

Madison ETFs Trust
Supplement dated March 31, 2024

This Supplement amends the Statutory Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) for the Madison ETFs Trust (the Trust”) dated August 8, 2023, as amended, and the Summary Prospectus for the Madison Short-Term Strategic Income Fund dated August 8, 2023.

Madison Short-Term Strategic Income ETF

Effective as of March 31, 2024, the Madison Short-Term Strategic Income Fund (the “Fund”) is co-managed by Mike Sanders, CFA and Allen Olson, CFA. All references to Chris Schroeder as co-manager of the Fund are deleted, and the disclosures related to portfolio management are hereby deleted and replaced in their entirety as follows:

Fund Summary – Portfolio Management

The Madison Short-Term Strategic Income ETF is co-managed Mike Sanders, CFA and Allen Olson, CFA. The portfolio managers are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Mr. Sanders, Head of Fixed Income and Portfolio Manager, has co-managed the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2023. Mr. Olson, Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst of Madison has co-managed the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2023.

Prospectus – Portfolio Management

Madison Short-Term Strategic Income ETF is co-managed by Mike Sanders, CFA and Allen Olson, CFA.

Mr. Sanders is Head of Fixed Income and Portfolio Manager of Madison. Mr. Sanders has been a member of the Madison fixed income team since 2013 and has worked in the financial services industry since 2004. Prior to joining Madison in 2013, he was a fixed income portfolio manager and analyst for Ziegler Lotsoff Capital Management focusing mostly on high yield bonds and preferred stocks.

Mr. Olson is Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst of Madison. Mr. Olson has been a member of Madison's fixed income team since joining the firm in 2002 and has worked in the financial services industry since 1998. Prior to joining Madison, Mr. Olson worked as a fixed income credit analyst and portfolio manager for Clarica Insurance.

Statement of Additional Information – Portfolio Management

Madison Short-Term Strategic Income ETF is co-managed by Mike Sanders, CFA and Allen Olson.

Please keep this Supplement with your records for future reference.

Madison ETFs Trust
Supplement dated December 1, 2023

This Supplement dated December 1, 2023, amends the Statutory Prospectus for the Madison ETFs Trust (the Trust”) and its separate investment portfolios (each a “Fund,” and collectively, the “Funds”), dated August 8, 2023, as amended.

At special meetings of shareholders held on August 28, 2023 for the Madison Mosaic Income Opportunities ETF, Madison Short Term-Strategic Income ETF and Madison Aggregate Bond ETF, and on November 30, 2023 for the Madison Covered Call ETF and Dividend Value ETF (the “Meetings”), shareholders of each Fund approved a new investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of their Fund, and the Adviser, Madison Asset Management, LLC.

The voting results will be communicated to shareholders in the Funds’ semiannual report for the period ended December 31, 2023.

Please keep this Supplement with your Prospectus for future reference.

**Madison ETFs Trust
(the “Trust”)**

**Madison Mosaic Income Opportunities ETF
Madison Short-Term Strategic Income ETF
Madison Aggregate Bond ETF
Madison Covered Call ETF
Madison Dividend Value ETF (each a “Fund” and together the “Funds”)**

**Supplement to each Fund’s Summary Prospectus and the Funds Statutory Prospectus
Dated August 8, 2023, as supplemented to date.**

August 28, 2023

The following disclosure supplements the “Management” section of each Fund’s Summary Prospectus and the “Management of the Funds” section of the Statutory Prospectus:

On August 14, 2023, Madison Investment Holdings, Inc. (“Madison”), the holding company parent of the Funds’ advisor, Madison Asset Management, LLC (“MAM”), and distributor, MFD Distributor, LLC (“MFD”), approved a letter of intent to enter a share repurchase plan with Madison’s founder and majority shareholder, Mr. Frank Burgess (the “transaction”). Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, the transaction is expected to be consummated in December 2023.

Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the terms of the applicable agreements, consummation of the transaction will result in the automatic termination of the Funds’ investment advisory, distribution and subadvisory agreements. Therefore, the Trust’s Board of Trustees has approved new investment advisory, distribution and subadvisory agreements for each Fund. The new investment advisory agreement will be presented for approval to shareholders that held shares as of the applicable record date.

Please keep this Supplement for future reference.

Madison ETFs Trust
(the "*Trust*")

Madison Mosaic Income Opportunities ETF (MIOP)
(the "*Fund*")

Supplement To the Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information
Dated August 8, 2023

August 8, 2023

As of the date of this supplement, the Madison Mosaic Income Opportunities ETF (MIOP) is not offered for sale or available for purchase by investors.

Please Keep this Supplement with your Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information for Future Reference



Prospectus
August 8, 2023

MADISON ETFs[®]

Madison Mosaic Income Opportunities ETF	MIOP
Madison Short-Term Strategic Income ETF	MSTI
Madison Aggregate Bond ETF	MAGG
Madison Covered Call ETF	CVRD
Madison Dividend Value ETF	DIVL

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange: **NYSE Arca, Inc.**

Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Please note that an investment in any of these funds is not a deposit in a financial institution and is neither insured nor endorsed in any way by any financial institution or government agency.

(This page intentionally left blank.)

MADISON ETFs[®]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Fund Summaries	
Madison Mosaic Income Opportunities ETF	1
Madison Short-Term Strategic Income ETF	5
Madison Aggregate Bond ETF	9
Madison Covered Call ETF	13
Madison Dividend Value ETF	17
Additional Investment Strategies and Risks	20
How to Buy and Sell Shares	22
Premium/Discount Information	25
Management of the Funds	24
Portfolio Management	25
Distribution Plan	25
Other Information	26
Financial Highlights	26
More Information About Madison ETFs	27

(This page intentionally left blank.)

Ticker: MIOP

Investment Objective

The Madison Mosaic Income Opportunities ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to generate a high level of current income while maintaining the opportunity for capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

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

Shareholder Fees: None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.20 %
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	None
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.50 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.70 %

⁽¹⁾ “Other Expenses” and “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are estimates based on the expenses the Fund expects to incur for the current fiscal year.

Example:

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years
	\$72	\$224

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. The Fund has no operational history and therefore no historical turnover rate.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests primarily in shares of other registered investment companies (the “underlying funds”). The Fund’s allocation among underlying funds will be based on an asset allocation model developed by Madison Asset Management, LLC (“Madison” or the “Advisor”), the Fund’s investment advisor. Toroso Investments, LLC (“Toroso” or the “Subadvisor”) is responsible for implementing the Fund’s investment program by, among other things, trading portfolio securities and performing related services, and providing tax optimization services. Under normal circumstances, the Fund’s total net assets will be allocated among underlying funds, including exchange traded funds (“ETFs”), with exposure to various asset classes, including bonds, common stocks, real estate securities, foreign market bonds and stocks and money market instruments. The Fund’s allocation to underlying funds will vary however, under normal market conditions, the Fund’s portfolio managers generally attempt to target a 60% bond funds and 40% equity funds investment allocation. Nevertheless, underlying bond funds (which may hold investment grade, non-investment grade securities (i.e., “junk” bonds) and mortgage- or asset-backed securities) may constitute up to 80% of the Fund’s assets. Investments in non-investment grade bond funds may not exceed 50% of fund assets.

The balance between the two main asset classes of the Fund (i.e., fixed income investing and equity investing) is determined after reviewing the risks and current yields associated with each type of investment, with the goal of meaningful risk reduction as market conditions demand.

Underlying funds in which the Fund invests may include funds advised by the Advisor and/or its affiliates, including other Madison ETFs and Mutual Funds (the “affiliated underlying funds”).

The Advisor may employ multiple analytical approaches to determine the appropriate allocation among the underlying funds, including:

- *Macroeconomic analysis.* This approach analyzes high frequency economic (e.g. monetary/fiscal policy, money supply, inflation, manufacturing/services production/new orders, personal income and expenditures, etc.) and market data (e.g. interest rates and spread differentials, currencies, commodity prices, etc.) across the global markets in an effort to identify attractive investment opportunities in countries, regions and/or asset classes by seeking to determine economic and market cycle positioning.

- *Fundamental analysis.* This approach reviews fundamental asset class valuation data (e.g. P/E, P/S, EV/Sales multiples, free cash flow yield, etc.) to determine the absolute and relative attractiveness of existing and potential investment opportunities in relation to the identified macroeconomic and market cycle.
- *Correlation analysis.* This approach considers the degree to which returns in different asset classes do or do not move together, and the Fund's aim to achieve a favorable overall risk and return profile by utilizing the data for position sizing and overall portfolio composition. The analysis considers both longer-term (3 to 5 years) as well as short-term correlations.

In addition, the Advisor has a flexible mandate that permits the Advisor, in its sole discretion, to materially reduce equity risk exposures when and if conditions are deemed to warrant such an action.

Principal Risks

The Fund is a fund of funds, meaning that it invests primarily in the shares of underlying funds, including ETFs. Thus, the Fund's investment performance and its ability to achieve its investment goal are directly related to the performance of the underlying funds in which it invests. Each underlying fund's performance, in turn, depends on the particular securities in which that underlying fund invests and the expenses of that underlying fund. Accordingly, the Fund is subject to the risks of the underlying funds in direct proportion to the allocation of its assets among the underlying funds.

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. There can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Asset Allocation Risk. The Fund is subject to asset allocation risk, which is the risk that the selection of the underlying funds and the allocation of the Fund's assets among the various asset classes and market segments will cause the Fund to underperform other funds with a similar investment objective.

Equity Risk. The Fund, through the underlying funds, is subject to equity risk. Equity risk is the risk that securities held by the Fund will fluctuate in value due to general market or economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, and the circumstances and performance of companies whose securities the Fund holds. In addition, while broad market measures of common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, common stocks have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. The Fund may own obligations backed by mortgages issued by a government agency or through a government-sponsored program. If the mortgage holders prepay principal during a period of falling interest rates, the Fund could be exposed to prepayment risk. In that case, the Fund would have to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate. The security itself may not increase in value with the corresponding drop-in rates since the prepayment acts to shorten the maturity of the security.

Real Estate Investment Risk. Companies that invest in real estate, such as real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and real estate holding and operating companies, expose investors to the risks of owning real estate directly, as well as to risks that relate specifically to the way in which real estate companies are organized and operated. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments and is characterized by strong competition and periodic overbuilding. REITs generally derive their income from rents on the underlying properties or interest on the underlying loans, which can significantly impact their value. REITs are more susceptible to risks associated with the ownership of the real estate and the real estate industry in general. Real estate companies, including REITs, may utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund's losses.

Money Market and Short-Term Securities Risk. To the extent the Fund holds cash or invests in money market or short-term securities, the Fund may be less likely to achieve its investment objective. In addition, it is possible that the Fund's investments in these instruments could lose money.

