

AMPLIFY FAIRLEAD TACTICAL BITCOIN ETF

Cboe BZX — BNAV

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the statement of additional information and most recent reports to shareholders, online at www.amplifyetfs.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-855-267-3837 or by sending an e-mail request to info@amplifyetfs.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated July 27, 2026, as amended and supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Amplify Fairlead Tactical Bitcoin ETF seeks long-term capital appreciation by actively managing exposure to bitcoin.

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	0.74%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.74%

⁽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
\$76	\$237

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 that seeks to achieve its investment objective by actively managing exposure to bitcoin, adjusting allocations in response to market conditions using a tactical, systematic, technically driven investment approach. The Fund maintains exposure to bitcoin, representing approximately 70% to 150% of its net assets and may adjust that exposure based on a systematic evaluation of technical market indicators. Amplify Investments LLC ("Amplify Investments" or the "Adviser") serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. Fairlead Asset Management LLC ("Fairlead" or the "Sub-Adviser") serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Under normal market conditions, the Sub-Adviser selects investments in bitcoin-related instruments to achieve baseline bitcoin investment exposure of approximately 70% of the net assets of the Fund. The Sub-Adviser uses a proprietary technical model to adjust bitcoin exposure between 70% and 150% based on market signals. The proprietary model uses historical data such as price, momentum and volatility to identify changes in market direction with the primary goal of improving risk-adjusted returns relative to holding bitcoin. The Sub-Adviser increases or decreases bitcoin exposure based on technical indicators derived from price.

The bitcoin related instruments in which the Fund may invest in include exchange-traded products with direct exposure to bitcoin ("Bitcoin ETPs"), options on Bitcoin ETPs and/or on the CBOE Bitcoin U.S. ETF Index (the "Bitcoin ETP Index") (collectively, "Bitcoin ETP Options"), and exchange-traded futures contracts on bitcoin ("Bitcoin Futures Contracts"). The Bitcoin ETPs are

exchange-traded products not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Fund expects to primarily invest in Bitcoin ETP Options but may invest in any bitcoin related instrument, including Bitcoin Futures Contracts, based on market conditions, liquidity considerations and efficient economic exposure to bitcoin.

Fairlead Tactical Bitcoin Model. The Sub-Adviser utilizes its model to evaluate trend conditions across multiple time horizons, including short-term, intermediate-term, and longer-term measures. The model is generally systematic and rules-based to classify market conditions into higher-conviction (“risk-on”) or lower-conviction (“risk-off”). Consistent with the model, when market conditions are supportive and trend and momentum signals indicate a favorable environment, the Sub-Adviser may increase the Fund’s bitcoin exposure above its baseline exposure. When the model suggests weakening trends, declining momentum or heightened risk, the Sub-Adviser may reduce the Fund’s bitcoin exposure towards its baseline exposure. Under favorable technical conditions, the Sub-Adviser may use leverage to increase bitcoin exposure above 100% of the Fund’s net assets, with total exposure of up to approximately 150%. Any exposure above 100% of the Fund’s net assets is expected to be obtained primarily through the use of derivatives, primarily through Bitcoin ETP Options, but with ability to use Bitcoin Futures Contracts. The use of leverage may magnify gains and losses and may increase volatility relative to bitcoin. The model also incorporates risk controls intended to limit, reduce, or prohibit higher exposure levels in certain market conditions identified as higher risk, which may cause the Sub-Adviser to maintain exposure closer to its baseline exposure.

Bitcoin ETP Options. The Fund will use Bitcoin ETP Options that reference a Bitcoin ETP or the Bitcoin ETP Index for synthetic exposure to Bitcoin ETPs. The synthetic exposure may be created through the combination of purchasing call options and selling put options generally in the same amount, at the same strike price with the same expiration. This combination synthetically creates the upside and downside participation in the price of bitcoin, as represented by the Bitcoin ETP or Bitcoin ETP Index. In general, put options give the holder (i.e., the buyer) the right to sell an asset (or deliver the cash value of the asset, in case of certain put options) and the seller (i.e., the writer) of the put has the obligation to buy the asset (or receive cash value of the asset, in case of certain put options) at a certain defined price (the “strike price”). Call options give the holder (i.e., the buyer) the right to buy an asset (or receive cash value of the asset, in case of certain call options) and the seller (i.e., the writer) the obligation to sell the asset (or deliver cash value of the asset, in case of certain call options) at a certain defined strike price. The Fund will primarily gain exposure to increases in value experienced by the Bitcoin ETP or Bitcoin ETP Index through the purchase of call options. As a buyer of these options, the Fund pays a premium to the seller of the options. The Fund will primarily gain exposure to decreases in the price of bitcoin experienced by the Bitcoin ETP or Bitcoin ETP Index through the sale of put options. As the seller of these options, the Fund receives a premium from the buyer of the options. In combination, the purchased call and sold put options generally provide exposure to the price of Bitcoin both on the upside and downside. Alternatively, the Fund may purchase an in-the-money call option (options with strike prices below the current market

price of the reference asset) to synthetically participate in the upside and downside participation in the price of bitcoin, as represented by the Bitcoin ETP or Bitcoin ETP Index.

