



Amplify ETF Trust
Amplify Inflation Fighter ETF
(NYSE Arca — IWIN)

PROSPECTUS

January 27, 2022

Amplify Inflation Fighter ETF (the “Fund”) is a series of Amplify ETF Trust (the “Trust”) and an actively managed exchange-traded fund. The Fund lists and principally trades its shares on NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca” or the “Exchange”).

As permitted by regulations adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), paper copies of the Fund’s shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the Fund’s reports from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. Please contact your financial intermediary to elect to receive shareholder reports and other Fund communications electronically.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. Please contact your financial intermediary to inform them that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of shareholder reports and for details about whether your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with your financial intermediary.

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

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AMPLIFY INFLATION FIGHTER ETF

Summary Information

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Amplify Inflation Fighter ETF seeks to provide investors with long-term capital appreciation in inflation-adjusted terms.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.85%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.85%

(1) Estimate 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 funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell 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 at current levels. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 YEAR	3 YEARS
\$87	\$271

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund has not yet commenced investment operations, no portfolio turnover information is available at this time.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing up to 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in portfolio holdings expected to benefit, either directly or indirectly, from rising prices (i.e., inflation). Amplify Investments LLC (“Amplify Investments” or the “Adviser”) serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. Toroso Investments, LLC (“Toroso”) serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund (“Sub-Adviser”). Toroso manages the investment strategy and portfolio selection.

The Fund seeks to identify securities of companies positioned to benefit from inflationary pressures. In periods of favorable economic and financing conditions, rising demand for land, rental income, or raw materials may increase the revenues of certain companies without a corresponding increase in expenses. Such investments may include, for example, companies engaged in land development or management, home construction, infrastructure, commodities mining or production, including real assets, and other real estate companies, the business prospects of which are dependent on the development or use of a specific commodity or group of commodities. These investments may also include companies with indirect exposure to inflation through data centers, which are centralized locations where computing and network equipment is concentrated for the purposes of collecting storing, processing, distributing, or allowing access to a large amounts of data, or real estate technology companies that facilitate transactions in home purchases or rentals, commodity linked data processing

or mining production, loan refinancing, facilitation of peer-to-peer lending and transaction processing. The Fund's securities investments will principally include common stock of companies located in the United States and Canada. The Fund's investments in common stocks are not subject to limits with respect to market capitalizations.

The Fund may also invest up to 50% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in a combination of financial instruments that are economically linked to owning commodities. Commodities are assets that generally have tangible properties, including agriculture, energy, precious metals and industrial. The Fund's portfolio managers will review commodities that are actively traded in the world and seek to identify commodity investments that they believe may enhance the Fund's relative performance in an inflationary environment. The Fund's portfolio managers expect to obtain commodities exposure primarily through investments in commodity futures contracts via a wholly owned subsidiary of the Fund (the "Subsidiary"). The Fund may also obtain commodities exposure by investing up to 10% of its net assets in U.S. commodity-linked instruments ("U.S. Commodity-Linked Instruments"), which include: (1) ETFs that provide exposure to commodities; and (2) other pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in commodities and commodity-related instruments. The Fund will not invest directly in commodities, including bitcoin, and no one commodity futures contract will exceed 20% of the Fund's net assets. The Fund's bitcoin commodities exposure will be limited to 20% of its net assets and may be comprised of bitcoin futures contracts trading on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange ("CME"), investments in U.S. listed instruments and up to 15% of its net assets in the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust ("GBTC").

The portfolio managers believe that an active management approach will enable the Fund to remain flexible and identify investments that are best positioned in an inflationary environment. The Fund's portfolio managers will actively seek opportunities for the Fund to invest in holdings meeting the Fund's eligibility criteria. Through portfolio management, the Fund's portfolio managers believe that there will be opportunities to take advantage of market pricing dislocations, and to purchase, sell or weight the Fund's portfolio holdings accordingly. The Fund's portfolio managers will manage the portfolio to increase, decrease or eliminate weightings of the portfolio holdings, based upon its assessment of numerous factors, including changes in a company's business model, investment strategy or operations, public disclosures indicating that a company's intent to engage in business operations that would be affected by inflation, unusual trading volumes and market pricing or changes in the regulatory landscape relating to investments with direct or indirect exposure to commodities or inflation.

Subsidiary. The Subsidiary, which is organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands, is designed to enhance the ability of the Fund to obtain exposure to the commodities markets consistent with the limits of the U.S. federal tax law requirements applicable to registered investment companies. The Fund is the sole shareholder of the Subsidiary, which will not be sold or offered to other investors. The Subsidiary is overseen by its own board of directors. Toroso serves as the Subsidiary's investment adviser and manages the Subsidiary to comply with the compliance policies and procedures of the Fund. The Subsidiary has the same investment objective as the Fund, but unlike the Fund, it is not an investment company registered under the 1940 Act and may invest without limitation in commodity futures contracts. The Fund's investment in the Subsidiary may not exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at each quarter-end of the Fund's fiscal year end.

In connection with the Fund's investments in futures contracts, the Fund (and the Subsidiary, as applicable) will invest assets directly in cash, cash-like instruments or high-quality securities (collectively the "Collateral Investments"). The Collateral Investments are designed to provide liquidity (i.e., provide an asset that can easily be exchanged for cash), and satisfy the "margin" requirements applicable to the Fund's futures portfolio, which require that the Fund post collateral to secure its obligations under those contracts. The Collateral Investments may consist of high-quality securities, which include: (i) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (ii) money market funds; and/or (iii) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or determined by the Sub-Adviser to be of comparable quality. For these purposes, "investment grade" is defined as investments with a rating at the time of purchase in one of the four highest categories of at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (e.g., BBB- or higher from S&P Global Ratings or Baa3 or higher from Moody's Investors Service, Inc.)

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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.

Active Market Risk. Although the Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained. Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at or above the Fund's net asset value. Securities, including the Shares, are subject to market fluctuations and liquidity constraints that may be caused by such factors as economic, political, or regulatory developments, changes in interest rates, and/or perceived trends in securities prices. Shares of the Fund could decline in value or underperform other investments.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as authorized participants on an agency basis (*i.e.* on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other authorized participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, in either of these cases, Shares may trade at a discount to the Fund's net asset value and possibly face delisting.

Bitcoin Futures Risk. In addition to the risks of futures contracts generally described below, the market for bitcoin futures contracts has additional unique risks. The market for bitcoin futures may be less developed, less liquid and more volatile than more established futures markets. While the bitcoin futures market has grown substantially since bitcoin futures commenced trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. Bitcoin futures are subject to collateral requirements and daily limits may impact the Fund's ability to achieve the desired exposure. If the Fund is unable to meet its investment objective, the Fund's returns may be lower than expected. Additionally, these collateral requirements may require the Fund to liquidate its position when it otherwise would not do so. The Fund generally deposits cash ("margin") with an FCM for its open positions in futures contracts. The margin requirements or position limits may be based on the notional exposure of the futures contracts or the number of futures contracts purchased. The Fund's investment decisions may need to be modified, and commodity contract positions held by the Fund may have to be liquidated at disadvantageous times or prices, to avoid exceeding any applicable position limits established by the CME or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses. Bitcoin and bitcoin futures contracts are a relatively new asset class and are subject to unique and substantial risks, including the risk that the value of the Fund's investments could decline rapidly, including to zero. Bitcoin and bitcoin futures contracts have historically been more volatile than traditional asset classes.

Margin levels for Bitcoin futures contracts are substantially higher than the margin requirements for more established futures contracts. Additionally, the FCMs utilized by the Fund may impose margin requirements in addition to those imposed by the exchanges. Margin requirements are subject to change and may be raised in the future by the exchanges and the FCMs. High margin requirements could prevent the Fund from obtaining sufficient exposure to Bitcoin futures and may adversely affect its ability to achieve its investment objective. Further, FCMs utilized by the Funds may impose limits on the amount of exposure to futures contracts the Fund can obtain through such FCMs. If the Fund cannot obtain sufficient exposure through its FCMs, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective. Further, if the Fund's ability to obtain exposure to Bitcoin futures contracts consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason including, limited liquidity in the Bitcoin futures market, or as a result of margin requirements or position limits imposed by the Fund's FCMs, the CME, or the CFTC, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

Bitcoin Risk. The Fund expects to have market exposure to cryptocurrencies such as bitcoin. Cryptocurrencies are often referred to as a "virtual currency" or "digital currency," and operate as a decentralized, peer-to-peer financial exchange and value storage that can be used like money. Cryptocurrencies use cryptography to secure transactions, to control the creation of additional units, and to verify the transfer of assets. A cryptocurrency operates without central authority or banks and is not backed by any government. A cryptocurrency is also not a legal tender. Federal, state or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of a cryptocurrency, and regulation in the U.S. is still developing. Even when held indirectly, investment vehicles may be affected by the high volatility associated with cryptocurrency exposure. Holding a privately offered investment vehicle in its portfolio may cause the Fund to trade at a premium or discount to NAV.

Bitcoin is a relatively new financial innovation and the market for bitcoin is subject to rapid price swings, changes and uncertainty. The further development of the network involved in maintaining the ledger of bitcoin ownership and the acceptance and use of bitcoin are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development of the Bitcoin Network or the acceptance of bitcoin may adversely affect the price of bitcoin. The Bitcoin Network is a peer-to-peer payment network that operates on a cryptographic protocol. Bitcoin is subject to the risk of fraud, theft, manipulation or security failures, operational or other problems that impact bitcoin trading venues. Unlike the exchanges for more traditional assets, such as equity securities and futures contracts, bitcoin and bitcoin trading venues are largely unregulated. As a result of the lack of regulation, individuals or groups may engage in fraud or market manipulation and investors may be more exposed to the risk of theft, fraud and market manipulation than when investing in more traditional asset classes. Legal or regulatory changes may negatively impact the operation of the Bitcoin Network or restrict the use of bitcoin. The realization of any of these risks could result in a decline in the acceptance of bitcoin and consequently a reduction in the value of bitcoin, bitcoin futures, and the Fund.