Debt Securities Risk. Investments in debt securities subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or other obligor of a security will not be able or willing to make payments of interest and principal when due. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. If the principal on a debt security is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. Debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange making them generally less liquid and more difficult to value than common stock.

Interest Rate Risk. To the extent that the Fund invests in underlying funds that invest in debt securities, the Fund will be subject to interest rate risk, which is the risk that the value of the debt securities in an underlying security's portfolio will decline because of rising market interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term debt securities and higher for longer-term debt securities. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the market value of income-bearing securities. When interest rates rise, bond prices fall; generally, the longer a bond's maturity, the more sensitive it is to this risk.

Credit Risk. The Fund, through the underlying funds, is also subject to credit risk, which is the risk that issuer of a security, or the counterparty to a contract, will default or otherwise not honor a financial obligation, including that the issuer of a debt security will be unable to meet its interest or principal payment obligations when due.

Call Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in underlying funds that invest in debt securities, the Fund will be subject to call risk. If a bond issuer "calls" a bond held by an underlying fund (i.e., pays it off at a specified price before it matures), the underlying fund could have to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate. It may also experience a loss if the bond is called at a price lower than what the underlying fund paid for the bond.

Extension Risk. Extension risk is the risk that, when interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the issuer (or other obligated party) more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these debt securities to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of debt securities, making their market value more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term debt securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term debt securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

Prepayment Risk. Prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security will repay principal prior to the scheduled maturity date. Debt securities allowing prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a period of declining interest rates, as an underlying security may be required to reinvest the proceeds of any prepayment at lower interest rates. These factors may cause the value of an investment in an underlying security to change.

Income Risk. A security's income may decline when interest rates fall or if there are defaults in its portfolio. This decline can occur because an underlying security may subsequently invest in lower-yielding securities as debt securities in its portfolio mature, are near maturity or are called, or the underlying security otherwise needs to purchase additional debt securities.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions may decline.

Valuation Risk. The price the Fund could receive upon the sale of a security or other asset may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security or other asset, particularly for securities or other assets that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology as a result of trade suspensions or for other reasons. In addition, the value of the securities or other assets in the Fund's portfolio may change on days or during time periods when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares.

Non-Investment Grade Security Risk. The Fund, through the underlying funds, may invest in non-investment grade securities (i.e., "junk" bonds). Issuers of non-investment grade securities are typically in weak financial health and their ability to pay interest and principal is uncertain. Compared to issuers of investment-grade bonds, they are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and to be materially affected by these difficulties when they do encounter them. "Junk" bond markets may react strongly to adverse news about an issuer or the economy, or to the perception or expectation of adverse news.

ETF Risks. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including other ETFs. The Fund will experience similar risks with respect to its holdings in ETFs as investing in a portfolio of equity securities or other investments underlying the ETF, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile than the underlying securities. Additionally, the market prices of ETFs will fluctuate in accordance with both changes in the market value of their underlying portfolio securities and due to supply and demand for the instruments on the exchanges on which they are traded (which may result in their trading at a discount or premium to their net asset values). Index-based ETF investments may not replicate exactly the performance of their specific index because of transaction costs and because of the temporary unavailability of certain component securities of the index. Actively-managed ETFs may not produce the desired result of its investment objective(s), meet relevant benchmarks or perform as well as other funds with similar objectives. As a shareholder in other ETFs, the Fund bears its proportionate share of each ETF's expenses, subjecting Fund shareholders to duplicative expenses.

Foreign Security Risk. Investments in foreign securities involve risks relating to currency fluctuations and to political, social and economic developments abroad, as well as risks resulting from differences between the regulations to which U.S. and foreign issuers and markets are subject. These risks may be greater in emerging markets. The investment markets of emerging countries are generally more volatile than markets of developed countries with more mature economies.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is new and has no performance history or assets as of the date of this prospectus. The Fund expects to have fewer assets than larger funds. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure, and in turn, the Fund's returns for limited periods of time.

Market Risk. The Fund, through the underlying funds, is subject to market risk, which is the risk that the value of an investment may fluctuate in response to stock market movements. Certain of the underlying funds may invest in the equity securities of smaller companies, which may fluctuate more in value and be more thinly traded than the general market.

Performance

The Fund does not have a performance history. Once available, the Fund's performance information, and information that gives some indication of the risks of an investment in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance with a broad measure of market performance, will be available on the Fund's website at www.madisonfunds.com.

The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Management

Investment Advisor

Madison Asset Management, LLC

Investment Subadvisor

Toroso Investments, LLC

Portfolio Managers

The Madison Mosaic Income Opportunities ETF is co-managed by Patrick Ryan, CFA and Stuart Dybdahl, CFA, CAIA. The portfolio managers are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Mr. Ryan, Head of Multi-Asset Solutions and Portfolio Manager of Madison, has co-managed the Fund since the Funds' inception in 2023. Mr. Dybdahl, Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst of Madison has co-managed the Fund since the Funds' inception in 2023.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund issues and redeems shares on a continuous basis, at net asset value, only in large blocks of shares called "Creation Units." Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market through a broker-dealer. Since shares of the Fund trade on securities exchanges in the secondary market at their market price rather than their net asset value, the Fund's shares may trade at a price greater than (premium) or less than (discount) the Fund's net asset value. An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information, including the Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, bid-ask spreads and the median bid-ask spread for the Fund's most recent fiscal year, is available online at www.madisonfunds.com.

Tax Information

Distributions from the Fund may be taxed as ordinary income or long-term capital gains. Dividends and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes, unless you are tax-exempt or your account is tax-exempt or tax-deferred (in which case, such distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or trust company), the Fund and the Fund's distributor or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your individual financial adviser to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your individual financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Ticker: MSTI

Investment Objective

The Madison Short-Term Strategic Income ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to generate a high level of current income.

Fees and Expenses

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

Shareholder Fees: None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.40 %
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	None
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.40 %

⁽¹⁾ “Other Expenses” are estimates based on the expenses the Fund expects to incur for the current fiscal year.

Example:

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$41	\$128

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. The Fund has no operational history and therefore no historical turnover rate.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in bonds. To keep current income relatively stable and to limit share price volatility, the Fund emphasizes investment grade securities and maintains a short (typically 3.5 years or less) average portfolio duration, with the goal of being between 75-125% of the market benchmark duration (for this purpose, the benchmark used is Bloomberg US Government/Credit Float Adjusted 1-5 Year Index, the duration of which as of June 30, 2023 was 2.62 years). The maximum average duration of any individual portfolio security will be 8 years. Duration is an approximation of the expected change in a debt security’s price given a 1% move in interest rates, using the following formula: change in debt security value = (change in interest rates) x (duration) x (-1). By way of example, assume XYZ company issues a five-year bond which has a duration of 4.5 years. If interest rates were to instantly increase by 1%, the bond would be expected to decrease in value by approximately 4.5%.

Madison Asset Management, LLC (“Madison” or the “Advisor”) considers, among other things, credit risk, sector exposure and yield curve positioning in selecting securities for the Fund. Toroso Investments, LLC (“Toroso” or the “Subadvisor”) is responsible for implementing the Fund’s investment program by, among other things, trading portfolio securities and performing related services, and providing tax optimization services. The Fund generally holds 100-500 individual securities in its portfolio at any given time and may invest in the following instruments:

- Up to 90% of its assets in corporate debt securities: securities issued by domestic corporations;
- U.S. Government debt securities: securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities; and
- Up to 25% of its assets in non-investment grade debt securities (securities not rated within the four highest categories (i.e., “junk bonds”) or non-rated debt securities (securities issued or guaranteed by corporations, financial institutions, and others which, although not rated by a national rating service, are considered by Madison to have an investment quality equivalent to those categories in which the Fund is permitted to invest).
- Up to 50% in asset-backed, mortgage-backed and commercial mortgage-backed securities as well as collateralized loan obligations: securities issued or guaranteed by special purpose corporations and financial institutions that represent direct or

indirect participation in, or are collateralized by, an underlying pool of assets. The types of assets that can be “securitized” include, among others, residential or commercial mortgages, credit card receivables, automobile loans, and other assets.

Madison may alter the composition of the Fund with regard to quality and maturity and may sell securities prior to maturity. Under normal market conditions, however, turnover for the Fund is generally not expected to exceed 100%. Sales of fund securities may result in capital gains. This can occur any time Madison sells a bond at a price that was higher than the purchase price, even if Madison does not engage in active or frequent trading. Madison’s intent when it sells bonds is to “lock in” any gains already achieved by that investment or, alternatively, prevent additional or potential losses that could occur if Madison continued to hold the bond. Turnover may also occur when Madison finds an investment that could generate a higher return than the investment currently held. However, increasing portfolio turnover at a time when Madison’s assessment of market performance is incorrect could lower investment performance. The Fund pays implied brokerage commissions when it purchases or sells bonds, which is the difference between the bid and ask price. As a result, as portfolio turnover increases, the cumulative effect of this may hurt Fund performance. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will not engage in active or frequent trading of its bonds. However, it is possible that Madison will determine that market conditions require a significant change to the composition of the Fund’s portfolio. For example, if interest rates begin to rise, Madison may attempt to sell bonds in anticipation of further rate increases before they lose more value. Also, if the Fund experiences large swings in shareholder purchases and redemptions, Madison may be required to sell bonds more frequently in order to generate the cash needed to pay redeeming shareholders. Under these circumstances, the Fund could make a taxable capital gain distribution.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in shares of other registered investment companies that principally invest in fixed income securities. The Fund may also invest, without limit, in securities that have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”) and continue to be subject to restrictions on resale, securities held by control persons of the issuer and securities that are subject to contractual restrictions on their resale (collectively, “restricted securities”). Restricted securities include, without limitation, securities eligible for purchase and sale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act (“Rule 144A”) and other securities issued in private placements. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will limit its investments in Rule 144A securities to securities with \$100 million or more in principal amount outstanding as of the time of their original issuance.

The Fund’s investment strategy reflects Madison’s general “Participate and Protect[®]” investment philosophy. Madison’s expectation is that investors in the Fund will participate near fully in market appreciation during bull markets and experience something less than full participation during bear markets compared with investors in portfolios holding more speculative and volatile securities; therefore, this investment philosophy is intended to represent a conservative investment strategy. There is no assurance that Madison’s expectations regarding this investment strategy will be realized.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. There can be no assurance that the Fund’s investment objective will be achieved. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Debt Securities Risk. Investments in debt securities subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or other obligor of a security will not be able or willing to make payments of interest and principal when due. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. If the principal on a debt security is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. Debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange making them generally less liquid and more difficult to value than common stock.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the debt securities in an underlying security’s portfolio will decline because of rising market interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term debt securities and higher for longer-term debt securities. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the market value of income-bearing securities. When interest rates rise, bond prices fall; generally, the longer a bond’s maturity, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Duration is a reasonably accurate measure of a debt security’s price sensitivity to changes in interest rates and a common measure of interest rate risk. Duration measures a debt security’s expected life on a present value basis, taking into account the debt security’s yield, interest payments and final maturity. In general, duration represents the expected percentage change in the value of a security for an immediate 1% change in interest rates. For example, the price of a debt security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Therefore, prices of debt securities with shorter durations tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than debt securities with longer durations. As the value of a debt security changes over time, so will its duration.