The Fund intends to utilize traditional exchange-traded options contracts and/or FLEXible EXchange® Options (“FLEX Options”). The Fund will only invest in options contracts that are listed for trading on regulated U.S. exchanges. Traditional exchange-traded options have standardized terms, such as the type (call or put), the reference asset, the strike price and expiration date. Exchange-listed options contracts are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”). FLEX Options are a type of exchange-listed options contract with uniquely customizable terms that allow investors to customize key terms like type, strike price and expiration date that are standardized in a typical options contract. FLEX Options are also guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. Option contracts can either be “American” style or “European” style. The Bitcoin ETP Index and the Fund utilize European style option contracts, which may only be exercised by the holder of the option contract on the expiration date of such option contract and settled in cash. Therefore, if the price of the Bitcoin ETP exceeds the strike price, and the option contract is exercised, the Fund will be obligated to deliver the cash value of the difference between the then current price of the Bitcoin ETP and the strike price for the number of shares contemplated by the option contract.

Bitcoin Futures Contracts. Futures contracts are financial contracts the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the underlying reference asset. In the case of Bitcoin Futures Contracts, the underlying reference asset is bitcoin. Futures contracts may be physically-settled or cash settled. The only futures contracts in which the Fund invests are cash-settled Bitcoin Futures Contracts. “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. In a cash-settled futures contract on bitcoin, the amount of cash to be paid is equal to the difference between the value of the bitcoin, the underlying futures contract at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the futures contract price as specified in the agreement. The Fund will invest indirectly, through a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Subsidiary”), in standardized, cash-settled futures contracts on bitcoin. Such futures contracts are traded on commodity exchanges registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”). The value of Bitcoin Futures Contracts on the CME are determined by reference to the CME CF Bitcoin Reference Rate, which provides an indication of the volume-weighted average price of bitcoin across certain trading platforms. The price of Bitcoin Futures Contracts may differ from the current market price of bitcoin. This difference, known as “futures basis,” may result in the Fund’s returns deviating from the spot price of bitcoin. When Bitcoin Futures Contracts trade at a premium to the spot price, the Fund’s investments in Bitcoin Futures Contracts may underperform a direct investment in bitcoin. See “Bitcoin Futures Risk,” “Cost of Futures Investment Risk” and “Futures/Spot Correlation Risk” below for additional information.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in instruments that provide exposure to bitcoin. For purposes of determining compliance with this 80% investment policy, derivatives instruments will be valued at their notional value. Pursuant to Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, the Fund excludes U.S. Treasuries, cash, and cash equivalents from this calculation up to the notional amount of the Fund's derivative instruments. The Fund will invest its remaining assets in U.S. Treasuries, cash or cash-like investments. **The Fund does not invest directly in bitcoin.**

Bitcoin. Bitcoin is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the online, peer-to-peer Bitcoin network, a decentralized network of computers that operates on cryptographic protocols. The ownership of bitcoin is determined by participants in the Bitcoin network. The Bitcoin network connects computers that run publicly accessible, or "open source," software that follows the rules and procedures governing the Bitcoin network. This is commonly referred to as the Bitcoin Protocol. Bitcoin, the asset, plays a key role in the operation of the Bitcoin network, as the computers (or "miners") that process transactions on the network and maintain the network's security are compensated through the issuance of new bitcoin and through transaction fees paid by users in bitcoin.

No single entity owns or operates the Bitcoin network. Bitcoin is not issued by any government, by banks or similar organizations. The infrastructure of the Bitcoin network is collectively maintained by a decentralized user base. The Bitcoin network is accessed through software, and software governs the creation, movement, and ownership of "bitcoin," the unit of account on the Bitcoin network ledger. The value of bitcoin is determined, in part, by the supply of, and demand for, bitcoin in the global markets for trading bitcoin, market expectations for the adoption of bitcoin as a decentralized store of value, the number of merchants and/or institutions that accept bitcoin as a form of payment and the volume of private end-user-to-end-user transactions.

Bitcoin transaction and ownership records are reflected on the "Bitcoin blockchain," which is a digital public record or ledger. Copies of this ledger are stored in a decentralized manner on the computers of each Bitcoin network node (a node is any user who maintains on their computer a full copy of all the bitcoin transaction records, the blockchain, as well as related software). Transaction data is permanently recorded in files called "blocks," which reflect transactions that have been recorded and authenticated by Bitcoin network participants. The Bitcoin network software source code includes protocols that govern the creation of new bitcoin and the cryptographic system that secures and verifies bitcoin transactions.

Bitcoin ETPs. The Bitcoin ETPs are exchange-traded investment products not registered under the 1940 Act that seek to reflect the price of bitcoin by purchasing and storing bitcoin in a digital vault and issuing exchange-listed shares that correspond to the price of bitcoin it holds. Each Bitcoin ETP's assets consist primarily of bitcoin. The Bitcoin ETPs seek to generally reflect the performance of the price of bitcoin. The Bitcoin ETPs are not investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, and the

sponsors of the Bitcoin ETPs are not registered with the SEC as an investment adviser and are not subject to regulation by the SEC as such in connection with its activities with respect to the Bitcoin ETPs. The Bitcoin ETPs are not a commodity pool for purposes of the Commodity Exchange Act, and the sponsors are not subject to regulation by the CFTC as a commodity pool operator or a commodity trading advisor with respect to the Bitcoin ETPs. The Fund may invest in options on any Bitcoin ETPs, including, but not limited to, iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF ("IBIT").

iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF ("IBIT"). IBIT seeks to achieve its investment objective by holding bitcoin, with the value of the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF's bitcoin holdings intended to reflect the price performance of bitcoin as measured by the CF Benchmarks Index. The iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF values its bitcoin holdings based on the CF Benchmarks Index, which is calculated based on the bitcoin trading activity on several major bitcoin trading platforms (the "Constituent Platforms"). To maintain accurate pricing, the CF Benchmarks Index aggregates the trade flow of the Constituent Platforms during an observation window between 3:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. ET into the U.S. dollar price of one bitcoin at 4:00 p.m. ET.

The iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF is not actively managed and will not seek to sell bitcoin at times when its price is high or acquire bitcoin when its price is low. The iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF does not use leverage, derivatives or any similar arrangements in seeking to meet its investment objective.

The assets of the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF consist primarily of bitcoin held by a custodian on behalf of the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF. The Bitcoin Custodian keeps custody of all of the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF's bitcoin, other than that which is maintained in a Trading Balance with the Prime Execution Agent, in accounts that are required to be segregated from the assets held by the Bitcoin Custodian as principal and the assets of its other customers (the "Vault Balance"). The Bitcoin Custodian keeps all of the private keys associated with the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF's bitcoin held by the Bitcoin Custodian in the Vault Balance in "cold storage," which refers to a safeguarding method by which the private keys corresponding to the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF's bitcoins are generated and stored in an offline manner using computers or devices that are not connected to the Internet, which is intended to make them more resistant to hacking.

The iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF issues and redeems Shares only in blocks of 40,000 Shares or integral multiples thereof ("Baskets"). The iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF issues and redeems Baskets only to Authorized Participants in exchange for cash. Subject to regulatory approval, these transactions may also take place in exchange for bitcoin in the future. The iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF may incur certain transaction costs when buying and selling bitcoin in connection with the creation and redemption of Baskets. These costs, which are not reflected in the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF's estimated annual ordinary operating expenses, affect the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF's performance.

The iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF pays a sponsor's fee that accrues daily at an annualized rate of 0.25% of the net asset value of the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF. The iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF does not hold or trade futures or swaps and is not a commodity pool. Although the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF may fail to track the price of bitcoin precisely at any particular time, the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF generally will be substantially invested in bitcoin, which should result in a close correspondence between the performance of bitcoin and the performance of the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF.

The CF Benchmarks Index serves as the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF's reference rate for bitcoin value. The index is designed to provide a reliable and representative benchmark for the bitcoin market, incorporating trading data from multiple major cryptocurrency exchanges that meet strict criteria for inclusion. The index has been recognized by financial regulators and serves as a pricing source for various bitcoin investment products.

The iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF maintains substantial exposure to digital assets through its bitcoin holdings, and investors should be aware of the unique risks associated with digital asset investments, including but not limited to technological, regulatory, and market volatility risks. The information herein regarding the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF has been derived from publicly available sources, including the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF's filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Investors should review the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF's SEC filings, including its registration statement (prospectus), annual and quarterly reports, and other publicly available materials to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF's operations, risks, and financial condition. The description of the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF's principal investment strategies was drawn directly from its prospectus, dated July 31, 2025. You can find the iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF prospectus and other information, including its most recent reports to shareholders, through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov by reference to its CIK: 0001980994.

The Fund has derived all disclosures contained herein regarding IBIT from publicly available documents. None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, or any of their respective affiliates has participated in the preparation of such publicly available offering documents or made any due diligence inquiry with respect to such documents with regard to IBIT. None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates makes any representation that such publicly available documents or other publicly available information regarding IBIT is accurate or complete. No assurance can be given that all events occurring prior to the date hereof, events that could affect the trading price of IBIT and, consequently, the value of the Fund's investments, have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of, or failure to disclose, material events concerning IBIT could affect the market value of IBIT and, accordingly, the value of the securities offered hereby. None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates makes any representation to you as to the performance of IBIT.

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 or group of identified industries, except that the Fund may invest more than 25% of its assets in investments that provide exposure to bitcoin.

Diversification Status. The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified company" under 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. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

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.

Bitcoin ETP Risk. Bitcoin ETPs are exchange-traded investment products not registered under the 1940 Act that seek to generally match the performance of the price of bitcoin, and trade intra-day on a national securities exchange. Shares of Bitcoin ETPs are not traded at net asset value but may trade at prices above or below the value of their underlying portfolios. The level of risk involved in the purchase or sale of a Bitcoin ETP is similar to the risk involved in the purchase or sale of an exchange traded fund and generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying bitcoin and cash that the Bitcoin ETP holds. Bitcoin ETPs are subject to management fees and other fees that may increase their costs versus the costs of owning bitcoin directly. Bitcoin ETPs generally determine the price of bitcoin by reference to a benchmark rate or index, and therefore may not reflect the global price of bitcoin, or the price of bitcoin on any one digital asset trading platform. In the event the price used by the Bitcoin ETP deviates from the global price of bitcoin, the Fund's returns may be adversely affected.

Bitcoin Futures 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 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 Contracts 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. The markets for Bitcoin Futures Contracts may be less developed, less liquid and more volatile than more established futures markets. While the Bitcoin Futures Contracts markets has grown substantially since they commenced trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. Bitcoin Futures Contracts 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.

Cost of Futures Investment Risk. When a Bitcoin Futures Contract is nearing expiration, the Fund will generally sell it and use the proceeds to buy a Bitcoin Futures Contract with a later expiration date. This is commonly referred to as “rolling.” The costs associated with rolling Bitcoin Futures Contracts 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.

Futures/Spot Correlation Risk. The markets for bitcoin, on the one hand, and Bitcoin Futures Contracts, on the other, are related but separate markets. These markets may exhibit imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of a Bitcoin Futures Contract and price movements of bitcoin. This might occur due to factors

unrelated to the value of bitcoin, such as speculative or other pressures on the markets in which these assets are traded.

