

Amplify ETF Trust

Amplify HACK Cybersecurity Covered Call ETF

(NYSE Arca — HAKY)



PROSPECTUS

January 16, 2026

Amplify HACK Cybersecurity Covered Call ETF (the “Fund”) is a series of Amplify ETF Trust (the “Trust”) and is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (an “ETF”) organized as a separate series of a registered investment management company. The Fund intends to list and principally trade its shares on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”). Market prices of shares of the Fund may differ to some degree from their net asset value (“NAV”). The Fund issues and redeems shares at net asset value only in large blocks of shares called “Creation Units.” Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares of the Fund are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

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

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AMPLIFY HACK CYBERSECURITY COVERED CALL ETF

Summary Information

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to balance high income and capital appreciation through investment exposure to cybersecurity companies and a covered call strategy.

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	0.65%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.65%

⁽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
\$66	\$208

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 invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in the equity securities (the “Equity Securities”) held by the Amplify Cybersecurity ETF (the “HACK ETF”), a series of the Amplify ETF Trust advised by Amplify Investments, LLC, the investment adviser to the Fund (“Amplify Investments” or the “Adviser”), and written covered call option contracts that reference the Equity Securities. Amplify Investments serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. Tidal Investments LLC (“Tidal” or the “Sub-Adviser”) serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund. The Fund is classified as a “non-diversified company” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”).

Equity Securities

The Fund invests in the Equity Securities that comprise the HACK ETF. The HACK ETF invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in the securities of companies that comprise the Nasdaq ISE Cyber Security Select Index (the “HACK Index”). In pursuing this investment strategy, the HACK ETF invests in companies actively involved in providing cyber security technology and services, in accordance with the ISE Cyber Security® Industry classification.

The HACK Index will consist of a selection of constituents in the Nasdaq ISE Cyber Security Index (the “HACK Parent Index”). The HACK Parent Index begins with an initial universe that is comprised of the common stock (or corresponding American Depository Receipts (“ADRs”) or Global Depository Receipts (“GDRs”) of companies (i) that are a direct service provider (hardware/software developer) for cyber security and for which cyber security business activities are a key driver of the business (“Infrastructure Providers”) or (ii) whose business model is defined by its role in providing cyber security services and for which cyber security business activities are a key driver of the business (“Service Providers”, and collectively with “Infrastructure Providers,” the “Cyber Security Companies”). Cyber security refers to products (hardware/software) and services designed to protect computer hardware, software, networks and data from unauthorized access, vulnerabilities, attacks and other security breaches. The securities of each company in the HACK Index must also be listed on a securities exchange.

To be included in the HACK Index, companies from the HACK Parent Index must derive at least 90% of their revenues from cyber security and must have a “Revenue Contribution Score” of at least 1.25%. The Revenue Contribution Score is the product of a company’s market capitalization and the percentage of a company’s revenue derived from cyber security or cyber security-related activities. Eligible constituents of the HACK Index are screened for investability (e.g., must not be listed on an exchange in a country which employs certain restrictions on foreign capital investment), a minimum market capitalization of US\$1 billion, a free-float equivalent to at least 20% of shares outstanding, and a minimum three-month average daily dollar trading volume of US\$1 million.

In addition to its investment in the Equity Securities that comprise the HACK ETF, the Fund may from time to time invest directly in the HACK ETF. The Fund will not concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any industry, as the term “concentrate” is used in the 1940 Act, except to the extent the HACK Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries.

For additional information regarding the HACK Index methodology, see “Additional Information About the Fund’s Strategies — HACK Index Methodology” below. Additional information regarding the HACK ETF, including its prospectus and most recent annual report, is available without charge by visiting <https://amplifyetfs.com/hack/>.

Covered Call Option Strategy

In furtherance of the Fund’s investment objective to provide investors with current income, the Fund will seek to generate high current income by employing a “covered call” option strategy in which it will write (sell) U.S. exchange-traded covered call options on the Equity Securities. In addition, the Fund may from time to time write (sell) covered call options on the HACK ETF. A “covered call” is an options trading strategy where an investor sells (writes) a call option on a stock they already own, essentially giving someone else the right to buy their shares at a set price (strike price) within a specific time frame, in exchange for receiving a premium upfront. The Fund expects to write covered call options on each Equity Security, but such call writing may be reduced under certain market circumstances. The Fund’s covered call strategy seeks to generate approximately 15% (1.25% monthly) or greater annualized gross income from premiums received from selling option contracts (i.e., aims to achieve approximately 15% or more in annual gross income from premiums received) (the “Target Option Premium”), however the amount of income generated by the Fund’s implementation of the covered call option strategy will vary based on factors such as market prices, volatility and interest rates.