Credit Risk. The Fund is also subject to credit risk, which is the risk that issuer of a security, or the counterparty to a contract, will default or otherwise not honor a financial obligation, including that the issuer of a debt security will be unable to meet its interest or principal payment obligations when due.

Call Risk. If a bond issuer “calls” a bond held by the Fund (i.e., pays it off at a specified price before it matures), the Fund could have to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate. It may also experience a loss if the bond is called at a price lower than what the Fund paid for the bond.

Extension Risk. Extension risk is the risk that, when interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the issuer (or other obligated party) more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these debt securities to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of debt securities, making their market value more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term debt securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term debt securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

Prepayment Risk. Prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security will repay principal prior to the scheduled maturity date. Debt securities allowing prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a period of declining interest rates, as an underlying security may be required to reinvest the proceeds of any prepayment at lower interest rates. These factors may cause the value of an investment in an underlying security to change.

Income Risk. A security's income may decline when interest rates fall or if there are defaults in its portfolio. This decline can occur because an underlying security may subsequently invest in lower-yielding securities as debt securities in its portfolio mature, are near maturity or are called, or the underlying security otherwise needs to purchase additional debt securities.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions may decline.

Valuation Risk. The price the Fund could receive upon the sale of a security or other asset may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security or other asset, particularly for securities or other assets that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology as a result of trade suspensions or for other reasons. In addition, the value of the securities or other assets in the Fund's portfolio may change on days or during time periods when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares.

ETF Risks. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including other ETFs. The Fund will experience similar risks with respect its holdings in ETFs as investing in a portfolio of equity securities or other investments underlying the ETF, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile than the underlying securities. Additionally, the market prices of ETFs will fluctuate in accordance with both changes in the market value of their underlying portfolio securities and due to supply and demand for the instruments on the exchanges on which they are traded (which may result in their trading at a discount or premium to their net asset values). Index-based ETF investments may not replicate exactly the performance of their specific index because of transaction costs and because of the temporary unavailability of certain component securities of the index. Actively-managed ETFs may not produce the desired result of its investment objective(s), meet relevant benchmarks or perform as well as other funds with similar objectives. As a shareholder in other ETFs, the Fund bears its proportionate share of each ETF's expenses, subjecting Fund shareholders to duplicative expenses.

Non-Investment Grade Security Risk. To the extent that the Fund invests in non-investment grade securities, the Fund is also subject to above-average credit, market and other risks. Issuers of non-investment grade securities (i.e., "junk" bonds) are typically in weak financial health and their ability to pay interest and principal is uncertain. Compared to issuers of investment grade bonds, they are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and to be materially affected by these difficulties when they do encounter them. "Junk" bond markets may react strongly to adverse news about an issuer or the economy, or to the perception or expectation of adverse news

Restricted Securities Risk. Restricted securities are securities that cannot be offered for public resale unless registered under the applicable securities laws or that have a contractual restriction that prohibits or limits their resale. The Fund may be unable to sell a restricted security on short notice or may be able to sell them only at a price below current value.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. The Fund may own obligations backed by mortgages issued by a government agency or through a government-sponsored program. If the mortgage holders prepay principal during a period of falling interest rates, the Fund could be exposed to prepayment risk. In that case, the Fund would have to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate. The security itself may not increase in value with the corresponding drop-in rates since the prepayment acts to shorten the maturity of the security.

Risk of Default. Although Madison monitors the condition of bond issuers, it is still possible that unexpected events could cause the issuer to be unable to pay either principal or interest on its bond. This could cause the bond to go into default and lose value. Some federal agency securities are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, so in the event of default, the Fund would have to look to the agency issuing the bond for ultimate repayment.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is new and has no performance history or assets as of the date of this prospectus. The Fund expects to have fewer assets than larger funds. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure, and in turn, the Fund's returns for limited periods of time.

Market Risk. The share price of the Fund reflects the value of the securities it holds. If a security's price falls, the share price of the Fund will go down (unless another security's price rises by an offsetting amount). If the Fund's share price falls below the price you paid for your shares, you could lose money when you redeem your shares.

Performance

The Fund does not have a performance history. Once available, the Fund's performance information, and information that gives some indication of the risks of an investment in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance with a broad measure of market performance, will be available on the Fund's website at www.madisonfunds.com.

The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Management

Investment Advisor

Madison Asset Management, LLC

Investment Subadvisor

Toroso Investments, LLC

Portfolio Managers

The Madison Short-Term Strategic Income ETF is co-managed Mike Sanders, CFA, Allen Olson, CFA and Chris Schroeder. The portfolio managers are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Mr. Sanders, Head of Fixed Income and Portfolio Manager, has co-managed the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2023. Mr. Olson, Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst of Madison has co-managed the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2023. Mr. Schroeder, Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst, has co-managed the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2023.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund issues and redeems shares on a continuous basis, at net asset value, only in large blocks of shares called "Creation Units." Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market through a broker-dealer. Since shares of the Fund trade on securities exchanges in the secondary market at their market price rather than their net asset value, the Fund's shares may trade at a price greater than (premium) or less than (discount) the Fund's net asset value. An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "*bid-ask spread*"). Recent information, including the Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, bid-ask spreads and the median bid-ask spread for the Fund's most recent fiscal year, is available online at www.madisonfunds.com.

Tax Information

Distributions from the Fund may be taxed as ordinary income or long-term capital gains. Dividends and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes, unless you are tax-exempt or your account is tax-exempt or tax-deferred (in which case, such distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or trust company), the Fund and the Fund's distributor or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your individual financial adviser to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your individual financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Ticker: MAGG

Investment Objective

The Madison Aggregate Bond ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to generate superior long-term risk adjusted performance.

Fees and Expenses

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

Shareholder Fees: None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.40 %
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	None
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.40 %

⁽¹⁾ “Other Expenses” are estimates based on the expenses the Fund expects to incur for the current fiscal year.

Example:

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$41	\$128

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. The Fund has no operational history and therefore no historical turnover rate.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in bonds. To keep current income relatively stable and to limit share price volatility, the Fund emphasizes investment grade securities and maintains an intermediate (typically 3-7 year) average portfolio duration, with the goal of being between 75-125% of the market benchmark duration (for this purpose, the benchmark used is Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, the duration of which as of June 30, 2023 was 6.31 years). Duration is an approximation of the expected change in a debt security’s price given a 1% move in interest rates, using the following formula: change in debt security value = (change in interest rates) x (duration) x (-1). By way of example, assume XYZ company issues a five-year bond which has a duration of 4.5 years. If interest rates were to instantly increase by 1%, the bond would be expected to decrease in value by approximately 4.5%.

Madison Asset Management, LLC (“*Madison*” or the “*Advisor*”) strives to add incremental return in the portfolio by making strategic decisions relating to credit risk, sector exposure and yield curve positioning. Toroso Investments, LLC (“*Toroso*” or the “*Subadvisor*”) is responsible for implementing the Fund’s investment program by, among other things, trading portfolio securities and performing related services, and providing tax optimization services. The Fund generally holds 100-500 individual securities in its portfolio at any given time and may invest in the following instruments:

- Corporate debt securities: securities issued by domestic corporations;
- U.S. Government debt securities: securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities; and
- Up to 10% of its assets in non-investment grade debt securities (securities not rated within the four highest categories (i.e., “junk bonds”) or non-rated debt securities (securities issued or guaranteed by corporations, financial institutions, and others which, although not rated by a national rating service, are considered by Madison to have an investment quality equivalent to those categories in which the Fund is permitted to invest).

Madison may alter the composition of the Fund with regard to quality and maturity and may sell securities prior to maturity. Under normal market conditions, however, turnover for the Fund is generally not expected to exceed 100%. Sales of fund securities may result in capital gains. This can occur any time Madison sells a bond at a price that was higher than the purchase price, even if Madison does not engage in active or frequent trading. Madison's intent when it sells bonds is to "lock in" any gains already achieved by that investment or, alternatively, prevent additional or potential losses that could occur if Madison continued to hold the bond. Turnover may also occur when Madison finds an investment that could generate a higher return than the investment currently held. However, increasing portfolio turnover at a time when Madison's assessment of market performance is incorrect could lower investment performance. The Fund pays implied brokerage commissions when it purchases or sells bonds, which is the difference between the bid and ask price. As a result, as portfolio turnover increases, the cumulative effect of this may hurt Fund performance. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will not engage in active or frequent trading of its bonds. However, it is possible that Madison will determine that market conditions require a significant change to the composition of the Fund's portfolio. For example, if interest rates begin to rise, Madison may attempt to sell bonds in anticipation of further rate increases before they lose more value. Also, if the Fund experiences large swings in shareholder purchases and redemptions, Madison may be required to sell bonds more frequently in order to generate the cash needed to pay redeeming shareholders. Under these circumstances, the Fund could make a taxable capital gain distribution.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in shares of other registered investment companies that principally invest in fixed income securities. The Fund may also invest, without limit, in securities that have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") and continue to be subject to restrictions on resale, securities held by control persons of the issuer and securities that are subject to contractual restrictions on their resale (collectively, "restricted securities"). Restricted securities include, without limitation, securities eligible for purchase and sale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act ("Rule 144A") and other securities issued in private placements. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will limit its investments in Rule 144A securities to securities with \$100 million or more in principal amount outstanding as of the time of their original issuance.

The Fund's investment strategy reflects Madison's general "Participate and Protect[®]" investment philosophy. Madison's expectation is that investors in the Fund will participate near fully in market appreciation during bull markets and experience something less than full participation during bear markets compared with investors in portfolios holding more speculative and volatile securities; therefore, this investment philosophy is intended to represent a conservative investment strategy. There is no assurance that Madison's expectations regarding this investment strategy will be realized.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. There can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Debt Securities Risk. Investments in debt securities subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or other obligor of a security will not be able or willing to make payments of interest and principal when due. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. If the principal on a debt security is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. Debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange making them generally less liquid and more difficult to value than common stock.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the debt securities in an underlying security's portfolio will decline because of rising market interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term debt securities and higher for longer-term debt securities. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the market value of income-bearing securities. When interest rates rise, bond prices fall; generally, the longer a bond's maturity, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Duration is a reasonably accurate measure of a debt security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates and a common measure of interest rate risk. Duration measures a debt security's expected life on a present value basis, taking into account the debt security's yield, interest payments and final maturity. In general, duration represents the expected percentage change in the value of a security for an immediate 1% change in interest rates. For example, the price of a debt security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Therefore, prices of debt securities with shorter durations tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than debt securities with longer durations. As the value of a debt security changes over time, so will its duration.