Cash Transactions Risk. The Fund may effectuate creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that effects its creations and redemption for in-kind securities. Because the Fund may effect redemptions for cash, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. A sale of Shares may result in capital gains or losses and may also result in higher brokerage costs. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its shares exclusively in-kind, will be passed on to purchasers and redeemers of Shares in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees. In addition, these factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of Shares than for other ETFs.

Clearing Broker Risk. The failure or bankruptcy of the Fund's and the Subsidiary's clearing broker could result in a substantial loss of Fund assets. Under current Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") regulations, a clearing broker maintains customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. If a clearing broker fails to do so, or is unable to satisfy a substantial deficit in a customer account, its other customers may be subject to risk of loss of their funds in the event of that clearing broker's bankruptcy. In that event, the clearing broker's customers, such as the Fund and the Subsidiary, are entitled to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to them, only a proportional share of all property available for distribution to all of that clearing broker's customers.

Commodities Risk. Commodity prices can have significant volatility, and exposure to commodities can cause the value of a Fund's shares to decline or fluctuate in a rapid and unpredictable manner. The values of commodities may be affected by changes in overall market movements, real or perceived inflationary trends, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or currency exchange rates, population growth and changing demographics, international economic, political and regulatory developments, and factors affecting a particular region, industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, or other weather conditions, livestock disease, changes in storage costs, trade embargoes, competition from substitute products, transportation bottlenecks or shortages, fluctuations in supply and demand, and tariffs. A liquid secondary market may not exist for certain commodity investments, which may make it difficult for the Fund to sell them at a desirable price or at the price at which it is carrying them. The commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to, among other factors, lack of liquidity, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and other actions. The Fund is subject to the risk that a commodity price will change from one level to another between periods of trading. Usually such movements occur when there are adverse news announcements, which can cause a commodity price to drop substantially from the previous day's closing price.

Commodity Regulatory Risk. The Fund's investment decisions may need to be modified, and commodity contract positions held by the Fund may have to be liquidated at disadvantageous times or prices, to avoid exceeding any applicable position limits established by the CFTC, potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses. The regulation of commodity transactions in the United States is subject to ongoing modification by government, self-regulatory and judicial action. The effect of any future regulatory change with respect to any aspect of the Fund is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to the Fund.

Commodity-Linked Derivatives Risk. Investments linked to the prices of commodities may be considered speculative. Significant investment exposure to commodities may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Therefore, the value of such instruments may be volatile and fluctuate widely based on a variety of macroeconomic factors or commodity-specific factors. At times, price fluctuations may be quick and significant and may not correlate to price movements in other asset classes. A liquid secondary market may not exist for certain commodity-linked derivatives, which may make it difficult for the Fund to sell them at a desirable price or at the price at which it is carrying them.

Construction and Homebuilding Companies Risk. Construction and homebuilding companies may be significantly affected by changes in demand for their specific products or services, government spending, zoning laws, general economic conditions, commodity prices, consumer confidence and spending, taxation, demographic patterns, real estate values, labor relations and government regulations. Such companies can also be significantly affected by the national, regional and local real estate markets. This industry is also sensitive to interest rate fluctuations which can cause changes in the availability of mortgage capital and directly affect the purchasing power of potential homebuyers. The building industry can be significantly affected by changes in government spending, consumer confidence, demographic patterns and the level of new and existing home sales.

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through "hacking" or malicious software coding, but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the Fund's

third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-adviser, as applicable, or issuers in which the Fund invests, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Additionally, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Equity Securities Risk. The value of the Shares will fluctuate with changes in the value of the equity securities in which it invests. Equity securities prices fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant stock market, such as the current market volatility, or when political or economic events affecting the issuers occur.

Futures Contract Risk. Risks of futures contracts include: (i) an imperfect correlation between the value of the futures contract and the underlying asset; (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market; (iii) the inability to close a futures contract when desired; (iv) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which may be unlimited; (v) an obligation for the Fund to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin, particularly at times when the Fund may have insufficient cash; and (vi) unfavorable execution prices from rapid selling. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, futures contracts normally specify a certain date for settlement in cash based on the reference asset. As the futures contracts approach expiration, they may be replaced by similar contracts that have a later expiration. This process is referred to as "rolling." If the market for these contracts is in "contango," meaning that the prices of futures contracts in the nearer months are lower than the price of contracts in the distant months, the sale of the near-term month contract would be at a lower price than the longer-term contract, resulting in a cost to "roll" the futures contract. The actual realization of a potential roll cost will be dependent upon the difference in price of the near and distant contract. The costs associated with rolling bitcoin futures typically are substantially higher than the costs associated with other futures contracts and may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Fund. Because the margin requirement for futures contracts is less than the value of the assets underlying the futures contract, futures trading involves a degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss, as well as gain, to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase, 40% of the value of the futures contract is deposited as margin, a subsequent 20% decrease in the value of the futures contract would result in a loss of half of the margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the account were then closed out. A decrease in excess of 40% would result in a loss exceeding the original margin deposit, if the futures contract were closed out. Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount initially invested in the futures contract. However, the Fund would presumably have sustained comparable losses if, instead of investing in the futures contract, it had invested in the underlying financial instrument and sold it after the decline.

International Closed Market Trading Risk. To the extent that the underlying securities held by the Fund trade on non-U.S. exchanges that may be closed when the Exchange is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security. These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other exchange-traded funds.

Liquidity Risk. During stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. This adverse effect on liquidity for the Fund's shares in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares. The market for the bitcoin futures contracts is still developing and may be subject to periods of illiquidity. During such times it may be difficult or impossible to buy or sell a position at the desired price. Market disruptions or volatility can also make it difficult to find a counterparty willing to transact at a reasonable price and sufficient size. Illiquid markets may cause losses, which could be significant. The large size of the positions which the Fund may acquire increases the risk of illiquidity, may make its positions more difficult to liquidate, and increase the losses incurred while trying to do so.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed. In managing the Fund's portfolio, the Sub-Adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results.

Market Maker Risk. If the Fund has lower average daily trading volumes, it 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 the Fund's net asset value and the price at which the Shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Shares. In addition, 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 the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Shares trading at a discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intra-day bid-ask spreads for Shares.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that a particular security owned by the Fund or the Shares in general may fall in value, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic, political, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices, and changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant stock market, such as the current market volatility. Overall security values could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic and efforts to contain its spread resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets. While the development of vaccines has slowed the spread of the disease, there is no guarantee that the vaccines will be effective against emerging variants of the disease. As the global pandemic illustrated, such events may affect certain regions, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Such events could also adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions to trading markets. Any of such circumstances could materially negatively impact the value of the Fund's Shares and result in increased market volatility. During any such events, the Fund's Shares may trade at an increased premium or discount to its NAV.

Mineral Mining Risk. The Fund is subject to certain risks associated with companies involved in mining. Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of such companies. Mining companies are highly dependent on the price of the underlying metal or element. These prices may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time so the Fund's Share price may be more volatile than other types of investments. In particular, a drop in the price of green metals, which are metals used in the processes that enable the energy transition from fossil fuels to cleaner energy sources, would particularly adversely affect the profitability of small- and medium-capitalization mining companies and their ability to secure financing. Furthermore, companies that are only in the exploration stage are typically unable to adopt specific strategies for controlling the impact of such price changes. A significant amount of the companies may be early stage mining companies that are in the exploration stage only or that hold properties that might not ultimately produce these metals. Exploration and development involves significant financial risks over a significant period of time which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenditures may be required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a site. In addition, many early stage miners operate at a loss and are dependent on securing equity and/or debt financing, which might be more difficult to secure for an early stage mining company than for a more established counterpart.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is new and currently has fewer assets than larger funds, and like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure for limited periods of time. This impact may be positive or negative, depending on the direction of market movement during the period affected. Additionally, because the Fund has fewer assets than larger funds over which to spread its fixed costs, its expense levels on a percentage basis will be higher than that of a larger Fund.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. As a result, the Fund is only limited as to the percentage of its assets which may be invested in the securities of any one issuer by the diversification requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). The Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or regulatory occurrence affecting one or more of these issuers, experience increased volatility and be highly invested in certain issuers.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund, Adviser and Sub-Advisers seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

Pooled Investment Vehicle Risk. The Fund may invest in Commodity-Linked Instruments, including ETFs and shares of other pooled investment vehicles. Shareholders bear both their proportionate share of the Fund's expenses and similar expenses of the underlying pooled investment vehicle. Pooled investment vehicles that invest in commodities are subject to the risks associated with direct investments in those commodities. The price and movement of a pooled investment vehicle designed to track an index may not track the index and may result in a loss. Certain pooled investment vehicles traded on exchanges may be thinly traded and experience large spreads between the "ask" price quoted by a seller and the "bid" price offered by a buyer. Certain pooled investment vehicles may also not have the protections applicable to other types of investments under federal securities or commodities laws and may be subject to counterparty or credit risk.

The Fund may obtain exposure to bitcoin through the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust ("GBTC"). GBTC is a private investment fund that is not regulated under the 1940 Act. The shares of the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust may trade at a premium or discount, may not directly correspond to the price of Bitcoin, and are highly volatile. The Fund may also obtain exposure to bitcoin by investing in U.S. listed instruments. These instruments may be subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which would be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the

cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in these instruments and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each of the instruments is subject to its own specific risks, but the adviser expects the principal investments risks of such instruments will be similar to the risks of investing in the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's Shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

Premium/Discount Risk. The net asset value of Shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in net asset value as well as the relative supply of and demand for Shares on the Exchange. The Fund cannot predict whether Shares will trade below (discount), at or above (premium) their 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 to, 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.