Bitcoin Investing Risk. The Fund is exposed to the risks of investing in bitcoin through its exposure to the Bitcoin ETPs and the Bitcoin ETP Options. Bitcoin is a relatively new and highly speculative investment. The risks associated with bitcoin are set forth below. In addition to these risks, the Bitcoin ETPs are also subject to the following risks which the Fund may also be subject, which are described further below in the “Risks Associated with ETFs” risk factor below: Authorized Participant Concentration Risk, Cost of Buying or Selling Shares Risk, Market Maker Risk, Market Trading Risks, and Operational Risk.

Bitcoin Risk. Bitcoin is a relatively new innovation and the market for bitcoin is subject to rapid price swings, changes and uncertainty. The further development of the Bitcoin network and the acceptance and use of bitcoin are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The value of bitcoin has been, and may continue to be, substantially dependent on speculation, such that trading and investing in these assets generally may not be based on fundamental analysis. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development of the Bitcoin network or the acceptance of bitcoin may adversely affect the price of bitcoin. Bitcoin is subject to the risk of fraud, theft, manipulation or security failures, operational or other problems that impact the digital asset trading venues on which bitcoin trades. The Bitcoin blockchain may contain flaws that can be exploited by hackers. A significant portion of bitcoin is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as “whales.” Transactions of these holders may influence the price of bitcoin.

Unlike the exchanges for more traditional assets, such as equity securities and futures contracts, bitcoin and the digital asset trading venues on which it trades are largely unregulated and highly fragmented and digital asset trading venues may be operating out of compliance with regulations. As a result of the lack of regulation, individuals or groups may engage in fraud or market manipulation (including using social media to promote bitcoin in a way that artificially increases the price of bitcoin). Investors may be more exposed to the risk of theft, fraud and market manipulation than when investing in more traditional asset classes. Over the past several years, a number of digital asset trading venues have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. Investors in bitcoin may have little or no recourse should such theft, fraud or manipulation occur and could suffer significant losses. Legal or regulatory changes may negatively impact the operation of the Bitcoin network or restrict the use of bitcoin. The Bitcoin ETPs may also be negatively impacted by regulatory enforcement actions against the digital asset trading venues upon which bitcoin trades. Such actions could significantly reduce the number of venues upon which bitcoin trades and could negatively impact the price of bitcoin. In addition, digital asset trading venues, bitcoin miners, and other participants may have significant exposure to other digital assets. Instability in

the price, availability or legal or regulatory status of those instruments may adversely impact the operation of the digital asset trading venues and the Bitcoin network. 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 and shares of the Bitcoin ETPs.

The Bitcoin network is maintained and secured by a group of validators who “mine” bitcoin, which involves contributing computer power to the network to validate transactions, maintain security and finalize settlement. The Bitcoin blockchain relies on a consensus mechanism whereby miners agree on the accurate state of the database. If a malicious actor (or group of actors) were to gain control of more than 50% the mining (or “hash”) power in the network, even temporarily, they would have the ability to block new transactions from being confirmed and could, over time, reverse or reorder prior transactions. Although it may be challenging for a malicious actor (or group of actors) to gain control of 50% of the mining (or “hash”) power in the Bitcoin blockchain, such an attack would significantly impact the value of bitcoin.

A blockchain is a public database that is updated, shared and maintained across many computers in a network. The software that powers a blockchain is known as its protocol. Like all software, these protocols may update or change from time-to-time. In the case of the Bitcoin protocol, updates are made based on proposals submitted by developers, but only if a majority of the users and miners adopt the new proposals and update their individual copies of the protocol. Certain upgrade proposals to a blockchain may not be accepted by all the participants in an ecosystem. If one significant group adopts a proposed upgrade and another does not — or if groups adopt different upgrades — this can result in a “fork” of the blockchain, wherein two distinct sets of users and validators or users and miners run two different versions of a protocol. If the versions are sufficiently different such that the two versions of the protocol cannot simultaneously maintain and update a shared record of the blockchain database, it is called a “hard fork.” A hard fork can result in the creation of two competing blockchains, each with its own native crypto assets. For instance, on August 1, 2017, two factions in the Bitcoin community could not agree on whether or not to adopt an upgrade to the Bitcoin protocol related to how to scale throughput on the blockchain. The disagreement created a fork, with the smaller group taking the name “Bitcoin Cash” and running its own blockchain and related native crypto asset. The larger group retained the name Bitcoin for its blockchain and held bitcoin as the native crypto asset. Additional forks of the Bitcoin blockchain are possible. A large-scale fork could introduce risk, uncertainty, or confusion into the Bitcoin blockchain, or could fraction the value of the main blockchain and its native crypto asset, which could significantly impact the value of bitcoin and shares of the Bitcoin ETPs. Additionally, a hack of the Bitcoin blockchain or one or more projects that interact with or that are built on top of the Bitcoin

blockchain could negatively impact the price of bitcoin, whether it leads to another hard fork or not, and thereby the value of the Bitcoin ETPs.