Credit Risk. The Fund is also subject to credit risk, which is the risk that issuer of a security, or the counterparty to a contract, will default or otherwise not honor a financial obligation including that the issuer of a debt security will be unable to meet its interest or principal payment obligations when due.

Call Risk. If a bond issuer "calls" a bond held by the Fund (i.e., pays it off at a specified price before it matures), the Fund could have to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate. It may also experience a loss if the bond is called at a price lower than what the Fund paid for the bond.

Extension Risk. Extension risk is the risk that, when interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the issuer (or other obligated party) more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these debt securities to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of debt securities, making their market value more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term debt securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term debt securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

Prepayment Risk. Prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security will repay principal prior to the scheduled maturity date. Debt securities allowing prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a period of declining interest rates, as an underlying security may be required to reinvest the proceeds of any prepayment at lower interest rates. These factors may cause the value of an investment in an underlying security to change.

Income Risk. A security's income may decline when interest rates fall or if there are defaults in its portfolio. This decline can occur because an underlying security may subsequently invest in lower-yielding securities as debt securities in its portfolio mature, are near maturity or are called, or the underlying security otherwise needs to purchase additional debt securities.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions may decline.

Valuation Risk. The price the Fund could receive upon the sale of a security or other asset may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security or other asset, particularly for securities or other assets that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology as a result of trade suspensions or for other reasons. In addition, the value of the securities or other assets in the Fund's portfolio may change on days or during time periods when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares.

ETF Risks. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including other ETFs. The Fund will experience similar risks with respect to its holdings in ETFs as investing in a portfolio of equity securities or other investments underlying the ETF, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile than the underlying securities. Additionally, the market prices of ETFs will fluctuate in accordance with both changes in the market value of their underlying portfolio securities and due to supply and demand for the instruments on the exchanges on which they are traded (which may result in their trading at a discount or premium to their net asset values). Index-based ETF investments may not replicate exactly the performance of their specific index because of transaction costs and because of the temporary unavailability of certain component securities of the index. Actively-managed ETFs may not produce the desired result of its investment objective(s), meet relevant benchmarks or perform as well as other funds with similar objectives. As a shareholder in other ETFs, the Fund bears its proportionate share of each ETF's expenses, subjecting Fund shareholders to duplicative expenses.

Non-Investment Grade Security Risk. To the extent that the Fund invests in non-investment grade securities, the Fund is also subject to above-average credit, market and other risks. Issuers of non-investment grade securities (i.e., "junk" bonds) are typically in weak financial health and their ability to pay interest and principal is uncertain. Compared to issuers of investment grade bonds, they are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and to be materially affected by these difficulties when they do encounter them. "Junk" bond markets may react strongly to adverse news about an issuer or the economy, or to the perception or expectation of adverse news.

Restricted Securities Risk. Restricted securities are securities that cannot be offered for public resale unless registered under the applicable securities laws or that have a contractual restriction that prohibits or limits their resale. The Fund may be unable to sell a restricted security on short notice or may be able to sell them only at a price below current value.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. The Fund may own obligations backed by mortgages issued by a government agency or through a government-sponsored program. If the mortgage holders prepay principal during a period of falling interest rates, the Fund could be exposed to prepayment risk. In that case, the Fund would have to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate. The security itself may not increase in value with the corresponding drop-in rates since the prepayment acts to shorten the maturity of the security.

Risk of Default. Although Madison monitors the condition of bond issuers, it is still possible that unexpected events could cause the issuer to be unable to pay either principal or interest on its bond. This could cause the bond to go into default and lose value. Some federal agency securities are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, so in the event of default, the Fund would have to look to the agency issuing the bond for ultimate repayment.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is new and has no performance history or assets as of the date of this prospectus. The Fund expects to have fewer assets than larger funds. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure, and in turn, the Fund's returns for limited periods of time.

Market Risk. The share price of the Fund reflects the value of the securities it holds. If a security's price falls, the share price of the Fund will go down (unless another security's price rises by an offsetting amount). If the Fund's share price falls below the price you paid for your shares, you could lose money when you redeem your shares.

Performance

The Fund does not have a performance history. Once available, the Fund's performance information, and information that gives some indication of the risks of an investment in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance with a broad measure of market performance, will be available on the Fund's website at www.madisonfunds.com.

The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Management

Investment Advisor

Madison Asset Management, LLC

Investment Subadvisor

Toroso Investments, LLC

Portfolio Managers

The Madison Aggregate Bond ETF is co-managed Mike Sanders, CFA and Allen Olson, CFA. The portfolio managers are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Mr. Sanders, Head of Fixed Income and Portfolio Manager, has co-managed the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2023. Mr. Olson, Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst of Madison has co-managed the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2023.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund issues and redeems shares on a continuous basis, at net asset value, only in large blocks of shares called "Creation Units." Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market through a broker-dealer. Since shares of the Fund trade on securities exchanges in the secondary market at their market price rather than their net asset value, the Fund's shares may trade at a price greater than (premium) or less than (discount) the Fund's net asset value. An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "*bid-ask spread*"). Recent information, including the Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, bid-ask spreads and the median bid-ask spread for the Fund's most recent fiscal year, is available online at www.madisonfunds.com.

Tax Information

Distributions from the Fund may be taxed as ordinary income or long-term capital gains. Dividends and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes, unless you are tax-exempt or your account is tax-exempt or tax-deferred (in which case, such distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or trust company), the Fund and the Fund's distributor or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your individual financial adviser to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your individual financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Ticker: CVRD

Investment Objective

The Madison Covered Call ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide consistent total return and secondarily, to produce a high level of income and gains.

Fees and Expenses

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

Shareholder Fees: None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.90 %
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	None
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.90 %

⁽¹⁾ “Other Expenses” and “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are estimates based on the expenses the Fund expects to incur for the current fiscal year.

Example:

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$92	\$287

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. The Fund has no operational history and therefore no historical turnover rate.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will seek to achieve its objectives by (1) investing in common stocks of equity securities that pay dividends and (2) writing (i.e., selling) covered call options on a substantial portion of its portfolio of securities.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of companies, including other investment companies. The Fund invests, under normal market conditions, in a diversified portfolio of common stocks of large- and mid-capitalization issuers that, in the view of the Fund’s investment advisor, Madison Asset Management LLC (“Madison” or the “Advisor”), sell at a reasonable price in relation to their long-term earnings growth rates, exhibit a high degree of financial strength and are well-positioned competitively. Toroso Investments, LLC (“Toroso” or the “Subadvisor”) is responsible for implementing the Fund’s investment program by, among other things, trading portfolio securities and performing related services, and providing tax optimization services. The Fund will invest in growth stocks, value stocks or stocks that exhibit both style designations.

The Fund will invest at least 65% of its net assets in common stocks of large capitalization issuers that meet the Advisor’s investment criteria, which the Advisor generally considers to be stocks with a market capitalization similar to those companies in the S&P 500 Index[®]. The Fund may invest the remainder of its common stock investments in companies that meet the Advisor’s selection criteria but whose market capitalization is considered to be “mid-cap,” which the Advisor generally considers to be stocks with a market capitalization similar to those companies in the Russell Midcap[®] Index.

The Fund will generally maintain a “sector neutral” approach relative to the S&P 500 Index’s Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) sector weightings. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in foreign securities, including American Depository Receipts (ADRs) and emerging market securities. The Fund will generally hold 30-60 individual equity and investment company securities. This reflects Madison’s belief that the Fund should be invested in Madison’s top investment ideas, and that focusing on Madison’s highest conviction investment ideas is the best way to achieve the Fund’s investment objective.

In addition to investing in common stock that pay a regular dividend, the Fund will simultaneously write covered call options on a substantial portion of the common stocks in its portfolio.

In general, an option contract is an agreement between a buyer and a seller that gives the purchaser of the option the right (but not the obligation) to purchase or sell the underlying asset at a specified price (the “strike price”) within a specified time period (the “expiration date”). A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the seller (i.e., the Fund) to sell, the underlying security at the exercise price before the expiration date. In exchange for writing a call option on an underlying portfolio security, the Fund receives income, in the form of a premium, from the option buyer. The Fund's covered call options help to partially offset the effect of a price decline of the portfolio securities of the Fund through means of the premiums received by the Fund. At the same time, because the Fund must be prepared to deliver the underlying security in return for the strike price, even if its current value is greater, the Fund gives up some ability to participate in the underlying security price increases. The Fund employs a “covered call” option strategy meaning the option written by the Fund is a call option on a portfolio security that the Fund invests in. The extent of option writing activity will depend upon market conditions and the Advisor's ongoing assessment of the attractiveness of writing call options on the Fund's stock holdings.

In addition to its covered call option strategy, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in an option strategy that includes the writing of put options on certain of the common stocks in the Fund's portfolio. A put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and the writer (i.e., the Fund) of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying security during the option period at the strike price. To seek to offset some of the risk of a larger potential decline in the event the overall stock market has a sizable short-term or intermediate-term decline, the Fund may, to a limited extent (not more than 2% of its total assets) purchase put options or put option debit spreads (where another put option at a lower strike price is sold to offset the cost of the first put option) on broad-based securities indices (such as the S&P 500[®] Index, S&P MidCap 400[®] Index or other indices deemed suitable) or certain ETFs that trade like common stocks but represent such market indices. To seek to offset some of the risk of a larger potential decline in an individual holding due to a binary short-term company specific event, the Fund may, to a limited extent (not more than 2% of its total assets) purchase put options on individual equity holdings. The Fund's investment strategy reflects Madison's general “Participate and Protect[®]” investment philosophy. Madison's expectation is that investors in the Fund will participate near fully in market appreciation during bull markets and experience something less than full participation during bear markets compared with investors in portfolios holding more speculative and volatile securities. Therefore, the Fund's investment philosophy is intended to represent a conservative investment strategy. There is no assurance that Madison's expectations regarding this investment strategy will be realized.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. There can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Equity Risk. The Fund is subject to equity risk. Equity risk is the risk that securities held by the Fund will fluctuate in value due to general market or economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, and the circumstances and performance of companies whose securities the Fund holds. In addition, while broad market measures of common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, common stocks have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

Growth Investing Risk. The Fund may invest in common stocks issued by companies which, based upon their higher-than-average price-to-book ratios, are expected to experience greater earnings growth rates relative to other companies in the same industry or the economy as a whole. Securities of growth companies may be more volatile than other stocks. If the perception of a company's growth potential is not realized, the securities purchased may not perform as expected. In addition, because different types of stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market and economic conditions, growth stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and other types of securities.