Real Assets Risk. The Fund's investments in securities linked to real assets, such as precious metals, commodities, land, equipment and natural resources, involve significant risks, including financial, operating, and competitive risks. Investments in securities linked to real assets may expose the Fund to adverse macroeconomic conditions, such as changes and volatility in commodity prices, a rise interest rates or a downturn in the economy in which the asset is located. Changes in inflation rates or in the market's inflation expectations may adversely affect the market value of equities linked to real assets.

Small and/or Mid Capitalization Companies Risk. Small and/or mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse general market or economic developments, and their securities may be less liquid and may experience greater price volatility than larger, more established companies as a result of several factors, including limited trading volumes, products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information. Accordingly, such companies are generally subject to greater market risk than larger, more established companies.

Subsidiary Investment Risk. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary are organized, respectively, could result in the inability of the Fund to operate as intended and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. As the Subsidiary is wholly owned by the Fund and the investors of the Fund will have the investor protections of the 1940 Act, the Fund as a whole, including the Subsidiary, will provide investors with 1940 Act protection.

Trading Issues Risk. Although the Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which are the thresholds at which trading is halted market-wide for single day declines. Market makers are under no obligation to make a market in the Fund's Shares, and authorized participants are not obligated to submit purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Fund may have difficulty maintaining its listing on the Exchange in the event the Fund's assets are small or the Fund does not have enough shareholders.

Valuation Risk. The sales price the Fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the Fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities or other investments, such as Bitcoin, that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. Valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or quote prices for them. The Fund's ability to value its investments may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers. Shares of pooled investment vehicles, including GBTC, that are intended to reflect the price of bitcoin assets, less fees and expenses, frequently trade at a substantial premium or discount to the net asset value of such assets. Shares that trade at a premium mean that an investor who purchases \$1 of a portfolio will actually own less than \$1 in assets.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

PERFORMANCE

As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations and therefore does not have a performance history. Once available, the Fund's performance information will be accessible on the Fund's website at www.amplifyetfs.com and will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Investment Adviser. Amplify Investments LLC ("Amplify Investments" or the "Adviser")

Sub-Adviser. Toroso Investments, LLC

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals serve as portfolios managers to the Fund.

- Michael Venuto, Chief Investment Officer at Toroso
- David Dziekanski, Portfolio Manager at Toroso
- Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager at Toroso

The portfolio managers are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Each portfolio manager has served as part of the portfolio management team of the Fund since its inception in 2022.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at net asset value ("NAV") only with authorized participants ("APs") that have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor and only in Creation Units (large blocks of 50,000 Shares) or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities in which the Fund invests and/or cash. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker or dealer at a market price. Because the Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "*bid-ask spread*").

Recent information, including information on the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at www.amplifyetfs.com.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser and Foreside Fund Services, LLC, the Fund's distributor, may pay the intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Additional Information About the Fund's Strategies and Risks

The Fund is a series of the Trust, an investment company and an actively-managed ETF. The investment objective of the Fund is long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to long-term provide capital appreciation by investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of companies that are expected to benefit from inflation. The Fund's investment objective, the 80% investment strategy and each of the policies described herein are non-fundamental policies that may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board") without shareholder approval. Certain fundamental policies of the Fund are set forth in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") under "Investment Objective and Policies." The Fund may, with board approval, liquidate and terminate at any time without shareholder approval.

Concentration Policy. The Fund will not concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any industry.

NON-PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund may, on a limited basis, invest in convertible notes, debt securities and securities of special purpose acquisition corporations ("SPACs") for the purposes of gaining exposure to companies engaged in crypto related technologies including, but not limited to, bitcoin and other digital assets.

Securities Lending. The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions. In connection with such loans, the Fund receives liquid collateral equal to at least 102% (105% for international securities) of the value of the loaned portfolio securities. This collateral is marked-to-market on a daily basis. To the extent that the Fund receives cash collateral, it will invest such collateral in readily marketable, high quality, short-term obligations.

Fund Investments

EQUITY SECURITIES

The Fund invests in equity securities, including common stocks and/or depositary receipts. Equity securities represent an ownership position in a company. The prices of equity securities fluctuate based on, among other things, events specific to their issuers and market, economic, and other conditions. American Depositary Receipts are certificates that evidence ownership of shares of a foreign issuer and are alternatives to purchasing directly the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies.

FUTURES CONTRACTS

The Fund may invest in futures contracts, including commodity futures contracts, in pursuing its investment objective. A futures contract is a type of derivative instrument — a financial contract the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the value of a financial asset, a physical asset, or a market index. Commodity-linked futures contracts, such as bitcoin, reflect the value of price movements of the underlying commodity (which serves as the reference asset) on which the contract is based. These contracts are agreements between two parties where one party agrees to buy, and the other to sell, a set amount of reference asset (or, in some instances, a cash equivalent) at pre-determined price (the "spot price") on a pre-determined future date (the "expiration date"). Futures contracts may be physically-settled or cash settled. "Cash-settled" means that when the relevant futures contract expires, if the value of the underlying reference asset exceeds the futures contract price, the seller pays to the purchaser cash in the amount of that excess. Alternatively, if the futures contract price exceeds the value of the underlying reference asset, the purchaser pays to the seller cash in the amount of that excess. As the futures contracts approach expiration, they may be replaced by similar contracts that have a later expiration. This process is referred to as "rolling."

The Fund, through the Subsidiary, invests in a combination of exchange-listed commodity futures contracts and Commodity-Linked Instruments. Commodity-Linked Instruments include: (1) ETFs that provide exposure to commodities; and (2) pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in commodities and commodity-related instruments. The Fund expects to gain exposure to futures contracts by investing a portion of its assets in the Subsidiary.

OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLES

The Fund may invest in securities of other pooled investment vehicles, including registered investment companies that are exchange-traded funds and other exchange traded investment instruments. Exchange-traded funds trade on a securities exchange and their shares may, at times, trade at a premium or discount to their NAV. The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in pooled investment vehicles other than registered investment companies. For example, some vehicles which are commonly referred to as "exchange-traded funds" may not be registered investment companies in the U.S. because of the nature of their underlying investments or because the investment vehicle

is organized and traded outside of the U.S. As a stockholder in an investment company or other pooled vehicle, the Fund will bear its ratable share of that investment company's or vehicle's expenses, and would remain subject to payment of the Fund's or vehicle's advisory and administrative fees with respect to assets so invested.

CASH EQUIVALENTS AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

The Fund may invest in securities with maturities of less than one year or cash equivalents, or it may hold cash. The percentage of the Fund invested in such holdings varies and depends on several factors, including market conditions. During periods of high cash inflows or outflows or if market conditions are not favorable, the Fund may depart from its principal investment strategies and invest part or all of its assets in these securities or it may hold cash. During such periods, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective. For more information on eligible short-term investments, see the SAI.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The Fund may invest in short-term U.S. government securities. U.S. government securities include U.S. Treasury obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by various agencies of the U.S. government, or by various instrumentalities which have been established or sponsored by the U.S. government. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored instrumentalities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. In addition, the Fund may invest in sovereign debt obligations of non-U.S. countries.

SUBSIDIARY

The Fund will invest a portion of its total assets in a wholly-owned subsidiary. The Subsidiary invests the majority of its assets in cryptocurrencies subject to the same investment restrictions as the Fund, when viewed on a consolidated basis. The principal investment strategies and principal investment risks of a Subsidiary are also principal investment strategies and principal risks of the Fund. The financial statements of a Subsidiary are consolidated with those of the Fund. By investing in futures contracts indirectly through the Subsidiary, the Fund obtains exposure to futures contracts within the federal tax requirements that apply to the Fund. Specifically, the Subsidiary provides the Fund with exposure to the commodities markets within the limitations of the federal tax requirements of Subchapter M of the Code. The Fund may be required to take some or all of the income of the Subsidiary into income whether or not such income is distributed. Sub-chapter M requires, among other things, that at least 90% of the Fund's income be derived from securities or derived with respect to its business of investing in securities (typically referred to as "qualifying income"). The Fund will make investments in futures contracts through the Subsidiary because income from futures contracts is not treated as "qualifying income" for purposes of the 90% income requirement if the Fund invests in futures contracts directly. The Internal Revenue Service had issued numerous private letter rulings provided to third parties not associated with the Fund or its affiliates (which only those parties may rely on as precedent) concluding that similar arrangements resulted in qualifying income. In March of 2019, the Internal Revenue Service published Regulations that concluded that income from a corporation similar to the Subsidiary would be qualifying income, if (i) the income is distributed in the same year that it is required to be included in the income of the RIC or (ii) the income is related to the Fund's business of investing in stocks or securities. Although the Regulations do not require distributions from the Subsidiary, the Fund intends to cause the Subsidiary to make distributions that would allow the Fund to make timely distributions to its Shareholders. To satisfy the 90% income requirement, the Subsidiary will, no less than annually, declare and distribute a dividend to the Fund, as the sole shareholder of the Subsidiary, in an amount approximately equal to the total amount of "Subpart F" income (as defined in Section 951 of the Code) generated by or expected to be generated by the Subsidiary's investments during the fiscal year. The Fund intends to treat such dividends distributions as "qualifying income" pursuant to Subchapter M (Section 851(b)) of the Code.

NON-PRINCIPAL FUND INVESTMENTS

Convertible Securities

The Fund may invest, on a limited basis, in convertible securities, including convertible securities in non-public companies at the time of issuance. Convertible securities are securities that may be exchanged for, converted into, or exercised to acquire a predeterminate number of shares of an issuer's common stock at the Fund's option during a specified time period (such as convertible preferred stocks, convertible debentures or notes and warrants). A convertible security is generally a fixed income security that is senior to common stock in an issuer's capital structure, but is usually subordinated to similar non-convertible securities. In exchange for the conversion feature, many issuers will pay a lower rate of interest on convertible securities than debt securities of the same corporation. In general, the market value of a convertible security is at least the higher of its "investment value" (i.e. its value as a fixed income security) or its "conversion value" (i.e. its value upon conversion into its underlying common stock). Convertible securities are subject to the same risk as similar securities without the convertible feature. In addition, the price of a convertible security is more volatile during times of steady interest rates than other types of debt securities. The price of a convertible security tends to increase as the market value of the underlying stock rises, whereas it tends to decrease as the market value of the underlying common stock declines.