The Bitcoin blockchain and its native crypto asset, bitcoin, face numerous challenges to gaining widespread adoption as an alternative payments system, including the slowness of transaction processing and finality, variability in transaction fees and volatility in bitcoin’s price. It is not clear that the Bitcoin blockchain or bitcoin can overcome these and other impediments, which could harm the long-term adoption of the Bitcoin blockchain and bitcoin as an alternative payment system, and thereby negatively impact the price of bitcoin. In addition, alternative public blockchains have been developed and may in the future develop that compete with the Bitcoin blockchain and may have significant advantages as alternative payment systems, including higher throughput, lower fees, faster settlement and finalization, and the ability to facilitate untraceable and/or privacy-shielded transactions through the use of zero-knowledge cryptography or other means. It is possible that these alternative public blockchains and their native crypto assets may be more successful than the Bitcoin blockchain and bitcoin in gaining adoption as an alternative payments system, which could limit the long-term adoption of the Bitcoin blockchain and bitcoin, thereby negatively impact the price of bitcoin. Such alternative public blockchains, such as the Ethereum network, allow users to write and implement smart contracts — that is, general-purpose code that executes on every computer in the network and can instruct the transmission of information and value based on a sophisticated set of logical conditions. Using smart contracts, users can create markets, store registries of debts or promises, represent the ownership of property, move funds in accordance with conditional instructions and create other digital assets. Furthermore, traditional payment systems may improve their own technical capabilities and offer faster settlement times, faster finalization and lower fees. This could make it more difficult for the Bitcoin blockchain and bitcoin to gain traction as an alternative payments system, which could limit the long-term adoption of the Bitcoin blockchain and bitcoin, and thereby negatively impact the price of bitcoin. Finally, one means by which the ecosystem surrounding the Bitcoin blockchain has attempted to mitigate concerns about the slowness of transaction processing and finality and the variability of transaction fees has been through the development of so-called Layer 2 networks, including the “Lightning Network.” Layer 2 networks are separate blockchains built on top of “Layer 1” blockchains like the Bitcoin blockchain for the purpose of augmenting the throughput of the Layer 1 blockchain, and often, providing lower fees for transaction processing and faster settlement. Layer 2 blockchains introduce certain risks into the Bitcoin ecosystem that should be considered. For instance, Layer 2 blockchains are a relatively new and still developing technology. Technological issues — including hacks, bugs,

or failures — could introduce risk or harm confidence in the Bitcoin ecosystem, which could negatively impact the price of bitcoin. In addition, users may choose to settle an increasing share of transactions on Layer 2 blockchains, which could negatively impact the transaction activity on, and the amount of fee revenue generated by, the Bitcoin blockchain itself, which could negatively impact the price of bitcoin. If these or other developments negatively impact the price of bitcoin, this would negatively impact the value of the bitcoin.

Cryptocurrency Risk. Cryptocurrencies operate without central authority or banks and are not backed by any government. They are often referred to as “virtual currency” or “digital currency,” and function as decentralized, peer-to-peer financial exchanges and value storage that are used like money. Cryptocurrencies are not legal tender. Federal, state, or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of cryptocurrencies, and regulation in the U.S. is still developing. Cryptocurrency exchanges may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers, or malware. Investment vehicles with exposure to cryptocurrencies such as bitcoin may be affected by the high volatility associated with such cryptocurrency exposure. Holdings in investment vehicles that hold cryptocurrency assets are subject to applicable limitations of regulatory regimes, which are subject to change. The investment vehicles through which exposure to cryptocurrencies is obtained may not be registered investment companies, and therefore, investors may not, as shareholders of such investment vehicles, receive the protections afforded to shareholders of an investment company under the 1940 Act in connection with their investment in such investment vehicles.

Custody Risk. Security breaches, computer malware and computer hacking attacks have been a prevalent concern in relation to digital assets. The bitcoin held by the Bitcoin ETPs’ custodian will likely be an appealing target to hackers or malware distributors seeking to destroy, damage or steal the Bitcoin ETPs’ bitcoins. To the extent that the Bitcoin ETPs and their service providers are unable to identify and mitigate or stop new security threats or otherwise adapt to technological changes in the digital asset industry, a Bitcoin ETP’s bitcoins may be subject to theft, loss, destruction or other attack.

The Bitcoin ETPs have put security procedures in place to prevent such theft, loss or destruction, including but not limited to, offline storage, or cold storage, multiple encrypted private key “shards”, and other measures. Nevertheless, the security procedures cannot guarantee the prevention of any loss due to a security breach, software defect or act of God that may be borne by the Bitcoin ETPs and the security procedures may not protect against all errors, software flaws or other vulnerabilities in a Bitcoin ETP’s technical infrastructure, which could result in theft, loss or damage of its assets. The Bitcoin ETPs do not control the operations

of their service providers or their implementation of such security procedures and there can be no assurance that such security procedures will actually work as designed or prove to be successful in safeguarding a Bitcoin ETP’s assets against all possible sources of theft, loss or damage. Assets not held in cold storage, such as assets held in a trading account, may be more vulnerable to security breach, hacking or loss than assets held in cold storage. Furthermore, assets held in a trading account are held on an omnibus, rather than segregated basis, which creates greater risk of loss.

The security procedures and operational infrastructure may be breached due to the actions of outside parties, error or malfeasance of an employee of a Bitcoin ETP’s service providers, and, as a result, an unauthorized party may obtain access to the Bitcoin ETP’s account at the custodian where its bitcoin is held, the relevant private keys (and therefore bitcoin) or other data or property of a Bitcoin ETP. Additionally, outside parties may attempt to fraudulently induce employees of a Bitcoin ETP or its service providers to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to a Bitcoin ETP’s infrastructure. As the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently, or may be designed to remain dormant until a predetermined event and often are not recognized until launched against a target, a Bitcoin ETP and its service providers may be unable to anticipate these techniques or implement adequate preventative measures.