Value Investing Risk. The Fund may invest in common stocks issued by companies which, based upon their lower-than-average price-to-book ratios, are believed to be undervalued or inexpensive relative to other companies in the same industry or the economy as a whole. These common stocks are considered undervalued or inexpensive on the basis of the issuer's business and economic fundamentals or the securities' current and projected credit profiles, relative to current market price. Such securities are subject to the risk of misestimating certain fundamental factors and will generally underperform during periods when value style investments are out of favor.

ETF Risks. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including other ETFs. The Fund will experience similar risks with respect its holdings in ETFs as investing in a portfolio of equity securities or other investments underlying the ETF, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile than the underlying securities. Additionally, the market prices of ETFs will fluctuate in accordance with both changes in the market value of their underlying portfolio securities and due to supply and demand for the instruments on the exchanges on which they are traded (which may result in their trading at a discount or premium to their net asset values). Index-based ETF investments may not replicate exactly the performance of their specific index because of transaction costs and because of the temporary unavailability of certain component securities of the index. Actively-managed ETFs may not produce the desired result of its investment objective(s), meet relevant benchmarks or perform as well as other funds with similar objectives. As a shareholder in other ETFs, the Fund bears its proportionate share of each ETF's expenses, subjecting Fund shareholders to duplicative expenses.

Mid Cap Risk. The Fund's investments in midsize companies may entail greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Mid-capitalization companies tend to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, and a more limited trading market for their securities, as compared to larger companies. They may also experience greater price volatility than securities of larger

capitalization companies because growth prospects for these companies may be less certain and the market for such securities may be smaller. Some growth-oriented companies may not have established financial histories; often have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources; may depend on a few key personnel for management; and may be susceptible to losses and risks of bankruptcy.

Foreign Security and Emerging Market Risk. Investments in foreign securities, including investments in ADRs and emerging market securities, involve risks relating to currency fluctuations and to political, social, and economic developments abroad, as well as risks resulting from differences between the regulations to which U.S. and foreign issuers and markets are subject. These risks may be greater in emerging markets. The investment markets of emerging countries are generally more volatile than markets of developed countries with more mature economies.

Derivatives Risk. The risk that loss may result from investments in options, forwards, futures, swaps and other derivatives instruments. These instruments may be illiquid, difficult to price and leveraged so that small changes in the value of the underlying instruments may produce disproportionate losses to the Fund. Derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations.

Options Risk. Options are derivatives that give the purchaser the option to buy (call) or sell (put) an underlying reference from or to a counterparty at a specified price (the strike price) on or before an expiration date. The use of options involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions and depends on the ability of the Subadvisor to forecast market movements correctly. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying securities, changes in interest or currency exchange rates (including anticipated volatility), which in turn are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political and economic events, and the remaining time to the options' expiration. At times, there may be significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets. Additionally, the trading hours for options may not conform to the hours during which the underlying securities are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for the underlying securities, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options markets. The Fund's options transactions will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities on which such options are traded. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. The number of options which the Fund may write or purchase may be affected by options written or purchased by other clients of Madison or its affiliates.

Covered Call Strategy Risk. As the writer of a covered call option, the Fund forgoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, but has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. If the Fund were unable to close out a covered call option that it had written on a security, it would not be able to sell the underlying security unless the option expired without exercise. The Fund will have no control over the exercise of the option by the option holder and may lose the benefit from any capital appreciation on the underlying security. A number of factors may influence the option holder's decision to exercise the option, including the value of the underlying security, price volatility, dividend yield and interest rates. To the extent that these factors increase the value of the call option, the option holder is more likely to exercise the option, which may negatively affect the Fund.

Covered Put Strategy Risk. As the writer of a covered put option, the Fund bears the risk of loss if the value of the underlying stock declines below the exercise price. If the put option is exercised, the Fund could incur a loss if it is required to purchase the stock underlying the put option at a price greater than the market price of the stock at the time of exercise. Additionally, while the Fund's potential gain in writing a covered put option is limited to the interest earned on the liquid assets securing the put option plus the premium received from the purchaser of the put option, the Fund risks a loss equal to the entire value of the stock. If a put option purchased by the Fund is not sold when it has remaining value, and if the market price of the underlying security remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, the Fund will lose its entire investment in the option.

Counterparty Risk. Fund transactions involving a counterparty are subject to the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligation to the Fund. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition (i.e., financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), market activities and developments, or other reasons, whether foreseen or not. A counterparty's inability to fulfill its obligation may result in significant financial loss to the Fund. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited recovery, and/or recovery may be delayed.

Valuation Risk. The price the Fund could receive upon the sale of a security or other asset may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security or other asset, particularly for securities or other assets that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology as a result of trade suspensions or for other reasons. In addition, the value of the securities or other assets in the Fund's portfolio may change on days or during time periods when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is new and has no performance history or assets as of the date of this prospectus. The Fund expects to have fewer assets than larger funds. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure, and in turn, the Fund's returns for limited periods of time.

Market Risk. The share price of the Fund reflects the value of the securities it holds. If a security's price falls, the share price of the Fund will go down (unless another security's price rises by an offsetting amount). If the Fund's share price falls below the price you paid for your shares, you could lose money when you redeem your shares.

Performance

The Fund does not have a performance history. Once available, the Fund's performance information, and information that gives some indication of the risks of an investment in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance with a broad measure of market performance, will be available on the Fund's website at www.madisonfunds.com.

The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Management

Investment Advisor

Madison Asset Management, LLC

Investment Subadvisor

Toroso Investments, LLC

Portfolio Managers

The Madison Covered Call ETF is co-managed by Ray DiBernardo, CFA, and Drew Justman, CFA. The portfolio managers are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Mr. DiBernardo, Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst of Madison has co-managed the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2023. Mr. Justman, Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst of Madison, has co-managed the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2023.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund issues and redeems shares on a continuous basis, at net asset value, only in large blocks of shares called "Creation Units." Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market through a broker-dealer. Since shares of the Fund trade on securities exchanges in the secondary market at their market price rather than their net asset value, the Fund's shares may trade at a price greater than (premium) or less than (discount) the Fund's net asset value. An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "*bid-ask spread*"). Recent information, including the Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, bid-ask spreads and the median bid-ask spread for the Fund's most recent fiscal year, is available online at www.madisonfunds.com.

Tax Information

Distributions from the Fund may be taxed as ordinary income or long-term capital gains. Dividends and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes, unless you are tax-exempt or your account is tax-exempt or tax-deferred (in which case, such distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or trust company), the Fund and the Fund's distributor or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your individual financial adviser to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your individual financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Ticker: DIVL

Investment Objective

The Madison Dividend Value ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to produce current income while providing an opportunity for capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

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

Shareholder Fees: None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.65 %
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	None
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.65 %

⁽¹⁾ “Other Expenses” are estimates based on the expenses the Fund expects to incur for the current fiscal year.

Example:

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$66	\$208

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. The Fund has no operational history and therefore no historical turnover rate.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in equity securities of companies with a market capitalization of over \$1 billion and a history of paying dividends, with the ability to increase dividends over time. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in dividend paying equity securities.

The Fund’s investment advisor, Madison Asset Management, LLC (“Madison” or the “Advisor”), will identify investment opportunities by screening for companies that generally have the following characteristics:

- A dividend yield of at least 110% of the market dividend yield. For this purpose, the “market dividend yield” consists of the dividend yield of the companies in the S&P 500[®] Index;
- A strong balance sheet;
- A dividend history that has been maintained and which is likely to increase; and
- Trade near or within the highest quartile (25%) of the company’s historical dividend yield relative to the S&P 500[®] Index, due to issues which Madison views as temporary. Relative dividend yield is defined as a stock’s dividend yield divided by the S&P 500 dividend yield. The Advisor compares a company’s current relative dividend yield to the relative yield over its prior historical range up to 20 years. When a stock is trading near or within the highest quartile of its historical relative yield range, it is eligible for purchase in the fund.

The Fund may invest up to 50% of its net assets in equity securities rated below A- by Standard & Poor’s. The Fund expects to be fully invested in equity securities but will maintain the flexibility to hold up to 20% of the Fund’s net assets in preferred stocks and investment grade fixed income securities when warranted in Madison’s discretion.

The Fund may also invest up to 50% of its common stock allocation in foreign securities, including American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and emerging market securities. To the extent invested in common stocks, the Fund generally invests in 30-60 companies at any given time. This reflects Madison’s belief that the Fund should be invested in Madison’s top investment ideas, and that focusing on Madison’s highest conviction investment ideas is the best way to achieve the Fund’s investment objective.

Toroso Investments, LLC (“Toroso” or the “Subadvisor”) is responsible for implementing the Fund’s investment program by, among other things, trading portfolio securities and performing related services, and providing tax optimization services.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. There can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that securities held by the Fund will fluctuate in value due to general market or economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, and the circumstances and performance of companies whose securities the Fund holds. In addition, while broad market measures of common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, common stocks have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

Value Investing Risk. The Fund may invest in common stocks issued by companies which, based upon their lower-than-average price-to-book ratios, are believed to be undervalued or inexpensive relative to other companies in the same industry or the economy as a whole. These common stocks are considered undervalued or inexpensive on the basis of the issuer's business and economic fundamentals or the securities' current and projected credit profiles, relative to current market price. Such securities are subject to the risk of misestimating certain fundamental factors and will generally underperform during periods when value style investments are out of favor.

Foreign Security and Emerging Market Risk. Investments in foreign securities, including investments in ADRs and emerging market securities, involve risks relating to currency fluctuations and to political, social, and economic developments abroad, as well as risks resulting from differences between the regulations to which U.S. and foreign issuers and markets are subject. These risks may be greater in emerging markets. The investment markets of emerging countries are generally more volatile than markets of developed countries with more mature economies.