Debt Securities

The Fund may invest, on a limited basis, in debt securities, including but not limited to, notes issued by investment funds. A note is a debt security usually with a maturity of up to ten years. The debt securities in which the Fund may invest may be unsecured or secured against the assets of the issuer. Such debt securities may or may not bear interest, and may not have a fixed maturity date. Debt securities may entitle the holder to delivery of the corresponding amount of the underlying assets owned by the issuer or may entitle the holder to the payment of U.S. dollars representing the value of the holder's interest.

The Fund may invest in debt securities deemed to be restricted securities, which cannot be offered for public resale unless registered under the applicable securities law or that have a contractual restriction that prohibits their resale. These restrictions may include Rule 144A securities, which are privately placed securities that can be resold to qualified institutional buyers but not the general public, and securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are offered pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

The Fund may invest in REITs. REITs are financial vehicles that pool investors' capital to purchase or finance real estate. REITs may concentrate their investments in specific geographic areas or in specific property types, e.g., hotels, shopping malls, residential complexes and office buildings. The market value of REIT shares and the ability of the REITs to distribute income may be adversely affected by several factors, including but not limited to, rising interest rates; changes in the national, state and local economic climate and real estate conditions; perceptions of prospective tenants of the safety, convenience and attractiveness of the properties; the ability of the owners to provide adequate management, maintenance and insurance; increased competition from new properties; the impact of present or future environmental legislation and compliance with environmental laws; changes in real estate taxes and other operating expenses; adverse changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies; adverse changes in zoning laws; and other factors beyond the control of the issuers of the REITs. REITs may be affected by changes in underlying real estate values, which may have an exaggerated effect to the extent such REIT may concentrate investments in particular geographic regions or property types. In addition, distributions received from REITs may consist of dividends, capital gains and/or return of capital. Many of these distributions however will not generally qualify for favorable treatment as qualified dividend income.

Certain REITs have relatively small market capitalization, which may tend to increase the volatility of the market price of securities issued by such REITs. Furthermore, REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills, have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. In addition to these risks, equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, equity and mortgage REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. Equity and mortgage REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, equity and mortgage REITs could possibly fail to qualify for tax free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower's or a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies

The Fund may invest, on a limited basis, in securities of SPACs or companies that have completed a business combination transaction with a SPAC. A SPAC is a special purpose company whose business plan is to raise capital in an initial public offering and, within a specific period of time, engage in a merger or acquisition with one or more unidentified companies. SPACs are formed by sponsors who believe that their experience, reputations and/or contacts will allow them to identify and complete a business combination transaction with one or more target businesses that will ultimately be a successful public company. Some SPACs focus on acquiring a target in a particular industry while others may pursue a business combination transaction in any business, industry or geographic location, including outside of the United States. The Fund may, from time to time, seek investments in SPACs with a stated purpose to find an acquisition target consistent with the Fund's investment strategy. There is no guarantee that the SPACs in which the Fund may invest will complete an acquisition or that any acquisitions that are completed will be profitable.

Additional Information Regarding Fund Risks

The following provides additional information about certain of the principal risks identified under "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund" in the Fund's "Summary Information" section.

Risk is inherent in all investing. Investing in the Fund involves risk, including the risk that you may lose all or part of your investment. There can be no assurance that the Fund will meet its stated objectives. Before you invest, you should consider the following risks in addition to the Principal Risks set forth above in this prospectus.

Active Market Risk. Although the Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained. Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at or above the Fund's net asset value. Securities, including the Shares, are subject to market fluctuations and liquidity constraints that may be caused by such factors as economic, political, or regulatory developments, changes in interest rates, and/or perceived trends in securities prices. Shares of the Fund could decline in value or underperform other investments.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as authorized participants on an agency basis (*i.e.* on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other authorized participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, in either of these cases, Shares may trade at a discount to the Fund's net asset value and possibly face delisting.

Bitcoin Futures Risk. In addition to the risks of futures contracts generally described below, the market for bitcoin futures contracts has additional unique risks. The market for bitcoin futures may be less developed, less liquid and more volatile than more established futures markets. While the bitcoin futures market has grown substantially since bitcoin futures commenced trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. Bitcoin futures are subject to collateral requirements and daily limits may impact the Fund's ability to achieve the desired exposure. If the Fund is unable to meet its investment objective, the Fund's returns may be lower than expected. Additionally, these collateral requirements may require the Fund to liquidate its position when it otherwise would not do so. The Fund generally deposits cash ("margin") with an FCM for its open positions in futures contracts. The margin requirements or position limits may be based on the notional exposure of the futures contracts or the number of futures contracts purchased. The Fund's investment decisions may need to be modified, and commodity contract positions held by the Fund may have to be liquidated at disadvantageous times or prices, to avoid exceeding any applicable position limits established by the CME or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses. Bitcoin and bitcoin futures contracts are a relatively new asset class and are subject to unique and substantial risks, including the risk that the value of the Fund's investments could decline rapidly, including to zero. Bitcoin and bitcoin futures contracts have historically been more volatile than traditional asset classes.

Margin levels for Bitcoin futures contracts are substantially higher than the margin requirements for more established futures contracts. Additionally, the FCMs utilized by the Fund may impose margin requirements in addition to those imposed by the exchanges. Margin requirements are subject to change and may be raised in the future by the exchanges and the FCMs. High margin requirements could prevent the Fund from obtaining sufficient exposure to Bitcoin futures and may adversely affect its ability to achieve its investment objective. Further, FCMs utilized by the Funds may impose limits on the amount of exposure to futures contracts the Fund can obtain through such FCMs. If the Fund cannot obtain sufficient exposure through its FCMs, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective. Further, if the Fund's ability to obtain exposure to Bitcoin futures contracts consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason including, limited liquidity in the Bitcoin futures market, or as a result of margin requirements or position limits imposed by the Fund's FCMs, the CME, or the CFTC, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

Bitcoin Risk. The Fund expects to have market exposure to cryptocurrencies such as bitcoin. Cryptocurrencies are often referred to as a "virtual currency" or "digital currency," and operate as a decentralized, peer-to-peer financial exchange and value storage that can be used like money. Cryptocurrencies use cryptography to secure transactions, to control the creation of additional units, and to verify the transfer of assets. A cryptocurrency operates without central authority or banks and is not backed by any government. A cryptocurrency is also not a legal tender. Federal, state or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of a cryptocurrency, and regulation in the U.S. is still developing. Even when held indirectly, investment vehicles may be affected by the high volatility associated with cryptocurrency exposure. Holding a privately offered investment vehicle in its portfolio may cause the Fund to trade at a premium or discount to NAV.

Bitcoin is a relatively new financial innovation and the market for bitcoin is subject to rapid price swings, changes and uncertainty. The further development of the network involved in maintaining the ledger of bitcoin ownership and the acceptance and use of bitcoin are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development of the Bitcoin Network or the acceptance of bitcoin may adversely affect the price of bitcoin. The Bitcoin Network is a peer-to-peer payment network that operates on a cryptographic protocol. Bitcoin is subject to the risk of fraud, theft, manipulation or security failures, operational or other problems that impact bitcoin trading venues. Specifically, the nature of the assets held at bitcoin trading venues make them appealing targets for hackers and a number of bitcoin trading venues have been victims of cybercrimes and other fraudulent activity. Additionally, if one or a coordinated group of miners were to gain control of 51% of the Bitcoin Network, they would have the ability to manipulate transactions, halt payments and fraudulently obtain bitcoin. A significant portion of bitcoin is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as "whales". These holders have the ability to manipulate the price of bitcoin. Unlike the exchanges for more traditional assets, such as equity securities and futures contracts, bitcoin and bitcoin trading venues are largely unregulated. As a result of the lack of regulation, individuals or groups may engage in fraud or market manipulation and investors may be more exposed to the risk of theft, fraud and market manipulation than when investing in more traditional asset classes. Legal or regulatory changes may negatively impact the operation of the Bitcoin Network or restrict the use of bitcoin. The realization of any of these risks could result

in a decline in the acceptance of bitcoin and consequently a reduction in the value of bitcoin, bitcoin futures, and the Fund. Finally, the creation of a “fork” may result in significant and unexpected declines in the value of bitcoin, bitcoin futures, and the Fund. A fork occurs when some users and miners adopt a change while others do not and that change is not compatible with the existing software. This results in the creation of new separate digital assets. Forks can adversely effect the price and liquidity of bitcoin, and therefore, the value of an investment in the Fund.

Cash Transactions Risk. The Fund may effectuate creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that effects its creations and redemption for in-kind securities. Because the Fund may effect redemptions for cash, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. A sale of Shares may result in capital gains or losses and may also result in higher brokerage costs. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its shares exclusively in-kind, will be passed on to purchasers and redeemers of Shares in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees. In addition, these factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of Shares than for other ETFs.

Clearing Broker Risk. The failure or bankruptcy of the Fund’s and the Subsidiary’s clearing broker could result in a substantial loss of Fund assets. Under current Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) regulations, a clearing broker maintains customers’ assets in a bulk segregated account. If a clearing broker fails to do so, or is unable to satisfy a substantial deficit in a customer account, its other customers may be subject to risk of loss of their funds in the event of that clearing broker’s bankruptcy. In that event, the clearing broker’s customers, such as the Fund and the Subsidiary, are entitled to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to them, only a proportional share of all property available for distribution to all of that clearing broker’s customers.