Irrevocability of Transactions Risk. Bitcoin transactions are typically not reversible without the consent and active participation of the recipient of the transaction. Once a transaction has been verified and recorded in a block that is added to the Bitcoin blockchain, an incorrect transfer or theft of bitcoin generally will not be reversible and a Bitcoin ETP may not be capable of seeking compensation for any such transfer or theft. It is possible that, through computer or human error, or through theft or criminal action, a Bitcoin ETP’s bitcoin could be transferred from the Bitcoin ETP’s account at its custodian in incorrect amounts or to unauthorized third parties, or to uncontrolled accounts.

Such events have occurred in connection with digital assets in the past. For example, in September 2014, the Chinese digital asset platform Huobi announced that it had sent approximately 900 bitcoins and 8,000 Litecoins (worth approximately \$400,000 at the prevailing market prices at the time) to the wrong customers. To the extent that a Bitcoin ETP is unable to seek a corrective transaction with such third-party or is incapable of identifying the third-party which has received the Bitcoin ETP’s bitcoins through error or theft, the Bitcoin ETP will be unable to revert or otherwise recover incorrectly transferred bitcoins. A Bitcoin ETP will also be unable to convert or recover its bitcoins transferred to uncontrolled accounts. To the extent that a Bitcoin ETP is unable to seek redress for such error or theft, such loss could adversely affect the value of its shares.

Digital Asset Trading Platforms Risk. Digital asset platforms are relatively new and, in some cases, unregulated. Many operate outside the United States. Furthermore, while many prominent digital asset platforms provide the public with significant information regarding their ownership structure, management teams, corporate practices and regulatory compliance, many digital asset platforms do not provide this information. Digital asset platforms may not be subject to, or may not comply with, regulation in a similar manner as other regulated trading platforms, such as national securities exchanges or designated contract markets. As a result, the marketplace may lose confidence in digital asset platforms, including prominent platforms that handle a significant volume of bitcoin trading.

Many digital asset platforms are unlicensed, may be unregulated, may be subject to regulation in a relevant jurisdiction, but may or may not be in compliance therewith, may operate without extensive supervision by governmental authorities, and do not provide the public with significant information regarding their ownership structure, management team, corporate practices, cybersecurity, and regulatory compliance. In particular, those located outside the United States may be subject to significantly less stringent regulatory and compliance requirements in their local jurisdictions, and may take the position that they are not subject to laws and regulations that would apply to a national securities exchange or designated contract market in the United States, or may, as a practical matter, be beyond the ambit of U.S. regulators.

In addition, over the past several years, some digital asset platforms have been closed due to fraud and manipulative activity, business failure or security breaches. In many of these instances, the customers of such digital asset platforms were not compensated or made whole for the partial or complete losses of their account balances in such digital asset platforms. While, generally speaking, smaller digital asset platforms are less likely to have the infrastructure and capitalization that make larger digital asset platforms more stable, larger digital asset platforms are more likely to be appealing targets for hackers and malware and their shortcomings or ultimate failures are more likely to have contagion effects on the digital asset ecosystem, and therefore may be more likely to be targets of regulatory enforcement action.

Negative perception, a lack of stability and standardized regulation in the digital asset markets and the closure or temporary shutdown of digital asset platforms due to fraud, business failure, security breaches or government mandated regulation, and associated losses by customers, may reduce confidence in the Bitcoin network and result in greater volatility or decreases in the price of bitcoin.

Digital Asset Regulatory Risk. There is a lack of consensus regarding the regulation of digital assets, including bitcoin, and their markets. As a result of the growth in the size of the digital asset market, as well as in response to several

events that occurred in 2022, including the collapse of the algorithmic stablecoin TerraUSD and its paired crypto asset LUNA in May 2022 and the collapse and bankruptcy of FTX Trading Ltd., an offshore digital asset trading venue specializing in crypto derivatives in November 2022, each which contributed to a significant decline in the price of bitcoin, the U.S. Congress and a number of U.S. federal and state agencies (including FinCEN, SEC, OCC, CFTC, FINRA, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, state financial institution regulators, and others) have been examining the operations of digital asset networks, digital asset users and the digital asset markets. Many of these state and federal agencies have brought enforcement actions or issued consumer advisories regarding the risks posed by digital assets to investors. Ongoing and future regulatory actions with respect to digital assets generally or bitcoin in particular may alter, perhaps to a materially adverse extent, the nature of an investment in the shares of a Bitcoin ETP or the ability of the Bitcoin ETP to continue to operate.

Position Limits Risk. The options exchanges have established limits on the maximum number of puts and calls covering the same underlying security that may be held or written by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert or under common control (regardless of whether the options are purchased or written on the same or different exchanges or are held or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers). These are referred to as “position limits.” The position limit applicable to a particular option class is determined by the options exchange based on the number of shares outstanding and trading volume of the security underlying the option. The rules of the options markets generally limit the maximum number of options on the same side of the market (i.e., calls held plus puts written or puts held plus calls written) with respect to a single underlying interest that may be carried in the accounts of a single investor or group of investors acting in concert. An options market may require that positions in certain Bitcoin ETP Options be aggregated with positions in certain other options for purposes of calculating position limits.

The clearing members that clear the Fund’s listed option positions are required to monitor and report the Fund’s positions to the options exchanges and may be required to liquidate positions in excess of these limits. Failure to comply with position limits may result in the imposition of fines and other sanctions by the options exchanges.

To the extent the Fund needs to modify its holdings in Bitcoin ETP Options, such modification may adversely affect the profitability of the Fund and prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. A violation of position limits could also lead to regulatory action materially adverse to a Fund’s investment strategy.