Depository Receipt Risk. Depository receipts, such as American depository receipts ("ADRs"), global depository receipts ("GDRs"), and European depository receipts ("EDRs"), may be issued in sponsored or un-sponsored programs. In a sponsored program, a security issuer has made arrangements to have its securities traded in the form of depository receipts. In an un-sponsored program, the issuer may not be directly involved in the creation of the program. Depository receipts involve many of the same risks as direct investments in foreign securities. These risks include, but are not limited to, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which are affected by international balances of payments and other financial conditions; government interventions; and speculation. With respect to certain foreign countries, there is the possibility of expropriation or nationalization of assets, confiscatory taxation, political and social upheaval, and economic instability. Investments in depository receipts that are traded over the counter may also be subject to liquidity risk.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is new and has no performance history or assets as of the date of this prospectus. The Fund expects to have fewer assets than larger funds. Like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure, and in turn, the Fund's returns for limited periods of time.

Market Risk. The share price of the Fund reflects the value of the securities it holds. If a security's price falls, the share price of the Fund will go down (unless another security's price rises by an offsetting amount). If the Fund's share price falls below the price you paid for your shares, you could lose money when you redeem your shares.

Performance

The Fund does not have a performance history. Once available, the Fund's performance information, and information that gives some indication of the risks of an investment in the Fund by comparing the Fund's performance with a broad measure of market performance, will be available on the Fund's website at www.madisonfunds.com.

The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Management

Investment Advisor

Madison Asset Management, LLC

Investment Subadvisor

Toroso Investments, LLC

Portfolio Managers

The Madison Dividend Value ETF is co-managed by John Brown, CFA, and Drew Justman, CFA. The portfolio managers are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Mr. Brown, Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst of Madison has co-managed the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2023. Mr. Justman, Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst of Madison, has co-managed the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2023.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund issues and redeems shares on a continuous basis, at net asset value, only in large blocks of shares called "Creation Units." Individual shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market through a broker-dealer. Since shares of the Fund trade on securities exchanges in the secondary market at their market price rather than their net asset value, the Fund's shares may trade at a price greater than (premium) or less than (discount) the Fund's net asset value. An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to

accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information, including the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, bid-ask spreads and the median bid-ask spread for the Fund’s most recent fiscal year, is available online at www.madisonfunds.com.

Tax Information

Distributions from the Fund may be taxed as ordinary income or long-term capital gains. Dividends and capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund are subject to federal income taxes and may also be subject to state and local taxes, unless you are tax-exempt or your account is tax-exempt or tax-deferred (in which case, such distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or trust company), the Fund and the Fund’s distributor or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your individual financial adviser to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your individual financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

Additional Investment Strategies and Risks

Each Fund is a series of Madison ETFs Trust (the “Trust”) and is regulated as an “investment company” under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). Each Fund is actively managed and does not seek to track the performance of an index. Each Fund has a distinct investment objective and investment policies. Unless an investment policy is identified as being fundamental, all investment policies included in this prospectus and the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) are non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”) without shareholder approval. If there is a material change to a Fund’s principal investment strategies, you should consider whether the Fund remains an appropriate investment for you. There is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Temporary Defensive Positions

Madison reserves the right to invest a portion of the Fund’s assets in short-term debt securities (i.e., those with maturities of one year or less) and to maintain a portion of fund assets in uninvested cash, money market instruments and/or money market funds. However, Madison may determine that market conditions warrant a temporary defensive investment position. Under such circumstances, up to 100% of the Fund may be so invested. To the extent the Fund engages in this temporary defensive position, the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective may be diminished. Short-term investments may include investment grade certificates of deposit, commercial paper and repurchase agreements. Madison might also hold substantial cash reserves in seeking to reduce the Fund’s exposure to bond price depreciation during a period of rising interest rates and to maintain desired liquidity while awaiting more attractive investment conditions in the bond market.

Unknown Market Risks

Investing in the Funds involves risk. In addition to the other risks described in this prospectus, you should understand what we refer to as “unknown market risks.” While investments in stocks and bonds have been keystones in wealth building and management for a hundred years, at times these investments have produced surprises for even the savviest investors. Those who enjoyed growth and income of their investments were rewarded for the risks they took by investing in the markets. When the rare calamity strikes, the word “security” itself seems a misnomer. Although we seek to appropriately address and manage the risks we have identified in this prospectus, you should understand that the very nature of the securities markets includes the possibility that there may be additional risks of which we are not aware and, therefore, have not identified in this prospectus. We certainly seek to identify all applicable risks and then appropriately address them, take appropriate action to reasonably manage them and, of course, make you aware of them so you can determine if they exceed your risk tolerance. Nevertheless, the often volatile nature of the securities markets and the global economy in which we work suggests that the risk of the unknown is something you must consider in connection with your investment in the Funds. Unforeseen events have the potential to upset the best laid plans, and could, under certain circumstances, produce a material loss of the value of some or all of the funds.

Recent Market Events

U.S. and international markets have experienced and may continue to experience significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including rising inflation, uncertainty regarding central banks’ interest rate increases, the possibility of a national or global recession, trade tensions, political events, the war between Russia and Ukraine and the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic. The global recovery from COVID-19 may last for an extended period of time. As a result of continuing political tensions and armed conflicts, including the war between Ukraine and Russia, the U.S. and the European Union imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. In addition, recent bank failures may have a destabilizing impact on the broader banking industry or markets generally, which may also heighten volatility and reduce liquidity. These developments, as well as other events, could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets, despite government efforts to address market disruptions. Continuing market volatility as a result of recent market conditions or other events may have adverse effects on your account.

Interest Rate Policy Risk

Federal Reserve policy changes may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and may reduce liquidity for certain fund investments, which could cause the value of a Fund’s investments and share price to decline. Until recently, interest rates were historically low, but the Federal Reserve has recently increased interest rates quickly and significantly in an effort to combat inflation. As interest rates rise, the value of fixed-income investments will generally decrease. A Fund that invests in derivatives tied to fixed-income markets may be more substantially exposed to these risks than a fund that does not invest in derivatives.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk

Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with a Fund. A limited number of institutions act as authorized participants for a Fund. However, participants are not obligated to make a market in a Fund’s shares or submit purchase and redemption orders for creation units. To the extent that these institutions exit the business, reduce their role or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders and no other authorized participant steps forward to create or redeem, a Fund’s shares may trade at a premium or discount to the Fund’s net asset value and possibly face delisting and the bid/ask spread on the Fund’s shares may widen.

Premium/Discount Risk

The market price of a Fund’s shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund’s net asset value as well as the relative supply of and demand for shares on the Exchange. Madison cannot predict whether shares will trade below, at or above their net

asset value because the shares trade on the Exchange at market prices and not at net asset value. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for shares will be closely related, but not identical, to the same forces influencing the prices of the holdings of the Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. However, given that shares can only be purchased and redeemed in Creation Units, and only to and from broker-dealers and large institutional investors that have entered into participation agreements (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their net asset value), the Advisor believes that large discounts or premiums to the net asset value of shares should not be sustained absent disruptions to the creation and redemption mechanism, extreme market volatility or potential lack of authorized participants. During stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the market for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which could in turn lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and their net asset value and the bid/ask spread on the Fund's shares may widen.

Market Maker Risk

The Funds face numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for a Fund's shares due to a limited number of market makers. Decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of a Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. A Fund may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of shares. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers could result in a dramatic change in the spread between a Fund's net asset value and the price at which the Fund's shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Fund's shares. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund shares trading at a discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads for Fund shares.

Cybersecurity Risk

The computer systems, networks and devices used by the Funds and their service providers to carry out routine business operations employ a variety of protections designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches. Despite the various protections utilized by the Funds and their service providers, systems, networks, or devices potentially can be breached. The Funds and their respective shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach. Cybersecurity breaches can include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems, networks or devices (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information; infection from computer viruses, corrupting data or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Cybersecurity breaches may cause disruptions and impact a fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with a fund's ability to calculate its NAV; impediments to trading; the inability of a fund, its investment advisor or subadvisor, as applicable, and other service providers to transact business; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines; penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs; as well as the inadvertent release of confidential information. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Funds' service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Funds cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Funds or their shareholders. The Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Fixed-Income Market Capacity Risk

While assets in bond mutual funds and ETFs have grown rapidly, dealer capacity in the fixed income markets appears to have undergone fundamental changes. Primary dealer inventories appear to be lower since the financial crisis of 2008. This apparent reduction in market-making capacity may be a persistent change, to the extent it is resulting from broader structural changes such as fewer proprietary trading desks at broker-dealers and increased regulatory capital requirements at the holding company level. A significant reduction in dealer market-making capacity has the potential to decrease liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed income markets at times. Therefore, our funds with income distributions objectives seek to invest in larger, more liquid issues. However, structural changes may cause trading in even the most liquid of issues to become challenged at times. This could negatively affect the price of these securities and the value of an investment in the fund.

Management Risk

Each Fund is subject to management risk as an actively-managed investment portfolio and depends on the decisions of the co-portfolio managers to produce the desired results.

How to Buy and Sell Shares

The Funds list and principally trades their shares on NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca"). Most investors buy and sell shares of a Fund in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of a Fund are listed for trading on the secondary market on one or more national securities exchanges. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares. There is no minimum investment when buying shares on the Exchange. Although shares are generally purchased and sold in "round lots" of 100 shares, brokerage firms typically permit investors to purchase or sell shares in smaller "odd lots," at no per-share price differential. When buying or selling shares through a broker, investors should expect to pay brokerage commissions, investors may receive less than the net asset value of the shares because shares are bought and sold at market prices rather than at net asset value, and investors may pay some or all of the bid-ask spread for each transaction (purchase or sale) of Fund shares. Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per share.

Under normal circumstances, a Fund will pay out redemption proceeds to a redeeming authorized participant within two days after the authorized participant's redemption request is received, in accordance with the process set forth in the Funds' SAI and in the agreement between the authorized participant and the Funds' distributor. However, a Fund reserves the right, including under stressed market conditions, to take up to seven days after the receipt of a redemption request to pay an authorized participant, all as permitted by the 1940 Act. If a Fund has foreign investments in a country where a local market holiday, or series of consecutive holidays, or the extended delivery cycles for transferring foreign investments to redeeming authorized participants prevents the Fund from delivering such foreign investments to an authorized participant in response to a redemption request, the Fund may take up to 15 days after the receipt of the redemption request to deliver such investments to the authorized participant.

For purposes of the 1940 Act, each Fund is treated as a registered investment company, and the acquisition of shares by other registered investment companies and companies relying on Sections 3(c)(1) and 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act is subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act and the related rules and interpretations.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no share certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding shares of the Funds and is recognized as the owner of all shares for all purposes.