Commodities Risk. Commodity prices can have significant volatility, and exposure to commodities can cause the value of a Fund’s shares to decline or fluctuate in a rapid and unpredictable manner. The values of commodities may be affected by changes in overall market movements, real or perceived inflationary trends, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or currency exchange rates, population growth and changing demographics, international economic, political and regulatory developments, and factors affecting a particular region, industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, or other weather conditions, livestock disease, changes in storage costs, trade embargoes, competition from substitute products, transportation bottlenecks or shortages, fluctuations in supply and demand, and tariffs. A liquid secondary market may not exist for certain commodity investments, which may make it difficult for the Fund to sell them at a desirable price or at the price at which it is carrying them. The commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to, among other factors, lack of liquidity, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and other actions. The Fund is subject to the risk that a commodity price will change from one level to another between periods of trading. Usually such movements occur when there are adverse news announcements, which can cause a commodity price to drop substantially from the previous day’s closing price.

Commodity Regulatory Risk. The Fund’s investment decisions may need to be modified, and commodity contract positions held by the Fund may have to be liquidated at disadvantageous times or prices, to avoid exceeding any applicable position limits established by the CFTC, potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses. The regulation of commodity transactions in the United States is subject to ongoing modification by government, self-regulatory and judicial action. The effect of any future regulatory change with respect to any aspect of the Fund is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to the Fund.

Commodity-Linked Derivatives Risk. Investments linked to the prices of commodities may be considered speculative. Significant investment exposure to commodities may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Therefore, the value of such instruments may be volatile and fluctuate widely based on a variety of macroeconomic factors or commodity-specific factors. At times, price fluctuations may be quick and significant and may not correlate to price movements in other asset classes. A liquid secondary market may not exist for certain commodity-linked derivatives, which may make it difficult for the Fund to sell them at a desirable price or at the price at which it is carrying them.

Construction and Homebuilding Companies Risk. Construction and homebuilding companies may be significantly affected by changes in demand for their specific products or services, government spending, zoning laws, general economic conditions, commodity prices, consumer confidence and spending, taxation, demographic patterns, real estate values, labor relations and government regulations. Such companies can also be significantly affected by the national, regional and local real estate markets. This industry is also sensitive to interest rate fluctuations which can cause changes in the availability of mortgage capital and directly affect the purchasing power of potential homebuyers. The building industry can be significantly affected by changes in government spending, consumer confidence, demographic patterns and the level of new and existing home sales.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred securities or other securities that may be converted or exchanged (by the holder or the issuer) into shares of the underlying common stock (or cash or securities of equivalent value), either at a stated price or stated rate. Convertible securities have characteristics similar to both fixed income and equity securities. Convertible securities generally are subordinated to other similar but non-convertible securities of the same issuer, although convertible

bonds, as corporate debt obligations, enjoy seniority in right of payment to all equity securities, and convertible preferred stock is senior to common stock, of the same issuer. Because of the subordination feature, however, convertible securities typically are considered to be lower quality than similar non-convertible securities.

The market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, tends to increase as interest rates decline. In addition, because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible securities tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stock. A unique feature of convertible securities is that as the market price of the underlying common stock declines, convertible securities tend to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and so may not experience market value declines to the same extent as the underlying common stock. When the market price of the underlying common stock increases, the prices of the convertible securities tend to rise as a reflection of the value of the underlying common stock.

Convertible securities may provide for a stable stream of income with generally higher yields than common stocks, but there can be no assurance of current income, because the issuers of the convertible securities may default on their obligations. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality because of the potential for capital appreciation. A convertible security, in addition to providing fixed income, offers the potential for capital appreciation through the conversion feature, which enables the holder to benefit from increases in the market price of the underlying common stock. There can be no assurance of capital appreciation, however, because securities prices fluctuate. As a result of these fluctuations, and because the convertible securities in which the Fund may invest will generally not be traded on an exchange, it may be more difficult for the Fund to determine a market value for such securities.

Cryptocurrency Risk. An investment in companies with exposure to cryptocurrency and active engagement in its associated technology may be subject to the following risks:

- The technology is new and many of its uses may be untested. Cryptocurrencies are highly speculative assets and there is no assurance that widespread adoption of the technology will occur. A lack of expansion in the usage of cryptocurrency technology could adversely affect an investment in the Fund. There is no assurance that the cryptocurrency network, or the service providers necessary to accommodate it, will continue in existence or grow. Companies that have to exposure to crypto assets may be subject to the risk that the technology that facilitates the transfer of a cryptocurrency could fail or be affected by connectivity disruptions, fraud, or cyber attacks.
- As an alternative to fiat currencies (i.e., government currency not backed by an asset such as gold), cryptocurrencies are subject to supply and demand forces based upon the desirability of an alternative, decentralized means of buying and selling goods and services, and it is unclear how such supply and demand will be impacted by geopolitical events. Nevertheless, political or economic crises may motivate large-scale acquisitions or sales of cryptocurrency either globally or locally. Large-scale purchases or sales of one or more cryptocurrencies could result in movements in the price of cryptocurrencies and could negatively or positively impact the value of the Fund's investments. Because cryptocurrencies are not backed by a government, they are not subject to the protections that apply to other currencies. For instance, no government can be expected to bolster the value of a cryptocurrency in case of a crash in its value.
- To the extent that future regulatory actions or policies limit or enhance the ability to exchange cryptocurrencies or utilize them for payments, the demand for cryptocurrencies may be reduced or increased. Furthermore, regulatory actions may limit the ability of end-users to convert cryptocurrencies into fiat currency (e.g., U.S. Dollars) or use cryptocurrencies to pay for goods and services. Cryptocurrencies currently faces an uncertain regulatory landscape in not only the United States but also in many foreign jurisdictions such as the European Union, China and Russia. Some foreign jurisdictions have banned cryptocurrencies as a means of payment. Most regulatory bodies have not yet issued official statements regarding intention to regulate or determinations on regulation of cryptocurrencies, industry participants, and users. Various foreign jurisdictions may, in the near future, adopt laws, regulations or directives that affect the cryptocurrency networks and their users, particularly cryptocurrencies exchanges and service providers that fall within such jurisdictions' regulatory scope. Those laws, regulations or directives may conflict with those of the United States and may negatively impact the acceptance of cryptocurrency by users, merchants and service providers outside of the United States and may therefore impede the growth of the cryptocurrency economy. The effect of any future regulatory change on cryptocurrency is impossible to predict, but the changes could be substantial and adverse to value of the Fund's investments. Current and future legislation, governmental and regulatory rulemaking and other regulatory developments may affect how cryptocurrencies are classified (e.g., as a security, property, commodity, currency, etc.) and regulated.
- The development and acceptance of competing platforms or technologies may cause consumers or investors to use an alternative to cryptocurrencies.
- Cryptocurrency and their associated platforms are largely unregulated, and the regulatory environment is rapidly evolving. In addition, governments may curtail the creation and holding of crypto currencies. As a result, companies engaged in cryptocurrency activities may be exposed to adverse regulatory action, fraudulent activity or even failure. Cryptocurrency exchanges have closed due to fraud, business failure, or security breaches; and, in many of these instances the customers of the closed exchanges were not made whole for their losses.

- Where cryptocurrency systems are built using third party products, those products may contain technical defects or vulnerabilities beyond a company's control. Open-source technologies that are used to build a cryptocurrency application, may also introduce defects and vulnerabilities. Cryptocurrency exchanges may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers or malware.
- Cryptocurrency functionality relies on the Internet. A significant disruption of Internet connectivity affecting large numbers of users or geographic areas could impede the functionality of cryptocurrency technologies and adversely affect the Fund. In addition, certain features of cryptocurrency technology, such as decentralization, open source protocol, and reliance on peer-to-peer connectivity, may increase the risk of fraud or cyber-attack by potentially reducing the likelihood of a coordinated response.
- Some of the companies in which the Fund will invest are engaged in other lines of business unrelated to cryptocurrency and these lines of business could adversely affect their operating results. The operating results of these companies may fluctuate as a result of these additional risks and events in the other lines of business. In addition, a company's ability to engage in new activities may expose it to business risks with which it has less experience than it has with the business risks associated with its traditional businesses. Despite a company's possible success in activities linked to its use of cryptocurrency, there can be no assurance that the other lines of business in which these companies are engaged will not have an adverse effect on a company's business or financial condition.

Cryptocurrency Tax Risk. By investing in cryptocurrency products indirectly through the Subsidiary, the Fund will obtain exposure to cryptocurrency within the federal tax requirements that apply to the Fund. However, because the Subsidiary is a controlled foreign corporation, any income received by the Fund from its investments in the Subsidiary will be passed through to the Fund as ordinary income, which may be taxed at less favorable rates than capital gains.

Under current law, RICs are limited to 10% of their gross income being from investments in cryptocurrencies that are treated as securities. If the Fund were to exceed that limitation in any year, the Fund may lose its status as a RIC unless it were able to take advantage of certain de minimus exceptions. The exceptions generally would require the Fund to pay over the excess income to the U.S. Treasury. If the Fund did not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions were not available, the Fund's taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the Shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund might be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions. This would cause investors to incur higher tax liabilities than they otherwise would have incurred and would have a negative impact on Fund returns. In such event, the Fund's Board of Trustees may determine to reorganize or close the Fund or materially change the Fund's investment objective and strategies. In the event that the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, the Fund will promptly notify Shareholders of the implications of that failure.

Cryptocurrency is a rapidly changing area. Several major bills are currently pending before Congress that may significantly change the tax treatment of cryptocurrencies. Any change in taxation legislation or practice in either the United States or any other jurisdictions in which investments are sourced for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio, could affect the value of the investments held by the Fund or the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective or alter the net returns to Shareholders. Included in such risks is the possibility that such changes will cause the Fund to lose its qualification as a regulated investment company (RIC) for tax purposes.

