is 45 days before the date on which the shares become ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. The amount of a RIC's dividends eligible for the 20% deduction for a taxable year is limited to the excess of the RIC's qualified REIT dividends for the taxable year over allocable expenses.

A U.S. REIT is not subject to federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to shareholders. Dividends paid by a U.S. REIT, other than capital gain distributions, will be taxable as ordinary income up to the amount of the U.S. REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Capital gain dividends paid by a U.S. REIT to a Fund will be treated as long-term capital gains by the Fund and, in turn, may be distributed by the Fund to its shareholders as a capital gain distribution. Because of certain noncash expenses, such as property depreciation, an equity U.S. REIT's cash flow may exceed its taxable income. The equity U.S. REIT, and in turn a Fund, may distribute this excess cash to shareholders in the form of a return of capital distribution. However, if a U.S. REIT is operated in a manner that fails to qualify as a REIT, an investment in the U.S. REIT would become subject to double taxation, meaning the taxable income of the U.S. REIT would be subject to federal income tax at the corporate income tax rate without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders and the dividends would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the U.S. REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

While non-U.S. REITs often use complex acquisition structures that seek to minimize taxation in the source country, an investment by a Fund in a non-U.S. REIT may subject the Fund, directly or indirectly, to corporate taxes, withholding taxes, transfer taxes and other indirect taxes in the country in which the real estate acquired by the non-U.S. REIT is located. A Fund's pro rata share of any such taxes will reduce the Fund's return on its investment. A Fund's investment in a non-U.S. REIT may be considered an investment in a PFIC, as discussed below. Also, a Fund in certain limited circumstances may be required to file an income tax return in the source country and pay tax on any gain realized from its investment in the non-U.S. REIT under rules similar to those in the United States, which tax foreign persons on gain realized from dispositions of interests in U.S. real estate.

Special tax rules may change the normal treatment of gains and losses recognized by a Fund if the Fund makes certain investments such as investments in swaps, options and non-U.S. corporations classified as "passive foreign investment companies" ("PFICs"). Those special tax rules can, among other things, affect the treatment of capital gain or loss as long-term or short-term and may result in ordinary income or loss rather than capital gain or loss and may accelerate when a Fund has to take these items into account for tax purposes.

Investments in PFICs are subject to special tax rules which may result in adverse tax consequences to a Fund and its shareholders. To the extent a Fund invests in PFICs, it generally intends to elect to "mark to market" these investments at the end of each taxable year. By making this election, a Fund will recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of such shares as of the close of the taxable year over their adjusted basis and as ordinary loss any decrease in such investment (but only to the extent of prior income from such investment under the mark to market rules). Gains realized with respect to a disposition of a PFIC that a Fund has elected to mark to market will be ordinary income. By making the mark to market election, a Fund may recognize income in excess of the distributions that it receives from its investments. Accordingly, a Fund may need to borrow money or dispose of some of its investments in order to meet its distributions requirements. If a Fund does not make the mark to market election with respect to an investment in a PFIC, a Fund could become subject to U.S. federal income tax with respect to certain distributions from, and gain on dispositions of, the PFIC which cannot be avoided by distributing such amounts to a Fund's shareholders.

Gain or loss on the sale or redemption of Fund Shares is measured by the difference between the amount of cash received (or the fair market value of any property received) and the adjusted tax basis of the Shares. Shareholders should keep records of investments made (including Shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends and distributions) so they can compute the tax basis of their Fund Shares. Adjusted cost basis information for covered securities, which generally include shares of a regulated investment company acquired after January 1, 2012, is required to be reported to the Internal Revenue Service and to taxpayers. Shareholders should contact their financial intermediaries with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for their accounts.

A loss realized on a sale or exchange of Shares of a Fund may be disallowed if other Fund Shares or substantially identical shares are acquired (whether through the automatic reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within a sixty-one (61) day period beginning thirty (30) days before and ending thirty (30) days after the date that the Shares are disposed of. In such a case, the basis of the Shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Any loss upon the sale or exchange of Shares held for six (6) months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends received by the shareholders. Distribution of ordinary income and capital gains may also be subject to foreign, state and local taxes.