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

Share Trading Prices

The trading price of shares of each Fund on the secondary market is based on market price and may differ from the Fund's daily net asset value and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of a Fund's Shares

A Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions ("*market timing*"). In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by the Fund's shareholders. The Board considered that a Fund's shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund in Creation Units by broker-dealers and large institutional investors that have entered into participation agreements (i.e., authorized participants) and that the vast majority of trading in the Fund's shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not involve a Fund directly, it is unlikely those trades would cause many of the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund's trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With respect to trades directly with a Fund, to the extent effected in-kind (i.e., for securities), those trades do not cause any of the harmful effects that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent that a Fund may effect the purchase or redemption of Creation Units in exchange wholly or partially for cash, the Board noted that such trades could result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. However, the Board noted that direct trading by authorized participants is critical to ensuring that the shares trade at or close to net asset value. In addition, each Fund imposes fixed and variable transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. Finally, the Advisor monitors purchase and redemption orders from authorized participants for patterns of abusive trading and each Fund reserves the right to not accept orders from authorized participants that the Advisor has determined may be disruptive to the management of such Fund.

General Policies

Pricing of Fund Shares. The NAV for each Fund is determined each business day at the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (typically 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) by dividing the net assets of each Fund by the number of shares outstanding of that Fund. Transaction requests received after the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) will be processed using the next day's NAV. The NAV per share for each Fund is not determined on days the New York Stock Exchange is closed for trading. The New York Stock Exchange is closed on New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

A Fund's NAV is equal to the market value of its investments and other assets, less any liabilities, divided by the number of Fund shares. To the extent a Fund invests in underlying funds, such as the Madison Mosaic Income Opportunities ETF (the "**Mosaic Fund**"), the NAV of

the Fund, in part, will be determined based on the NAVs of the underlying funds. Because the **Mosaic Fund** will only invest in underlying funds, it is not anticipated that Madison will need to “fair value” any of the investments of the **Mosaic Fund**.

An underlying fund may need to fair value one or more of its investments, which may, in turn, require the Funds to do the same because of delays in obtaining the underlying fund’s NAV. The following fair valuation policy is followed by Madison with respect to the funds that it advises. It is anticipated that unaffiliated underlying funds will have a fair valuation policy that is similar and such policy will be described in the prospectus of the underlying fund, including an explanation of the circumstances under which fair value pricing will be used and the effects of using fair value pricing.

If quotations are not readily available for a security or other portfolio investment, or if it is believed that a quotation or other market price for a security or other portfolio investment does not represent its fair value, Madison may value the security or investment using procedures approved by the Board that are designed to establish its fair value. Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act requires the fair valuation of all portfolio investments for which market quotations are not readily available. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, the Board has appointed Madison as its valuation designee for all portfolio investments.

The fair valuation procedures may be used to value any investment of any Fund in the appropriate circumstances. Securities and other investments valued at their fair value entail significantly greater valuation risk than do securities and other investments valued at an established market value.

Madison relies on its fair value procedures most often in connection with foreign securities whose principal trading market(s) is outside the U.S. and/ or are denominated in a foreign currency. From time to time, events occur that affect the issuers of such foreign securities or the securities themselves, or information about the issuer or securities becomes available, after the close of trading in the securities but before the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). In these situations, the fair value of the foreign security may be something other than the last available quotation or other market price. With regard to such foreign securities, the fair valuation procedures include consultation with an independent fair value pricing service. Nonetheless, Madison separately evaluates each such foreign security and may, in conformity with the fair valuation procedures, establish a different fair value than that reached by the independent pricing service or other financial institutions or investment managers.

Determining the fair value of securities involves consideration of objective factors as well as the application of subjective judgments about their issuers and the markets in which they are traded. A number of methodologies are available for determining the value of securities for which there is no clear market value or for which after-market events make prior market values unreliable. The value established by Madison under the fair valuation procedures for any security or other investment (or underlying fund) may vary from the last quoted sale price or market close price, or from the value given to the same security or investment by: (1) an independent pricing service; (2) other financial institutions or investment managers; or (3) Madison, had it used a different methodology to value the security. The Trust cannot assure that a security or other portfolio investment can be sold at the fair value assigned to it at any time.

To the extent that a Fund holds portfolio securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Funds do not price their shares, the NAV of such Fund’s shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund’s shares.

Disclosure of Portfolio Information. Portfolio holdings information is available on the Funds’ website at www.madisonfunds.com. In addition, a complete description of the Funds’ policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of portfolio holdings is available in the SAI.

Distributions and Taxes

Schedule of Distributions. The Funds generally distribute most or all of their net investment income and capital gains. Capital gain distributions, if any, are typically made in December. Income distributions, if any, are made as follows:

Declared monthly and paid monthly:

- Madison Mosaic Income Opportunities ETF
- Madison Short-Term Strategic Income ETF
- Madison Aggregate Bond ETF
- Madison Dividend Value ETF

Declared quarterly and paid quarterly:

- Madison Covered Call ETF

Taxability of Distributions. This section summarizes some of the main U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning shares of the Funds. This section is current as of the date of this prospectus. Tax laws and interpretations change frequently, and these summaries do not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, these summaries generally do not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S. person, a broker-dealer, or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or foreign tax consequences.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Funds. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. In addition, our counsel was not asked to review, and has not reached a conclusion with respect to the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be deposited in the Funds. This may not be sufficient for prospective investors to use for the purpose of avoiding penalties under federal tax law.

As with any investment, prospective investors should seek advice based on their individual circumstances from their own tax advisor.

Each Fund intends to meet the requirements of Subchapter M of the Code applicable to regulated investment companies. If a Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company and distributes its income as required by the tax law, the Fund generally will not pay federal income taxes. All distributions that you receive from a Fund are generally taxable, whether reinvested or received in cash. Distributions from a Fund's investment company taxable income (which includes dividends, taxable interest, net short-term capital gains, and net gains from foreign currency transactions), if any, generally are taxable as ordinary income, unless such distributions are attributable to "qualified dividend" income eligible for the reduced rate of tax on long-term capital gains or unless you are exempt from taxation or entitled to a tax deferral. Distributions paid by each Fund from net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) are taxable as long-term capital gains whether reinvested or received in cash and regardless of the length of time you have owned your shares unless you are exempt from taxation or entitled to a tax deferral. The presence of covered call options in the portfolio may reduce the amount of dividends that would otherwise be treated as capital gain dividends.

Currently, the maximum federal income tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains, and thus to qualified dividend income is 20%. Each Fund will inform its shareholders of the portion of its dividends (if any) that constitute qualified dividend income. Capital gain received from assets held for more than one year that is considered "unrecaptured section 1250 gain" (which may be the case, for example, with some capital gains attributable to equity interests in REITs) is taxed at a maximum marginal stated federal tax rate of 25%. In the case of capital gain dividends, the determination of which portion of the capital gain dividend, if any, is subject to the 25% tax rate, will be made based on rules prescribed by the United States Treasury. Capital gains may also be subject to the Medicare tax described below. Note, however, that if you receive a capital gain dividend from a Fund and sell your share at a loss after holding it for six months or less, the loss will be recharacterized as long term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividend received. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income.

Some portion of the ordinary income distributions that are attributable to dividends received by a Fund from shares in certain REITs may be designated by the Fund as eligible for a deduction for qualified business income, provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied.

Generally, "qualified dividend" income includes dividends received during the taxable year from certain domestic corporations and qualified foreign corporations. The portion of a distribution that a Fund pays that is attributable to qualified dividend income received by the Fund will qualify for such treatment in the hands of the non-corporate shareholders of the Fund. If a Fund has income of which more than 95% was qualified dividends, all of the Fund's dividends will be eligible for the lower rates on qualified dividends. Certain holding period requirements applicable to both the Fund and the shareholder also must be satisfied to obtain qualified dividend treatment. The presence of covered call options in the portfolio may reduce the amount of dividends that are eligible for capital gains rates. The tax laws may require you to treat distributions made to you in January as if you had received them on December 31 of the previous year.

Income from the Funds may also be subject to a 3.8% "Medicare tax." This tax generally applies to your net investment income if your adjusted gross income exceeds certain threshold amounts, which are \$250,000 in the case of married couples filing joint returns and \$200,000 in the case of single individuals.

Assuming a Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company, the dividends received deduction for shareholders of such Fund who are corporations will apply to ordinary income distributions to the extent the distribution represents dividends received by the Fund from certain domestic corporations and that would qualify for the dividends received deduction to the Fund if such Fund were a regular corporation, and to the extent designated by the Fund as so qualifying. The presence of covered call options in the portfolio may reduce the amount of dividends that are treated as qualifying dividends.

When a Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV decreases by the amount of the payment. If you purchase shares shortly before a distribution, you will, nonetheless, be subject to income taxes on the distribution, even though the value of your investment (plus cash received, if any) remains the same.

Taxes on Exchange Listed Shares. If you sell or redeem your shares, you will generally recognize a taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your tax basis in your shares from the amount you receive in the transaction. Your tax basis in your shares is generally equal to the cost of your shares, generally including sales charges. In some cases, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your shares.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units. If you exchange securities for Creation Units, you will generally recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and your aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the cash component paid. If you exchange Creation Units for securities, you will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between your basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and the cash redemption amount. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units or Creation Units for securities cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

Non-U.S. Tax Credit. If a Fund invests in non-U.S. securities, the tax statement that you receive may include an item showing non U.S. taxes the Fund paid to other countries. In this case, dividends taxed to you will include your share of the taxes the Fund paid to other countries. You may be able to deduct or receive a tax credit for your share of these taxes.

Non-U.S. Investors. If you are a non-U.S. investor (i.e., an investor other than a U.S. citizen or resident or a U.S. corporation, partnership, estate or trust), you should be aware that, generally, subject to applicable tax treaties, distributions from a Fund will be characterized as

dividends for federal income tax purposes (other than dividends which the Fund properly reports as capital gain dividends) and will be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, subject to certain exceptions described below. However, distributions received by a non-U.S. investor from a Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, provided that the Fund makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. Distributions from a Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as an interest-related dividend attributable to certain interest income received by the Fund or as a short-term capital gain dividend attributable to certain net short-term capital gain income received by the Fund may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes when received by certain non-U.S. investors, provided that the Fund makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. For tax years after December 31, 2022, amounts paid to or recognized by a non-U.S. affiliate that are excluded from tax under the portfolio interest, capital gain dividends, short-term capital gains or tax-exempt interest dividend exceptions or applicable treaties, may be taken into consideration in determining whether a corporation is an “applicable corporation” subject to a 15% minimum tax on adjusted financial statement income.

Distributions may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30% in the case of distributions to (i) certain non-U.S. financial institutions that have not entered into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury to collect and disclose certain information and are not resident in a jurisdiction that has entered into such an agreement with the U.S. Treasury and (ii) certain other non-U.S. entities that do not provide certain certifications and information about the entity’s U.S. owners. This withholding tax is also currently scheduled to apply to the gross proceeds from the disposition of securities that produce U.S. source interest or dividends. However, proposed regulations may eliminate the requirement to withhold on payments of gross proceeds from dispositions.