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through "hacking" or malicious software coding, but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-adviser, as applicable, or issuers in which the Fund invests, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Additionally, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Debt Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in certain types of debt securities, including, but not limited to, notes, debentures, bonds and other similar type of debt instruments. The risks of investing in debt securities include, among others, credit risk (the risk that an issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable to pay some or all of the principal and interest when due), liquidity risk (the risk that the Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the securities it holds at the price it values the security or at any price), and interest rate risk (the risk that the rates of interest income generated by debt securities may decline due to a decrease in market interest rates and that market prices of the debt securities may decline due to an increase in market interest rates). The debt securities in which the Fund may invest may provide for fixed or variable principal payments and interest rates, and/or include various reset terms. Certain debt securities are "perpetual" in that they have no maturity date. Other debt securities are zero coupon bonds, which is a bond that does not pay interest for either the entire life of the obligation or for an initial period after the issuance of the obligation.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, will fall. The value of an equity security may fall due to changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole and that are relatively unrelated to an issuer or its industry. These conditions include changes in interest rates, specific periods of overall market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. An issuer's common stock in particular may be especially sensitive to, and more adversely affected by, these general movements in the stock market; it is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that a Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward, and perceptions regarding, particular industries or economic sectors will become negative. Price changes of equity securities may occur in a particular region, industry, or sector of the market, and as a result, the value of an issuer's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as increases in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same industry or in a number of different industries. Equity securities risk also includes the financial risks of a specific company, including that the value of the company's securities may fall as a result of factors directly relating to that company, such as decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. In particular, the common stock of a company may decline significantly in price over short periods of time. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of common stock; similarly, the common stock of an issuer may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because, among other reasons, the issuer experiences a decline in its financial condition.

Futures Contract Risk. Risks of futures contracts include: (i) an imperfect correlation between the value of the futures contract and the underlying asset; (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market; (iii) the inability to close a futures contract when desired; (iv) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which may be unlimited; (v) an obligation for the Fund to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin, particularly at times when the Fund may have insufficient cash; and (vi) unfavorable execution prices from rapid selling. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, futures contracts normally specify a certain date for settlement in cash based on the reference asset. As the futures contracts approach expiration, they may be replaced by similar contracts that have a later expiration. This process is referred to as "rolling." If the market for these contracts is in "contango," meaning that the prices of futures contracts in the nearer months are lower than the price of contracts in the distant months, the sale of the near-term month contract would be at a lower price than the longer-term contract, resulting in a cost to "roll" the futures contract. The actual realization of a potential roll cost will be dependent upon the difference in price of the near and distant contract. The costs associated with rolling bitcoin futures typically are substantially higher than the costs associated with other futures contracts and may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Fund. Because the margin requirement for futures contracts is less than the value of the assets underlying the futures contract, futures trading involves a degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss, as well as gain, to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase, 40% of the value of the futures contract is deposited as margin, a subsequent 20% decrease in the value of the futures contract would result in a loss of half of the margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the account were then closed out. A decrease in excess of 40% would result in a loss exceeding the original margin deposit, if the futures contract were closed out. Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount initially invested in the futures contract. However, the Fund would presumably have sustained comparable losses if, instead of investing in the futures contract, it had invested in the underlying financial instrument and sold it after the decline.

International Closed Market Trading Risk. To the extent that the underlying securities held by the Fund trade on non-U.S. exchanges that may be closed when the Exchange is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of such an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security. These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other exchange-traded funds.

Liquidity Risk. During stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. This adverse effect on liquidity for the Fund's shares in turn could lead to differences between the market price of the Fund's shares and the underlying value of those shares. The market for the bitcoin futures contracts is still developing and may be subject to periods of illiquidity. During such times it may be difficult or impossible to buy or sell a position at the desired price. Market disruptions or volatility can also make it difficult to find a counterparty willing to transact at a reasonable price and sufficient size. Illiquid markets may cause losses, which could be significant. The large size of the positions which the Fund may acquire increases the risk of illiquidity, may make its positions more difficult to liquidate, and increase the losses incurred while trying to do so.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed. In managing the Fund's portfolio, the Sub-Adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results.

Market Maker Risk. If the Fund has lower average daily trading volumes, it 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 the Fund's net asset value and the price at which the Shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Shares. In addition, 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 the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Shares trading at a discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intra-day bid-ask spreads for Shares.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that a particular security owned by the Fund or the Shares in general may fall in value, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic, political, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices, and changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant stock market, such as the current market volatility. Overall security values could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic and efforts to contain its spread resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets. While the development of vaccines has slowed the spread of the disease, there is no guarantee that the vaccines will be effective against emerging variants of the disease. As the global pandemic illustrated, such events may affect certain regions, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Such events could also adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions to trading markets. Any of such circumstances could materially negatively impact the value of the Fund's Shares and result in increased market volatility. During any such events, the Fund's Shares may trade at an increased premium or discount to its NAV.

Mineral Mining Risk. The Fund is subject to certain risks associated with companies involved in mining. Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of such companies. Mining companies are highly dependent on the price of the underlying metal or element. These prices may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time so the Fund's Share price may be more volatile than other types of investments. In particular, a drop in the price of green metals would particularly adversely affect the profitability of small- and medium-capitalization mining companies and their ability to secure financing. Furthermore, companies that are only in the exploration stage are typically unable to adopt specific strategies for controlling the impact of such price changes. A significant amount of the companies may be early stage mining companies that are in the exploration stage only or that hold properties that might not ultimately produce these metals. Exploration and development involves significant financial risks over a significant period of time which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenditures may be required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a site. In addition, many early stage miners operate at a loss and are dependent on securing equity and/or debt financing, which might be more difficult to secure for an early stage mining company than for a more established counterpart.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is new and currently has fewer assets than larger funds, and like other new funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure for limited periods of time. This impact may be positive or negative, depending on the direction of market movement during the period affected. Additionally, because the Fund has fewer assets than larger funds over which to spread its fixed costs, its expense levels on a percentage basis will be higher than that of a larger Fund.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. As a result, the Fund is only limited as to the percentage of its assets which may be invested in the securities of any one issuer by the diversification requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). The Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or regulatory occurrence affecting one or more of these issuers, experience increased volatility and be highly invested in certain issuers.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund, Adviser and Sub-Advisers seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may incur high portfolio turnover to manage the Fund's investment exposure. Additionally, active market trading of the Fund's Shares may cause more frequent creation or redemption activities that could, in certain circumstances, increase the number of portfolio transactions. High levels of portfolio transactions increase brokerage and other transaction costs and may result in increased taxable capital gains. Each of these factors could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

Pooled Investment Vehicle Risk. The Fund may invest in shares of other pooled investment vehicles, including ETFs. Shareholders bear both their proportionate share of the Fund's expenses and similar expenses of the underlying pooled investment vehicle. Pooled investment vehicles that invest in commodities are subject to the risks associated with direct investments in those commodities. The price and movement of a pooled investment vehicle designed to track an index may not track the index and may result in a loss. Certain pooled investment vehicles traded on exchanges may be thinly traded and experience large spreads between the "ask" price quoted by a seller and the "bid" price offered by a buyer. Certain pooled investment vehicles may also not have the protections applicable to other types of investments under federal securities or commodities laws and may be subject to counterparty or credit risk.

The Fund may obtain exposure to bitcoin through the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust (“GBTC”). GBTC is a private investment fund that is not regulated under the 1940 Act. The shares of the Grayscale Bitcoin Trust may trade at a premium or discount, may not directly correspond to the price of Bitcoin, and are highly volatile. The Fund may also obtain exposure to bitcoin by investing in U.S. listed instruments. These instruments may be subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which would be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in these instruments and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each of the instruments is subject to its own specific risks, but the adviser expects the principal investments risks of such instruments will be similar to the risks of investing in the Fund.

Premium/Discount Risk. The net asset value of Shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund’s holdings. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in net asset value as well as the relative supply of and demand for Shares on the Exchange. The Fund cannot predict whether Shares will trade below (discount), at or above (premium) their 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 to, 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.

Real Assets Risk. The Fund’s investments in securities linked to real assets, such as precious metals, commodities, land, equipment and natural resources, involve significant risks, including financial, operating, and competitive risks. Investments in securities linked to real assets may expose the Fund to adverse macroeconomic conditions, such as changes and volatility in commodity prices, a rise interest rates or a downturn in the economy in which the asset is located. Changes in inflation rates or in the market’s inflation expectations may adversely affect the market value of equities linked to real assets.

REIT Risk. REITs typically own and operate income-producing real estate, such as residential or commercial buildings, or real-estate related assets, including mortgages. As a result, investments in REITs are subject to the risks associated with investing in real estate. Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate could have a major effect on the value of the Fund’s investments in REITs. Investing in REITs may subject the Fund to risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, such as decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, increased competition and other risks related to local or general economic conditions, increases in operating costs and property taxes, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent and fluctuations in rental income. In addition, REITs are subject to the possibility of failing to qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally available to them under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and failing to maintain exemption from the registration requirements of the 1940 Act.

Restricted Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in securities, including convertible and debt securities, that are restricted securities. 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. Restricted securities include private placement securities that have not been registered under the applicable securities laws, such as Rule 144A securities, and securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are issued pursuant to Regulation S. Private placements are generally subject to strict restrictions on resale. Restricted securities may be illiquid as they generally are not listed on an exchange and may have no active trading market. 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. It may be more difficult to determine a market value for a restricted security. The Fund may also get limited information about the issuer of a restricted security. Additionally, if Fund management receives material non-public information about the issuer, it may be unable to sell the securities as a result. Certain restricted securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk, and may result in substantial losses.