Each Fund may make investments in which it recognizes income or gain prior to receiving cash with respect to such investment. For example, under certain tax rules, a Fund may be required to accrue a portion of any discount at which certain securities are purchased as income each year even though a Fund receives no payments in cash on the security during the year. To the extent that a Fund makes such investments, it generally would be required to pay out such income or gain as a distribution in each year to avoid taxation at a Fund level.

Distributions reinvested in additional Fund Shares through the means of a dividend reinvestment service (see “Dividend Reinvestment Service”) will nevertheless be taxable dividends to Beneficial Owners acquiring such additional Shares to the same extent as if such dividends had been received in cash.

Some shareholders may be subject to a withholding tax on distributions of ordinary income, capital gains and any cash received on redemption of Creation Units (“backup withholding”). The backup withholding rate for individuals is currently 24%. Generally, shareholders subject to backup withholding will be those for whom no certified taxpayer identification number is on file with the withholding agent or who, to the withholding agent’s knowledge, have furnished an incorrect number. When establishing an account, an investor must certify under penalty of perjury that such number is correct and that such investor is not otherwise subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld will be allowed as a credit against shareholders’ U.S. federal income tax liabilities, and may entitle them to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Distributions of ordinary income paid to shareholders who are nonresident aliens or foreign entities will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies, such income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, or a statutory exemption applies. There are statutory exemptions in place for long-term capital gain dividends, interest-related dividends, and short-term capital gain dividends received from a regulated investment company which meets the requirements of Internal Revenue Code Section 852(a) for the taxable year with respect to which the dividend is paid.

As part of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), a withholding tax (at a 30% rate) is imposed on income dividends made to certain non-U.S. entities that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. After December 31, 2018, FATCA withholding also would have applied to certain capital gain distributions, return of capital distributions and proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares; however, based on proposed regulations issued by the IRS, which can be relied upon currently, such withholding is no longer required unless final regulations provide otherwise (which is not expected). Shareholders may be requested to provide additional information to enable a withholding agent to determine whether withholding is required. A withholding agent may be required to perform due diligence reviews to classify foreign entity investors for FATCA purposes. Investors are required to agree to provide information necessary to allow a withholding agent to comply with FATCA rules. Any amount withheld from payments pursuant to FATCA will reduce the amount distributed to the investor.

The foregoing discussion is a summary only and is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Purchasers of Shares of a Fund should consult their own tax advisers as to the tax consequences of investing in such Shares, including under state, local and other tax laws. Finally, the foregoing discussion is based on applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, regulations, judicial authority and administrative

interpretations in effect on the date hereof. Changes in applicable authority could materially affect the conclusions discussed above, and such changes often occur.

Reportable Transactions

Under promulgated Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss on disposition of a Fund's Shares of \$2 million or more in any one taxable year (or \$4 million or more over a period of six taxable years) for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more in any taxable year (or \$20 million or more over a period of six taxable years) for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC that engaged in a reportable transaction are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. In addition, significant penalties may be imposed for the failure to comply with the reporting requirements. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

CAPITAL STOCK AND SHAREHOLDER REPORTS

The Trust is comprised of two investment funds. The Trust issues Shares of beneficial interest with no par value. The Board may designate additional funds of the Trust.

Each Share issued by the Trust has a pro rata interest in the assets of a Fund. Shares have no pre-emptive, exchange, subscription or conversion rights and are freely transferable. Each Share is entitled to participate equally in dividends and distributions declared by the Board with respect to a Fund, and in the net distributable assets of a Fund on liquidation.