Trading Halt Risk. Trading in shares of a Bitcoin ETP on U.S. securities exchanges may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of an exchange, make trading in shares of the Bitcoin ETP inadvisable. In addition, trading of shares of a Bitcoin ETP on securities exchanges is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to an exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. Shares of a Bitcoin ETP may be at a higher risk of a trading halt due to the volatility of bitcoin. In the event that shares of a Bitcoin ETP are subject to a trading halt, the Fund's ability to pursue its principal investment strategy may be impaired and the Fund may be negatively affected.

Volatility Risk. The trading prices of many digital assets, including bitcoin, have experienced extreme volatility in recent periods and may continue to do so. For instance, there were steep increases in the value of certain digital assets, including bitcoin, over the course of 2021, and multiple market observers asserted that digital assets were experiencing a "bubble." These increases were followed by steep drawdowns throughout 2022 in digital asset trading prices, including for bitcoin. These episodes of rapid price appreciation followed by steep drawdowns have occurred multiple times throughout bitcoin's history, including in 2011, 2013-2014, and 2017-2018, before repeating again in 2021-2022. Over the course of 2023, bitcoin prices continued to exhibit extreme volatility. Over the past ten years (using data ending July 31, 2024), bitcoin has exhibited a historical annualized volatility of 69.84% and maximum annual price decrease of 81.51%.

Bitcoin markets may still be experiencing a bubble or may experience a bubble again in the future. Extreme volatility in the future, including further declines in the trading prices of bitcoin, could have a material adverse effect on the value of the shares of a Bitcoin ETP and shares of a Bitcoin ETP could lose all or substantially all of their value.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk an issuer, guarantor or counterparty of a security held by the Fund is unable or unwilling to meet its obligation on the security. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition, market activities, or for other reasons. A counterparty's inability to fulfill its obligation may result in financial losses to the Fund, which could be significant. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited and/or delayed recovery.

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, and 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 a 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.

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

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

Leverage Risk. The Fund is subject to leverage risk. When the Fund purchases or sells an instrument or enters into a transaction without investing an amount equal to the full economic exposure of the instrument or transaction, it creates leverage, which can result in the Fund losing more than it originally invested. As a result, these investments may magnify losses to the Fund, and even a small market movement may result in significant losses to the Fund. Leverage may also cause a Fund to be more volatile because it may exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. Futures trading involves a degree of leverage and as a result, a relatively small price movement in futures instruments may result in immediate and substantial losses to the Fund. Further, the use of options may cause the Fund to incur additional expenses and magnify the Fund's gains or losses.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is 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 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 market volatility. The economies of the United States and its trading partners, as well as the financial markets generally, may be adversely impacted by trade disputes and other matters. Advancements in technology may also adversely impact markets and the overall performance of the Fund. For instance, the economy may be significantly impacted by the advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence. 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. 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 net asset value.

Model Risk. The Fund seeks to pursue its investment objective by using a proprietary model that incorporates varying forms of analysis. The model includes rules-based risk controls that are designed to respond to adverse price action and deteriorating trend conditions. Trading signals are generated from historical price data and are implemented according to predefined model rules. Transaction costs, including the costs associated with implementing exposure changes and using derivatives, if any, may reduce returns. Investment models may not adequately take into account certain factors and may result in the Fund having a lower return than if the Fund were managed using another model or investment strategy.

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. Because the Fund is classified as a "non-diversified company" it can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a "diversified company" and therefore changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price of the Fund than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase

the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Option Contracts Risk. The use of option contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of option contracts are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, changes in interest or currency exchange rates, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values option contracts and the reference asset of the option contract, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain option contracts. The Fund enters into option contracts in accordance with Rule 18f-4 promulgated under the 1940 Act ("Rule 18f-4"). Rule 18f-4 requires a fund to implement certain policies and procedures designed to manage its derivatives risks, dependent upon a fund's level of exposure to derivative instruments. To the extent the Fund is noncompliant with Rule 18f-4, the Fund may be required to adjust its investment portfolio which may, in turn, negatively impact its implementation of its investment strategies. Further, when selling put options, the Fund receives a premium, but also assumes the obligation to buy the underlying asset at the strike price if the buyer exercises the option. Therefore, the Fund assumes the risk of loss should the market value of the underlying security decline below the exercise price of the option as the Fund would have to buy the asset at a higher price than the market value (any loss being decreased by the receipt of the premium on the option written).

FLEX Options Risk. The Fund will utilize FLEX Options issued and guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. The Fund bears the risk that the OCC will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the FLEX Options contracts. In the unlikely event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses. Additionally, FLEX Options may be less liquid than certain other securities, such as standardized options. In less liquid markets for the FLEX Options, the Fund may have difficulty closing out certain FLEX Options positions at desired times and prices. In connection with the creation and redemption of Shares, to the extent market participants are not willing or able to enter into FLEX Option transactions with the Fund at prices that reflect the market price of the Shares, the Fund's NAV and, in turn the share price of the Fund, could be negatively impacted. The FLEX Options utilized by the Fund are exercisable at the strike price on their expiration date. As a FLEX Option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the Bitcoin ETP. However, prior to such date, the value of the FLEX Options does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the

Bitcoin ETP's share price on a day-to-day basis (although they generally move in the same direction). The value of the FLEX Options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. The value of the underlying FLEX Options will be affected by, among others, changes in the Bitcoin ETP's share price, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual and implied volatility of the Bitcoin ETP and the remaining time to until the FLEX Options expire.