Small and/or Mid Capitalization Companies Risk. Small and/or mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse general market or economic developments, and their securities may be less liquid and may experience greater price volatility than larger, more established companies as a result of several factors, including limited trading volumes, products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information. Accordingly, such companies are generally subject to greater market risk than larger, more established companies.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies Risk. A SPAC is a publicly traded company created for the purpose of acquiring or merging with an existing company. SPACs have no operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions. Therefore, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity’s management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. There is no guarantee that the SPACs in which the Fund may invest will complete an acquisition or that any acquisitions that are completed will be profitable. Unless and until an acquisition is completed, a SPAC generally invests its assets (less a portion of such assets to cover expenses) in U.S. government securities, money market securities and cash. To the extent a SPAC is invested in cash or similar securities, this may affect the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective. The SPACs in which the Fund may invest pursue acquisitions only within a certain industry or industries, which may increase the volatility of their prices. An investment in SPACs, which are typically traded in the over-the-counter market, may also have little or no liquidity and may be subject to restrictions on resale.

Subsidiary Investment Risk. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary are organized, respectively, could result in the inability of the Fund to operate as intended and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act.

As the Subsidiary is wholly owned by the Fund and the investors of the Fund will have the investor protections of the 1940 Act, the Fund as a whole, including the Subsidiary, will provide investors with 1940 Act protection.

Trading Issues Risk. Although the Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange “circuit breaker” rules, which are the thresholds at which trading is halted market-wide under extreme circumstances, including single day declines. Market makers are under no obligation to make a market in the Fund’s Shares, and authorized participants are not obligated to submit purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Fund may have difficulty maintaining its listing on the Exchange in the event the Fund’s assets are small or the Fund does not have enough shareholders.

Valuation Risk. The sales price the Fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the Fund’s valuation of the investment, particularly for securities or other investments, such as Bitcoin, that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. Valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or quote prices for them. The Fund’s ability to value its investments may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers. Shares of pooled investment vehicles, including GBTC, that are intended to reflect the price of bitcoin assets, less fees and expenses, frequently trade at a substantial premium or discount to the net asset value of such assets. Shares that trade at a premium mean that an investor who purchases \$1 of a portfolio will actually own less than \$1 in assets.

ADDITIONAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

The following section provides additional risk information regarding investing in the Fund.

Legislation and Litigation Risk. Legislation or litigation that affects the value of securities held by the Fund may reduce the value of the Fund. From time to time, various legislative initiatives are proposed that may have a negative impact on certain securities in which the Fund invests. In addition, litigation regarding any of the securities owned by the Fund may negatively impact the value of the Shares. Such legislation or litigation may cause the Fund to lose value or may result in higher portfolio turnover if Fund determines to sell such a holding.

Security Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause a security held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves a risk of loss because the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. If the Fund were unable to recover the securities loaned, it may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement security in the market. Lending securities entails a risk of loss to the Fund if and to the extent that the market value of the loaned securities increases and the collateral is not increased accordingly. Any cash received as collateral for loaned securities will be invested in readily marketable, high quality, short-term obligations. This investment is subject to market appreciation or depreciation and the Fund will bear any loss on the investment of its cash collateral.

Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Trust’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available in the Fund’s SAI, which is available at www.amplifyetfs.com.

Management of the Fund

FUND ORGANIZATION

The Fund is a series of the Trust, an investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund is treated as a separate fund with its own investment objective and policies. The Trust is organized as a Massachusetts business trust. Its Board is responsible for the overall management and direction of the Trust. The Board elects the Trust’s officers and approves all significant agreements, including those with the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, custodian and fund administrative and accounting agent.

Investment Adviser. Amplify Investments LLC is a registered investment adviser with its offices at 310 South Hale Street, Wheaton, Illinois 60187. The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has engaged Amplify Investments to serve as the Fund’s investment adviser pursuant to an investment management agreement (the “Investment Management Agreement”). In this capacity, Amplify Investments has overall responsibility for overseeing the investment of the Fund’s assets, managing the Fund’s business affairs and providing certain

clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services for the Trust. As compensation for its services, the Fund has agreed to pay Amplify Investments an annual management fee equal to 0.85% of its average daily net assets. Out of this management fee, Amplify Investments pays substantially all expenses of the Fund, including the cost of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other service and license fees, except for distribution and service fees payable pursuant to a Rule 12b-1 plan, if any, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage commissions and other expenses connected with the execution of portfolio transactions, taxes, interest, and extraordinary expenses.

Investment Sub-Adviser. Toroso Investments, LLC is a registered investment adviser with its offices at 898 North Broadway, Suite 2, Massapequa, New York 11758. The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and Amplify Investments have engaged Toroso to serve as the Fund's investment sub-adviser pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement (a "Sub-Advisory Agreement"). In this capacity, Toroso has the primary responsibility for managing the Fund's strategy, including investment selection and weighting of portfolio securities. As compensation for its services, Amplify Investments has agreed to pay Toroso an annual sub-advisory fee based upon the Fund's average daily net assets. Amplify Investments is responsible for paying the entire amount of Toroso's sub-advisory fee. The Fund does not directly pay Toroso.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Investment Management Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreements is available in the Fund's Annual Report to shareholders for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2021.

Portfolio Managers. The members of the portfolio management team for the Fund are Michael Venuto and Qiao Duan.

Michael Venuto. Mr. Venuto is a co-founder and has been the Chief Investment Officer of Toroso since 2012. Mr. Venuto is also currently a Managing Director of Tidal Growth Consultants. Mr. Venuto is an ETF industry veteran with over a decade of experience in the design and implementation of ETF-based investment strategies. Previously, he was Head of Investments at Global X Funds where he provided portfolio optimization services to institutional clients. Before that, he was Senior Vice President at Horizon Kinetics where his responsibilities included new business development, investment strategy and client and strategic initiatives.

David Dziekanski. Mr. Dziekanski is a portfolio manager and member of the Toroso investment Committee. Before joining Toroso, he was Vice President and Portfolio Strategist at Ladenburg Thalmann Asset Management (LTAM), working on over \$1.8 billion in ETF and mutual fund assets. Previously, he held positions in wealth management, fixed income, and securities trading in world leading organizations such as Morgan Stanley, Bear Stearns, AIM Securities and Smith Barney. David was a triple major in mathematics, finance and economics at Washington University in St Louis and earned a MS in Finance.

Qiao Duan, CFA. Ms. Duan serves as Portfolio Manager at Toroso focusing on strategy implementation and trade execution, having joined the firm in October 2020. From February 2017 to October 2020, she was an execution Portfolio Manager at Exponential ETFs, where she managed research and analysis relating to all Exponential ETF strategies. Ms. Duan received a Master of Science in Quantitative Finance and Risk Management from the University of Michigan in 2016 and a Bachelor of Science in Mathematics and Applied Mathematics from Xiamen University in 2014. She holds the CFA designation.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the compensation structure for the portfolio managers, other accounts that the portfolio managers manage and the ownership of Shares by the portfolio managers.

Manager of Managers Structure. The Fund and the Adviser have received an exemptive order from the SEC to operate under a manager of managers structure that permits the Adviser, with the approval of the Board, to appoint and replace sub-advisers, enter into sub-advisory agreements, and materially amend and terminate sub-advisory agreements on behalf of the Fund without shareholder approval (the "Manager of Managers Structure"). Under the Manager of Managers Structure, the Adviser has ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight by the Board, for overseeing the Fund's sub-adviser(s) and recommending to the Board the hiring, termination, or replacement of any such sub-adviser(s) — including Toroso, in its capacity as Sub-Advisers. The exemptive order does not apply to any sub-adviser that is affiliated with the Fund or the Adviser.

The Manager of Managers Structure enables the Fund to operate with greater efficiency and without incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approvals for matters relating to sub-advisers or sub-advisory agreements. The Manager of Managers Structure does not permit an increase in the overall management and advisory fees payable by the Fund without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of any changes made to sub-advisers or sub-advisory agreements within 90 days of the changes.

How to Buy and Sell Shares

The Fund issues or redeems its Shares at NAV per Share only in Creation Units. Most investors will buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares will be listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares. There is no minimum investment. When buying or selling Shares through a

broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per Share. APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV per Share only in Creation Units or Creation Unit Aggregations, and in accordance with the procedures described in the SAI.

BOOK ENTRY

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares 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 stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other stocks that you hold in book entry or “street name” form.

FUND SHARE TRADING PRICES

The trading prices of Shares on the Exchange may differ from the Fund’s daily NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares.

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

Shares may be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund only in Creation Units by APs that have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor. The vast majority of trading in Shares occurs on the secondary market and does not involve the Fund directly. In-kind purchases and redemptions of Creation Units by APs and cash trades on the secondary market are unlikely to cause many of the harmful effects of frequent purchases and/or redemptions of Shares. Cash purchases and/or redemptions of Creation Units, however, can result in increased tracking error, disruption of portfolio management, dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective, and may lead to the realization of capital gains. These consequences may increase as the frequency of cash purchases and redemptions of Creation Units by APs increases. However, direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to NAV.

To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions of Shares, the Fund imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs the Fund incurs in effecting trades. For these reasons, the Board has not adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Shares.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid at least annually by the Fund. The Fund distributes its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available.

TAXES

This section summarizes some of the main U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning Shares of the Fund. 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 non-U.S. tax consequences.

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

As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax advisor.

The Fund intends to qualify as a “regulated investment company” under the federal tax laws. If the 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.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when:

- Your Fund makes distributions,
- You sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units.

TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund’s distributions are generally taxable. After the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement that separates the distributions of the Fund into two categories, ordinary income distributions and capital gain dividends. Ordinary income distributions are generally taxed at your ordinary tax rate; however, as further discussed below, certain ordinary income distributions received from the Fund may be taxed at the capital gains tax rates. Generally, you will treat all capital gain dividends as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your Shares. To determine your actual tax liability for your capital gain dividends, you must calculate your total net capital gain or loss for the tax year after considering all of your other taxable transactions, as described below. In addition, the Fund may make distributions that represent a return of capital for tax purposes and thus will generally not be taxable to you; however, such distributions may reduce your tax basis in your Shares, which could result in you having to pay higher taxes in the future when Shares are sold, even if you sell the Shares at a loss from your original investment. The tax status of your distributions from the Fund is not affected by whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Shares or receive them in cash. The income from the Fund that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay a deferred sales fee, if any. 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 Fund 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.