Each Share has one vote with respect to matters upon which a shareholder vote is required consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder and each fractional Share has a proportional fractional vote. Shares of the Funds comprising the Trust vote together as a single class except that if the matter being voted on affects only a particular fund it will be voted on only by that fund, and if a matter affects a particular fund differently from other funds, that fund will vote separately on such matter. Under Delaware law, the Trust is not required to hold an annual meeting of shareholders unless required to do so under the 1940 Act. The policy of the Trust is not to hold an annual meeting of shareholders unless required to do so under the 1940 Act. All Shares of the Trust have noncumulative voting rights for the election of Trustees. Under Delaware law, Trustees of the Trust may be removed by vote of the shareholders.

Under Delaware law, shareholders of a statutory trust may have similar limitations on liability as shareholders of a corporation.

Each Fund will issue through DTC Participants to its shareholders annual and semi-annual reports and such other information as may be required by applicable laws, rules and regulations. Beneficial Owners also receive annually notification as to the tax status of a Fund's distributions.

Shareholder inquiries may be made by writing to the Fund, c/o Renaissance Capital LLC, 100 First Stamford Place, Suite 403, Stamford, CT 06902.

COUNSEL AND INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP, 2000 K Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20006-1871, is counsel to the Trust.

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, Two Liberty Place, 50 South 16th Street, Suite 2900, Philadelphia PA 19102 is the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm and audits the Funds' financial statements and performs other related audit services.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of the Funds for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, were filed with the SEC on [Form N-CSR](#) and are incorporated by reference and made part of this SAI. You may request a copy of the Funds' Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report and financial statements at no charge by calling 1-866-486-6645 during normal business hours or you may visit the Funds' website.

LICENSE AGREEMENTS AND DISCLAIMERS

The information contained herein regarding the Renaissance IPO Index and the Renaissance International IPO Index was provided by the Index Provider. The information contained herein regarding the securities markets and DTC was obtained from publicly available sources.

Each Index is determined and composed by the Index Provider without regard to the Shares of each Fund. The Index Provider has no obligation to take the needs of the owners of the Shares of a Fund into consideration in determining or composing an Index. The Index Provider is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Shares of a Fund to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Shares of a Fund are to be converted into cash.

THE INDEX PROVIDER AND THE CALCULATION AGENT DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF AN INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND THE INDEX PROVIDER AND CALCULATION AGENT SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. THE INDEX PROVIDER AND CALCULATION AGENT MAKE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE OWNERS OF THE SHARES OF A FUND OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF AN INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. THE INDEX PROVIDER AND CALCULATION AGENT MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO AN INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL THE INDEX PROVIDER NOR THE CALCULATION AGENT HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

The Funds have been developed solely by Renaissance Capital LLC. The Funds are not in any way connected to or sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the London Stock Exchange Group Plc and its group undertakings (collectively, the "LSE Group"). FTSE Russell is a trading name of certain of the LSE Group companies.

Each Underlying Index is a custom index that is maintained and calculated by FTSE Russell or its affiliate, agent or partner, and is based on a methodology developed to reflect the Index Provider's desired investment strategy. FTSE Russell creates, compiles, maintains, calculates and publishes each Underlying Index based upon specifications, designs, screens and other instructions provided by the Index Provider. The LSE Group does not accept any liability whatsoever to any person arising out of (a) the use of, reliance on or any error in the Index or (b) investment in or operation of the Funds. The LSE Group makes no claim, prediction, warranty or representation either as to the results to be obtained from the Funds or the suitability of the Index for the purpose to which it is being put by the Index Provider.

APPENDIX A

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

I. POLICY STATEMENT

Introduction – Renaissance Capital LLC (the “Adviser”) is adopting these proxy voting policies and procedures (the “Policies and Procedures”) in order to comply with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, and its associated recordkeeping requirements.

The Policies and Procedures apply to those client accounts (i) that contain voting securities; and (ii) for which the Adviser has authority to vote client proxies. The Policies and Procedures will be reviewed and, as necessary, updated periodically to address new or revised proxy voting issues. Other, similar rights such as consent rights shall be evaluated on a case by case basis.