This section is not intended to be a full discussion of tax laws and the effect of such laws on you. There may be other federal, state, foreign or local tax considerations applicable to a particular investor. You are urged to consult your own tax adviser. Please refer to the SAI for more information about taxes.

Premium/Discount Information

Information showing the number of days the market price of each Fund’s shares was greater (at a premium) and less (at a discount) than the Fund’s net asset value for the most recently completed year, and the most recently completed calendar quarters since that year (or life of the Fund, if shorter), is available at www.madisonfunds.com.

Management of the Funds

The Funds' investment advisor is Madison Asset Management, LLC ("Madison"), a subsidiary of Madison Investment Holdings, Inc. ("MIH"), both located at 550 Science Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53711. As of December 31, 2022, MIH, which was founded in 1974, and its affiliate organizations, including Madison, managed approximately \$21.6 billion in assets, including open-end mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, a closed-end fund, separately managed accounts and wrap accounts. Madison is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Funds' activities. Investment decisions regarding each of the Funds can be influenced in various manners by a number of individuals. Generally, all management decisions are the ultimate responsibility of Madison's Investment Risk Oversight Committee. This committee is comprised of senior officers and portfolio managers of Madison.

Investment Advisory Agreement

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between Madison and the Trust, on behalf of each Fund (the "Investment Management Agreement"), each Fund has agreed to pay an annual unitary management fee to Madison in an amount shown below. This unitary management fee is designed to pay each Fund's expenses and to compensate Madison for the services it provides to the Fund. Out of the unitary management fee, Madison pays substantially all expenses of each Fund, including the cost of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other service and license fees. However, Madison is not responsible for Investment Advisory Agreement, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses and other expenses connected with the execution of portfolio transactions, distribution and service fees payable pursuant to a Rule 12b-1 plan, if any, an extraordinary expenses.

Fund	Fee
Madison Mosaic Income Opportunities ETF	0.20%
Madison Short-Term Strategic Income ETF	0.40%
Madison Aggregate Bond ETF	0.40%
Madison Dividend Value ETF	0.65%
Madison Covered Call ETF	0.90%

Madison may from time to time, contractually or voluntarily, agree to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse each Fund's operating expenses to ensure that each Fund's operating expenses do not exceed certain expense limitations if applicable. Contractual fee agreements may be modified or terminated at any time or for any reason, but only with Board approval. Voluntary waivers may be amended or discontinued at any time without prior notice. Any fees waived are not typically subject to later recoupment by Madison, except as otherwise noted.

A discussion regarding the basis for approval of the Funds' investment advisory contract and subadvisory agreement by the Board will be contained in the Funds' semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended December 31, 2023.

Investment Subadvisory Agreement

Toroso Investments, LLC ("Toroso" or the "Subadvisor"), located at 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204, is a SEC registered investment advisor and a Delaware limited liability company. Toroso was founded in March 2012, and is dedicated to understanding, researching and managing assets within the expanding ETF universe. As of November 30, 2022, Toroso had assets under management of approximately \$4.4 billion and non-discretionary assets under advisement of \$1.0 billion, for a total advisory assets of \$5.4 billion, and served as the investment advisor or subadvisor for 97 registered funds. Toroso serves as investment subadvisor to the Funds and has responsibility for implementing the Fund's investment program by, among other things, trading portfolio securities and performing related services, and providing tax optimization services.

Pursuant to an investment subadvisory agreement between Madison, Toroso and the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, Madison has agreed to pay an annual sub-advisory fee to Toroso. Madison is responsible for paying the entirety of Madison's subadvisory fee. The Funds do not directly pay Toroso.

Manager of Managers Structure: Madison has received an exemptive order from the SEC to operate under a manager of managers structure that permits Madison, with the approval of the Board, to appoint or change unaffiliated subadvisors on behalf of the Funds without shareholder approval ("*Manager of Managers Structure*"). Under the Manager of Managers Structure, Madison may manage the assets of all of the Funds using a "manager of managers" approach under which Madison may manage some or all of the Funds' assets and may allocate some or all of the Funds' assets among one or more specialist subadvisors. Madison selects subadvisors based on a continuing quantitative and qualitative evaluation of their abilities in managing assets pursuant to a particular investment style. While superior performance is the ultimate goal, short-term performance by itself will not be a significant factor in selecting or terminating subadvisors, and Madison does not expect frequent changes in subadvisors. Madison compensates subadvisors out of its own assets.

Madison monitors the performance of each subadvisor to the extent it deems appropriate to achieve a Fund's investment objective, reallocates fund assets among its own portfolio management team and individual subadvisors or recommends to the Board that a Fund employ or terminate particular subadvisors. If there is a new appointment or change in unaffiliated subadvisor, shareholders will receive an "information statement" within 90 days after the date of the change. The statement will provide shareholders with relevant information about the reason for the change and information about any new subadvisor.

Fund Administration Servicing Agreement

Tidal ETF Services, LLC (“Tidal” or the “Administrator”), located at 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204, serves as the Administrator to the Funds. Tidal is an affiliate of Toroso. Tidal is entitled to receive an administration servicing fee from Madison pursuant to the terms of an Administration Servicing Agreement. Under this fee agreement, Tidal provides or arranges for each Fund to have all of the necessary operational and support services it needs for a fee.

Partial Fund Administration Servicing Agreement

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services (“USB” or the Partial Administrator) located at 777 East Wisconsin Ave, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the Partial Administrator to the Funds. USB is entitled to servicing fee from Madison pursuant to the terms of a fee agreement. Under this fee agreement, USB performs various accounting, partial administrative, transfer agent and tax services.

Portfolio Management

Madison Asset Management, LLC

The Funds are generally managed by members of the applicable asset allocation, fixed income or equity management teams at Madison. The individuals primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund are as follows:

Madison Mosaic Income Opportunities ETF is co-managed by Patrick Ryan, CFA and Stuart Dybdahl, CFA, CAIA.

Mr. Ryan is Head of Multi-Asset Solutions and Portfolio Manager of Madison. Prior to joining Madison in July 2009, Mr. Ryan was a Senior Analyst at MEMBERS Capital Advisors, Inc. (“MCA”), the former investment advisor to the funds. While at MCA, Mr. Ryan had been responsible for conducting manager research and due diligence for MCA’s managed accounts products since 2004.

Mr. Dybdahl is Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst of Madison. Mr. Dybdahl joined Madison in 2015 as an investment specialist and has worked in the financial services industry since 2014.

Madison Short-Term Strategic Income ETF is co-managed Mike Sanders, CFA, Allen Olson, CFA and Chris Schroeder.

Mr. Sanders is Head of Fixed Income and Portfolio Manager of Madison. Mr. Sanders has been a member of the Madison fixed income team since 2013 and has worked in the financial services industry since 2004. Prior to joining Madison in 2013, he was a fixed income portfolio manager and analyst for Ziegler Lotsoff Capital Management focusing mostly on high yield bonds and preferred stocks.

Mr. Olson is Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst of Madison. Mr. Olson has been a member of Madison’s fixed income team since joining the firm in 2002 and has worked in the financial services industry since 1998. Prior to joining Madison, Mr. Olson worked as a fixed income credit analyst and portfolio manager for Clarica Insurance.

Mr. Schroeder is Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst of Madison. Mr. Schroeder has been a member of the Madison fixed income team since joining Madison in 2015 and has worked in the financial services industry since 1997.

Madison Aggregate Bond ETF is co-managed Mike Sanders, CFA and Allen Olson, CFA.

Mr. Sanders’ and Mr. Olson’s biographical information is provided above.

Madison Dividend Value ETF is co-managed by John Brown, CFA, and Drew Justman, CFA.

Mr. Brown is Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst of Madison. Prior to joining Madison in July 2009, Mr. Brown had been a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager-Equities of MCA since 1998.

Mr. Justman is Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst of Madison. Mr. Justman joined Madison in July 2005 as a research analyst, specializing in the materials and industrials sectors. Prior to joining Madison, Mr. Justman was with Merrill Lynch.

Madison Covered Call ETF is co-managed by Ray DiBernardo, CFA, and Drew Justman, CFA.

Mr. DiBernardo is Vice President and Portfolio Manager/Analyst of Madison. Prior to joining Madison in 2003, Mr. DiBernardo was employed at Concord Trust in Chicago, IL, as well as a Toronto-based international equity firm.

Mr. Justman’s biographical information is provided above.

Information regarding the portfolio managers’ compensation, their ownership of securities in the Funds and the other accounts they manage can be found in the SAI.

Distribution Plan

MFD Distributor, LLC (the “Distributor”), located at 550 Science Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53711, acts as the Funds’ principal distributor pursuant to a Distribution Agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and the Distributor. The Distributor is a wholly owned subsidiary of MIH. The Board adopted the Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act.

In accordance with this Rule 12b-1 plan, each Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to reimburse the Distributor for amounts expended to finance activities primarily intended to result in the sale of Creation Units or the provision of investor services. The Distributor may also use this amount to compensate securities dealers or other persons that are

authorized participants for providing distribution assistance, including broker-dealer and shareholder support and educational and promotional services.

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

Other Information

Each Fund issues, on a continuous offering basis, its shares in one or more groups of a fixed number of Fund shares (each such group of such specified number of individual Fund shares, a "*Creation Unit Aggregation*"). The method by which Creation Unit Aggregations of Fund shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Unit Aggregations of shares are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirement and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Unit Aggregations after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent shares and sells such shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a characterization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the shares that are part of an overallocation within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares are reminded that, under the Securities Act Rule 153, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to a broker-dealer in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available from the Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is available with respect to transactions on a national securities exchange, a trading facility or an alternative trading system.

Financial Highlights

Each Fund is new and has no performance history as of the date of this Prospectus. Financial information therefore is not available.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT MADISON ETFs®

The following documents contain more information about the Funds and are available free upon request:

Statement of Additional Information. The SAI contains additional information about the Funds. A current SAI has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated herein by reference. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is part of this prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports. The Funds' annual and semi-annual reports will provide additional information about a Fund's investments. The annual report will contain a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance during the last fiscal year.

Requesting Documents. You may request a copy of the SAI and the annual and semi-annual reports, make shareholder inquiries, without charge, or request further information about the Funds by contacting your financial adviser or by contacting the Funds at: Madison ETFs®, 550 Science Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53711; telephone: 1-800-767-0300; Internet: www.madisonfunds.com.

Reports and other information about the Funds also are available on the EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet site at www.sec.gov. Copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplications fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Madison ETFs®
550 Science Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53711
1-800-767-0300
www.madisonfunds.com

SEC File Nos.: 333-271759
811-23875