Risks Associated with ETFs. The Fund is an ETF, and therefore, as a result of an ETF's structure, is subject to the following risks:

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 orders for issuance or redemption of Creation Units and no other authorized participant is able to step forward to fulfill the order, in either of these cases, Shares may trade at a discount to the Fund's NAV and possibly face delisting.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of shares.

Market Maker Risk. The Fund faces the risks associated with a potential lack of an active market for the Fund's Shares due to a limited number of market makers. 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 NAV and the price at which the Shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Shares. Market makers are under no obligation to make a market in Shares, and authorized participants are not obligated to submit purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units. 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 values below the NAV and also in greater than normal intra-day bid-ask spreads for Shares.

Market Trading Risks. Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on the Exchange, which may subject shareholders of the Fund to numerous trading risks. First, Shares of the Fund may trade at prices that deviate from its NAV. The market

prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the NAV of the Fund, but are also dependent upon the relative supply of and demand for Shares on the Exchange. The Fund cannot predict whether Shares will trade below (*i.e.*, a discount), at, or above (*i.e.*, a premium) their NAV. Price differences between the trading price of Shares and the NAV 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. Further, securities (including 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. Additionally, 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. 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. Further, the Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the Exchange, and there can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain listing of the Fund's Shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's Shares being delisted by the Exchange.

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 relies on third-parties to provide a range of services relating to its operations. Any delay or failure relating to engaging or maintaining such service providers may affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. The Fund and Adviser 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.

Tax Risks. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to be treated as a RIC, the Fund must meet certain income, diversification and distribution tests. Under current law, if the Fund invested directly in bitcoin, the income from the bitcoin would produce non-qualifying income. The Fund intends to treat the income it derives from gains from the sale or disposition of options referencing the Bitcoin ETPs and Bitcoin ETP Index as "qualifying income" for purposes of the RIC qualification rules under Subchapter M of the Code. It has adopted the position that the Fund's income from gains from the sale or disposition of options referencing the Bitcoin ETPs and Bitcoin ETP Index should constitute gains from the disposition of a "security" within the

meaning of Section 851(b)(2) of the Code (which cross-references Section 2(a)(36) of the 1940 Act). However, if the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) were to successfully assert that the Fund’s income from such investments was not “qualifying income,” the Fund may fail to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M if over 10% of its gross income was not “qualifying income”. If the Fund failed to qualify as a RIC, it would be subject to federal and state income tax on all of its taxable income at regular corporate tax rates with no deduction for any distributions paid to shareholders, which would significantly adversely affect the returns to, and could cause substantial losses for, Fund shareholders.

Because Bitcoin Futures Contracts produce non-qualifying income for purposes of qualifying as a RIC, the Fund makes its investments in Bitcoin Futures Contracts through the Subsidiary. The Fund intends to treat any income it may receive from the Subsidiary as “qualifying income” under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. The IRS has issued numerous Private Letter Rulings (“PLRs”) 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. Many of such PLRs have now been revoked by the IRS. In March of 2019, the IRS published Regulations that concluded that income from a corporation similar to the Subsidiary would be qualifying income, if 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. The Fund generally will be required to include in its own taxable income the income of the Subsidiary for a tax year, regardless of whether the Fund receives a distribution of the Subsidiary’s income in that tax year, and this income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement for qualification as a regulated investment company and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax.

To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will limit its investments in the Subsidiary to 25% of the Fund’s total assets at the end of each tax quarter. The investment strategy of the Fund will cause the Fund to hold substantially more than 25% of the Fund’s total assets in investments in the Subsidiary the majority of the time. The Fund intends to manage the exposure to the Subsidiary so that the Fund’s investments in the Subsidiary do not exceed 25% of the total assets at the end of any tax quarter. If the Fund’s investments in the Subsidiary were to exceed 25% of the Fund’s total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded a RIC and its shareholders, and were ineligible to or were not to cure such failure, the Fund would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on all its income at the fund level. The resulting taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets and the amount of income available for distribution. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions.

The Fund may be required to mark some of its investments to market on an annual basis. The options included in the portfolio are exchange traded options. Under the Code, certain types of options are required to be treated as if they were sold at the end of each year. Similarly, certain futures contracts are required to be treated as if they were sold at the end of each year. Such treatment would cause the Fund to have taxable income without receiving cash. In order to maintain its RIC qualification, the Fund must distribute at least 90% of its income annually. Depending upon the circumstances, some assets may need to be sold to fund the required distributions. This process of recognizing deemed income and selling assets to fund distributions may accelerate the time at which Shareholders receive cash but may reduce the overall return on funds employed.

Valuation Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk of valuation discrepancies for its securities between its valuation of a security and that in the marketplace. Additionally, the value of securities in the Fund’s portfolio may change on days that shareholders are not able to purchase or sell Shares. Further, during periods of reduced market liquidity or in the absence of readily available market quotations for the holdings of the Fund, the valuation of the Fund’s investments will become more difficult. In market environments where there is reduced availability of reliable objective pricing data, the judgment of the Fund’s investment adviser in determining the fair value of the security may play a greater role. While such determinations may be made in good faith, it may nevertheless be more difficult for the Fund to accurately assign a daily value.

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 been in operation for less than one full calendar year and therefore does not report its performance information. 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

Sub-Adviser. Fairlead Asset Management LLC

Portfolio Managers. The following individual serves as a portfolio manager to the Fund.

- Katie Stockton, Founder and Managing Partner at Fairlead

The portfolio manager is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The portfolio manager has served as part of the portfolio management team of the Fund since its inception in July 2026.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants that have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor and only in Creation Units 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.