Pursuant to the Policies and Procedures and its fiduciary duties, the Adviser will vote client proxies as part of its authority to manage, acquire and dispose of account assets. When voting proxies for client accounts, the Adviser’s primary objective is to make voting decisions solely in the best interests of clients and beneficiaries and participants of benefits plans for which we manage assets. In fulfilling its obligations to clients, the Adviser will act in a manner deemed to be prudent and diligent and which is intended to enhance the economic value of the underlying securities held in client accounts. In certain situations, a client or its fiduciary may provide the Adviser with a statement of proxy voting policy. In these situations, the Adviser seeks to comply with such policy to the extent it would not be inconsistent with applicable regulation or the fiduciary responsibility of the Adviser.

Duty to Vote Proxies – The Adviser acknowledges that it is part of its fiduciary duty to its clients to vote client proxies, except in cases in which the cost of doing so, in the opinion of the Adviser, would exceed the expected benefits to the client. This may be particularly true in the case of non-U.S. securities. While the proxy voting process is well established in the United States and other developed markets with a number of tools and services available to assist an investment manager, voting proxies of non-US companies located in certain jurisdictions, particularly emerging markets, may involve a number of logistical problems that may have a detrimental effect on the Adviser’s ability to vote such proxies. The logistical problems include, but are not limited to: (i) proxy statements and ballots being written in a language other than English, (ii) untimely and/or inadequate notice of shareholder meetings, (iii) restrictions on the ability of holders outside the issuer’s jurisdiction of organization to exercise votes, (iv) requirements to vote proxies in person, (v) the imposition of restrictions on the sale of the securities for a period of time in proximity to the shareholder meeting, and (vi) requirements to provide local agents with power of attorney to facilitate the Adviser’s voting instructions. Accordingly, the Adviser may conduct a cost-benefit analysis in determining whether to attempt to vote its clients’ shares at a non-US company’s meeting, whereby if it is determined that the cost associated with the attempt to exercise its vote outweighs the benefit the Adviser believes its clients will derive by voting on the company’s proposal, the Adviser may decide not to attempt to vote at the meeting.

Material Conflicts – The Adviser will vote its clients’ proxies in the best interests of its clients and not its own. In voting client proxies, the Adviser will avoid material conflicts of interests between the interests of the Adviser and its affiliates on the one hand and the interests of its clients on the other. The Adviser recognizes that it may have a material conflict of interest in voting a client proxy where (i) it manages assets, administers employee benefit plans, or provides brokerage, underwriting or insurance to companies whose management is soliciting proxies; (ii) it manages money for an employee group that is the proponent of a proxy proposal; (iii) has a personal relationship with participants in a proxy solicitation or a director or candidate for director; or (iv) it otherwise has a personal interest in the outcome in a particular matter before shareholders. Notwithstanding the above categories, the Adviser understands that the determination of whether a “material conflict” exists depends on all of the facts and circumstances of the particular situation. The Adviser acknowledges the existence of a

relationship of the type discussed above, even in the absence of any active efforts to solicit the investment adviser with respect to a proxy vote, is sufficient for a material conflict to exist.

The Adviser will vote its clients' proxies in a pre-determined voting policy involving little discretion on the part of the Adviser. The Adviser will rely on this pre-determined voting policy to demonstrate that its votes were not products of a conflict of interest. The Adviser's Proxy Voting Guidelines are contained in a separate schedule.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF PROXY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

A. Proxy Review Committee

The Adviser's Proxy Review Committee (the "Committee") is responsible for creating and implementing the Policies and Procedures and, in that regard, has adopted the general principles and guidelines set forth above in Sections I and II. Among other things, the Committee is responsible for the following:

1. The Committee consists of the officers of the Adviser.
2. The Committee shall have the authority to amend and change the Policies and Procedures and designate voting positions consistent with the objective of maximizing long-term investment returns for the Adviser's clients.
3. The Committee shall meet as needed to oversee and address all questions relating to the Adviser's Policies and Procedures, including: (1) general review of proposals being put forth at shareholder meetings of portfolio companies; (2) adopting changes in the Policies and Procedures; (3) determining whether voting on matters in the manner favored by the Adviser are "material" conflicts of interests within the meaning of Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended; (4) determining how to vote matters for which specific direction has not been provided the Proxy Voting Guidelines (i.e. "case by case" matters) or are otherwise not covered by the Proxy Voting Guidelines (collectively, "Discretionary Proposals"); (5) determining whether to override the Proxy Voting Guidelines with respect to any proxy vote; and (6) designating a compliance officer (the "Compliance Officer") to implement the Operating Procedures set forth in Part B of this Section II.
4. The Committee will appoint a Designated Officer to review and vote proxies.