A corporation that owns Shares generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to many dividends received from the Fund because the dividends received deduction is generally not available for distributions from regulated investment companies. However, certain ordinary income dividends on Shares that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Fund from certain corporations may be reported by the Fund as being eligible for the dividends received deduction.

If you are an individual, the current maximum marginal stated federal tax rate for net capital gain is generally 20% (15% or 0% for taxpayers with taxable incomes below certain thresholds). Some capital gains, including some portion of your capital gain dividends, may be taxed at a higher maximum stated tax rate. Capital gains may also be subject to the Medicare tax described above.

Net capital gain equals net long-term capital gain minus net short-term capital loss for the taxable year. Capital gain or loss is long-term if the holding period for the asset is more than one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your Shares to determine your holding period. However, if you receive a capital gain dividend from the Fund and sell your Shares 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. The Code treats certain capital gains as ordinary income in special situations. An election may be available to you to defer recognition of the gain attributable to a capital gain dividend if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax advisor about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements.

Ordinary income dividends received by an individual shareholder from a regulated investment company such as the Fund are generally taxed at the same rates that apply to net capital gain (as discussed above), provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied and provided the dividends are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Fund itself. The Fund will provide notice to its shareholders of the amount of any distribution which may be taken into account as a dividend which is eligible for the capital gains tax rates.

TAXES ON EXCHANGE-LISTED SHARE SALES

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 Internal Revenue Service, 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.

TREATMENT OF FUND EXPENSES

Expenses incurred and deducted by the Fund will generally not be treated as income taxable to you. In some cases, however, you may be required to treat your portion of these Fund expenses as income. You may not be able to take a deduction for some or all of these expenses, even if the cash you receive is reduced by such expenses.

BACKUP WITHHOLDING

The Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax (“backup withholding”) from dividends and capital gain distributions paid to Shareholders. Federal tax will be withheld if (1) the Shareholder fails to furnish the Fund with the Shareholder’s correct taxpayer identification number or social security number, (2) the Internal Revenue Service notifies the Shareholder or the Fund that the Shareholder has failed to report properly certain interest and dividend income to the Internal Revenue Service and to respond to notices to that effect, or (3) when required to do so, the Shareholder fails to certify to the Fund that he or she is not subject to backup withholding. The current backup withholding rate is 24%. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be credited against the Shareholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability.

NON-U.S. TAX CREDIT

If the 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 the Fund will generally 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 the 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 the 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.

Distributions to, and gross proceeds from dispositions of shares by, (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, may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30%. However, proposed regulations may eliminate the requirement to withhold on payments of gross proceeds from dispositions.

It is the responsibility of the entity through which you hold your shares to determine the applicable withholding.

INVESTMENTS IN CERTAIN NON-U.S. CORPORATIONS

If the Fund holds an equity interest in any “passive foreign investment companies” (“PFICs”), which are generally certain non-U.S. corporations that receive at least 75% of their annual gross income from passive sources (such as interest, dividends, certain rents and royalties or capital gains) or that hold at least 50% of their assets in investments producing such passive income, the Fund could be subject to U.S. federal income tax and additional interest charges on gains and certain distributions with respect to those equity interests, even if all the income or gain is timely distributed to its shareholders. The Fund will not be able to pass through to its

shareholders any credit or deduction for such taxes. The Fund may be able to make an election that could ameliorate these adverse tax consequences. In this case, the Fund would recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of such PFIC shares, and as ordinary loss any decrease in such value to the extent it did not exceed prior increases included in income. Under this election, the Fund might be required to recognize in a year income in excess of its distributions from PFICs and its proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock during that year, and such income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax (described above). Dividends paid by PFICs are not treated as qualified dividend income.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local taxes on Fund distributions and sales of Shares.

Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. See “Federal Tax Matters” in the statement of additional information for more information.

Distribution Plan

Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) serves as the distributor of Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Shares.

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with its Rule 12b-1 plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of 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 APs for providing distribution assistance, including broker-dealer and shareholder support and educational and promotional services.

The Fund does not and has no current intention of paying 12b-1 fees. However, in the event 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because these fees are paid out of the 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.

Net Asset Value

The Fund’s net asset value is determined as of the close of trading (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. Net asset value is calculated for the Fund by taking the market price of the Fund’s total assets, including interest or dividends accrued but not yet collected, less all liabilities, and dividing such amount by the total number of Shares outstanding. The result, rounded to the nearest cent, is the net asset value per Share. All valuations are subject to review by the Trust’s Board or its delegate.

The Fund’s investments are valued daily in accordance with valuation procedures adopted by the Board, and in accordance with provisions of the 1940 Act. Certain securities in which the Fund may invest are not listed on any securities exchange or board of trade. Such securities are typically bought and sold by institutional investors in individually negotiated private transactions that function in many respects like an over the counter secondary market, although typically no formal market makers exist. Certain securities, particularly debt securities, have few or no trades, or trade infrequently, and information regarding a specific security may not be widely available or may be incomplete. Accordingly, determinations of the fair value of debt securities may be based on infrequent and dated information. Because there is less reliable, objective data available, elements of judgment may play a greater role in valuation of debt securities than for other types of securities. Typically, debt securities are valued using information provided by a third-party pricing service. The third-party pricing service primarily uses broker quotes to value the securities.

The Fund’s investments will be valued daily at market value or, in the absence of market value with respect to any investment, at fair value in accordance with valuation procedures adopted by the Board and in accordance with the 1940 Act. Market value prices represent last sale or official closing prices from a national or foreign exchange (*i.e.*, a regulated market) and are primarily obtained from third-party pricing services.

Certain securities may not be able to be priced by pre-established pricing methods. Such securities may be valued by the Board or its delegate at fair value. The use of fair value pricing by the Fund is governed by valuation procedures adopted by the Board and in accordance with the provisions of the 1940 Act. These securities generally include, but are not limited to, certain restricted securities (securities which may not be publicly sold without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”)) for which a pricing service is unable to provide a market price; securities whose trading has been formally suspended; a security whose market price is not available from a pre-established pricing source; a security with respect to which an event has occurred that is likely to materially affect the value of the security after the market has closed but before the calculation of the Fund’s net asset value or make it difficult or impossible to obtain a reliable market quotation; and a security whose price, as provided by the pricing service, does not reflect the security’s “fair value.” As a general principle, the current “fair value” of a security would appear to be the

amount which the owner might reasonably expect to receive for the security upon its current sale. The use of fair value prices by the Fund generally results in the prices used by the Fund that may differ from current market quotations or official closing prices on the applicable exchange. A variety of factors may be considered in determining the fair value of such securities. Valuing the Fund's securities using fair value pricing will result in using prices for those securities that may differ from current market valuations. See the Fund's SAI for details.

Even when market quotations are available for portfolio securities, they may be stale or unreliable because the security is not traded frequently, trading on the security ceased before the close of the trading market or issuer-specific events occurred after the security ceased trading or because of the passage of time between the close of the market on which the security trades and the close of the Exchange and when the Fund calculates its NAV. Events that may cause the last market quotation to be unreliable include a merger or insolvency, events which affect a geographical area or an industry segment, such as political events or natural disasters, or market events, such as a significant movement in the U.S. market. Where market quotations are not readily available, including where the Adviser determines that the closing price of the security is unreliable, the Adviser will value the security at fair value in good faith using procedures approved by the Board. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security.

Fund Service Providers

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, is the administrator, fund accounting and transfer agent for the Fund. U.S. Bank National Association, 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, WI 53212, is the custodian.

Chapman and Cutler LLP, 320 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Cohen & Company, Ltd., 342 North Water Street, Suite 830, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm and is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund.

Premium/Discount Information

Information showing the number of days the market price of the Fund's Shares was greater (at a premium) and less (at a discount) than the Fund's NAV for the most recently completed calendar year, and the most recently completed calendar quarters since that year (or the life of the Fund, if shorter), is available at www.amplifyetfs.com.

Other Information

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive order issued to the Trust, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Trust on behalf of the Fund prior to exceeding the limits imposed by Section 12(d)(1). The SEC adopted Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act on November 19, 2020, which became effective January 19, 2021. Rule 12d1-4 allows the Fund, subject to certain conditions, to invest in other registered investment companies and other registered investment companies to invest in the Fund beyond the limits contained in Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act. While the Fund may comply with Rule 12d1-4 prior to January 19, 2022, its exemptive relief is expected to be rescinded effective January 19, 2022. After January 19, 2022, the Fund will be required to comply with the conditions of Rule 12d1-4.

DELIVERY OF SHAREHOLDER DOCUMENTS — HOUSEHOLDING

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

Financial Highlights

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

For More Information

For more detailed information on the Trust, Fund and Shares, you may request a copy of the Fund's SAI. The SAI provides detailed information about the Fund and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means that the SAI legally is a part of this prospectus. Additional information about the Fund's investments also will be available in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders, when available. In the Fund's Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. If you have questions about the Fund or Shares or you wish to obtain the SAI, Annual Report and/or Semi-Annual Report, when available, free of charge, or to make shareholder inquiries, please:

Call: Amplify ETF Trust at 1-855-267-3837
Monday through Friday
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Central Time

Write: Amplify ETF Trust c/o Amplify Investments LLC
310 South Hale Street
Wheaton, Illinois 60187

Visit: www.amplifyetfs.com

Information about the Fund (including the SAI) can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20549, and information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at www.sec.gov, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the Fund or the Shares not contained in this prospectus, and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep this prospectus for future reference.

Dealers effecting transactions in the Shares, whether or not participating in this distribution, generally are required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to any obligation of dealers to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters.

The Trust's registration number under the 1940 Act is 811-23108.

PROSPECTUS | Amplify Inflation Fighter ETF
ETF

DATED January 27, 2022

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