B. Operating Procedures

The following operating procedures are intended to ensure that the Adviser satisfies its proxy voting obligations:

1. The Designated Officer will review and vote proxies in a timely manner as they are received. These votes will be compiled for the necessary compliance with proxy voting disclosure requirements.
2. For all Discretionary Matters, the Designated Officer shall screen the matter and make a determination regarding whether the matter presents a potential material conflict of interest between the interests of the Adviser and its affiliates on the one hand and the Adviser's client on the other.

In order to determine whether a Discretionary Matter poses a potential material conflict of interest, the Designated Officer shall consider:

- (a) all issuers for which the Adviser or its affiliates manages assets;
- (b) all issuers for which the Adviser or its affiliates administers employee benefit plans;
- (c) all issuers for which the Adviser or its affiliates brokerage, underwriting or insurance;
- (d) any issuer for which the Adviser or its affiliates is soliciting the provision of services enumerated in (a), (b) and (c);
- (e) any other issuer with which the Adviser or its affiliates or its senior officers has a material business relationship; and
- (f) any employee group for which the Adviser manages money.

If the Designated Officer determines that a potential conflict exists, the Designated Officer will report this conflict to the Committee and to the Board of the Renaissance Capital Greenwich Funds ("Fund"), if it involves proxies for shares held in the Fund. In the event of a conflict, the Designated Officer will vote in accordance with the Adviser's Proxy Voting Guidelines. If the Guidelines do not address the particular proxy matter, the Designated Officer will consult with at least one of the Fund's independent trustees.

- 3. The Designated Officer shall present each meeting of the Committee with: (i) a list of all Pre-Determined Matters to be voted in accordance with the Proxy Voting Guidelines; (ii) a list of all Discretionary Matters; The Committee shall meet annually to review proxies voted.
- 4. Directed Matters will be voted in accordance with the instructions of the client.
- 5. The Designated Officer shall insure that proxies are voted in accordance with these Procedures and Policies.
- 6. The Designated Officer may delegate any of his or her functions to a third party proxy voting or other service provider.

III. CLIENT DISCLOSURE POLICIES

The Adviser will disclose the Policies and Procedures to its clients. The Adviser's disclosure will consist of a "concise summary" of its proxy voting policies and procedures. This disclosure will also tell clients how to get a complete copy of the Adviser's policies and procedures. The Adviser's proxy voting disclosure will be provided to new clients along with the Adviser's "brochure" or Part II to its Form ADV which will be delivered with a letter identifying the presence of the disclosure. The Designated Officer will provide any client, upon written request, with a tabulation of how such client's proxies were voted by the Adviser.

IV. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

Rule 204-2 under the Advisers Act, as amended, requires that the Adviser retain (i) its proxy voting policies and procedures; (ii) proxy statements received regarding client securities; (iii) records of votes it cast on behalf of clients; (iv) records of client requests for proxy voting information, and (v) any documents prepared by the investment adviser that were material to making a decision how to vote, or that memorialized the basis for the decision. The Adviser will keep all *written* requests from clients and any *written* response from the Adviser (to either a written or an oral request). The Adviser may rely on proxy statements filed on the SEC's EDGAR system instead of keeping its own copies, and may rely on proxy statements and records of proxy votes cast by the Adviser that are maintained with a third party such as a proxy voting service, provided that the Adviser has obtained an undertaking from the third party to provide a copy of the documents promptly upon request.