Please note that there is no guarantee the Fund will achieve its investment objective or the Target Option Premium in any given investment period. Additionally, there is no guarantee that the Fund will make a distribution in any given period. While the Fund seeks to generate the Target Option Premium, the actual premium earned during a one-year period will depend on the NAV of the Fund each time the Fund sells the option contracts. Therefore, the actual premium income generated over a one-year period could be higher or lower than the stated target, depending on changes in the Fund’s NAV over time. **If the NAV of the Fund remains level or decreases during any one-year period, the annualized premium generated by the Fund may be significantly less than the Target Option Premium for that time period.** The Fund expects to make distributions from the income generated from its call writing strategy on a monthly basis. The Target Option Premium is not a projection or guarantee of the Fund’s future performance or total return.

An option contract is an agreement between a buyer and a seller that gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy (for a call option) or sell (for a put option) a particular asset on or before a specified future date (the “expiration date”) at an agreed upon price (the “strike price”). In exchange for selling the right to buy or sell the particular reference asset, the seller of an option contract receives income from the purchaser (a “premium”). The Fund will write (sell) call options that reference an Equity Security, which will give the holder (buyer) of the call option the right, but not the obligation, to purchase the specific Equity Security at the strike price from the Fund, in exchange for a premium received. In selling call option contracts, the Fund effectively sells its ability to participate in gains of the Equity Security beyond the predetermined strike price in exchange for the premium income received. The Fund expects to sell call option contracts with expiration dates of approximately one month or less. The Fund will directly own the Equity Securities underlying the given written call option contracts, and none of the Fund’s sold call option contracts will be considered “uncovered”.

A portion of the Fund’s distributions may be considered return of capital. Distributions in excess of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital. Return of capital reduces a shareholder’s costs basis in the Fund’s shares and will reduce the Fund’s NAV per share. The Fund is not targeting a specific rate of distribution.

The Fund will employ a “covered call spread” strategy when the Sub-Adviser believes it is a better strategy for the Fund as compared to the covered call strategy described above. A covered call spread involves selling a call option while simultaneously buying a call option with a higher strike price, both with the same expiration date. The Fund may write (sell) covered call spreads rather than stand-alone call option contracts to seek greater participation in the potential appreciation of the share price, while still generating net premium income. By writing covered call spreads, the Fund can potentially offset losses incurred from its sold call positions if the price of the Equity Securities or the HACK ETF, as applicable, rises above its strike price. The Sub-Adviser may employ this strategy for one or more of its Equity Securities or the HACK ETF holdings if it anticipates a significant short-term increase in its respective share price such as after a notable market decline or in response to broadly positive market developments. The Sub-Adviser may also employ this strategy in other situations, such as when it believes that the market is undervaluing options with higher strike prices compared to those closer to the current share price, and where the use of covered call spreads could enhance the Fund’s total return relative to the covered call strategy.

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 Fund utilizes 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.

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 Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed, and its performance reflects investment decisions that the Adviser makes for the Fund. Such judgments about the Fund’s investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and the strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform as compared to other funds with similar investment objectives and/or strategies, or could have negative returns.

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. The Fund is subject to counterparty risk by virtue of its usage of option contracts. 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 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.

Distribution Tax Risk. The Fund currently expects to make distributions on a monthly basis, a portion of which may be considered return of capital. While the Fund will normally pay its income as distributions, the Fund’s distributions may exceed the Fund’s income and gains for the Fund’s taxable year. The Fund may be required to reduce its distributions if it has insufficient cash flow. Distributions in excess of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital. Distributions not in excess of the Fund’s earnings and profits, will be taxable to Fund shareholders and will not constitute nontaxable returns of capital. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable currently but will reduce the shareholder’s cost basis and will result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those Fund shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Once a Fund shareholder’s cost basis is reduced

to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gain, if the Fund shareholder holds shares of the Fund as capital assets. Because the Fund's distributions may consist of return of capital, the Fund may not be an appropriate investment for investors who do not want their principal investment in the Fund to decrease over time or who do not wish to receive return of capital in a given period.

Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund invests in the Equity Securities that comprise the HACK ETF, certain of which may be domiciled in emerging markets. Emerging market countries include, but are not limited to, those considered to be developing by the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation or one of the leading global investment banks. The majority of these countries are likely to be located in Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, Central and Eastern Europe, and Africa. Investments in emerging market issuers are subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in issuers located or operating in more developed markets. This is due to, among other things, the potential for greater market volatility, lower trading volume, higher levels of inflation, political and economic instability, greater risk of a market shutdown and more governmental limitations on foreign investments in emerging market countries than are typically found in more developed markets. Moreover, emerging markets often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements, less reliable securities valuations and greater risks associated with custody of securities than developed markets. In addition, emerging markets often have greater risk of capital controls through such measures as taxes or interest rate control than developed markets. Certain emerging market countries may also lack the infrastructure necessary to attract large amounts of foreign trade and investment. Emerging market economies' exposure to specific industries, such as tourism, and lack of efficient or sufficient health care systems, could make these economies especially vulnerable to global crises, including but not limited to, pandemics such as the global COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the rights and remedies associated with investments in a fund that tracks an index comprised of foreign securities may be different than a fund that tracks an index of domestic securities.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests in the Equity Securities that comprise the HACK ETF. The value of Shares will fluctuate with changes in the value of the equity securities in which the Fund 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.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Fund invests in the Equity Securities that comprise the HACK ETF, certain of which may be foreign securities. Returns on investments in foreign stocks could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. stocks. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Because securities held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of domestic ETFs. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

Currency Risk. Indirect and direct exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

Depository Receipts Risk. The Fund may invest in depository receipts. Investment in ADRs and GDRs may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and GDRs, many of which are issued by companies in emerging markets, may be more volatile and less liquid than depository receipts issued by companies in more developed markets.

Foreign Market and Trading Risk. The trading markets for many foreign securities are not as active as U.S. markets and may have less governmental regulation and oversight. Foreign markets also may have clearance and settlement procedures that make it difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities. These factors could result in a loss to the Fund by causing the Fund to be unable to dispose of an investment or to miss an attractive investment opportunity, or by causing Fund assets to be uninvested for some period of time.

Foreign Securities Risk. The Fund invests a significant portion of its assets directly in securities of issuers based outside of the U.S., or in depository receipts that represent such securities. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in securities of U.S. issuers, such as risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability, as well as varying regulatory requirements applicable to investments in non-U.S. issuers. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may also be subject to different regulatory, accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers.

Political and Economic Risk. The Fund is subject to foreign political and economic risk not associated with U.S. investments, meaning that political events, social and economic events and natural disasters occurring in a country where the Fund invests could cause the Fund's investments in that country to experience gains or losses. The Fund also could be unable to enforce its ownership rights or pursue legal remedies in countries where it invests.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk. The Fund invests in some economies that are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading may cause an adverse impact on the economy in which the Fund invests.

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

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

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that a particular investment, or the value of Shares in general, may fall in value. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by real or perceived adverse economic, political, and regulatory factors or market developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices. Shares of the Fund could decline in value, including to zero, or underperform other investments. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, market manipulation, government defaults, government shutdowns, regulatory actions, political changes, diplomatic developments, the imposition of sanctions and other similar measures, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, natural disasters, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Any of such circumstances could materially negatively impact the value of Shares and result in increased market volatility. During any such events, Shares may trade at a greater premium or discount to its NAV.

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 a "non-diversified company" under the 1940 Act, it can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, and changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price 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.

Covered Call Option Strategy Risk. The Fund will employ its covered call option strategy by writing call options on the Equity Securities that comprise the HACK ETF. The risk associated with a covered call option strategy is the risk that the Fund will forgo, during the option contract's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, but has retained the risk of loss of the underlying security should the price of the underlying security decline. In addition, as the Fund sells (writes) call option contracts over a greater portion of its portfolio, its ability to benefit from the potential for capital appreciation of the Equity Securities becomes more limited. The writer of an option contract has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot affect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price in the case of physically settled options, or the cash value thereof in the case of cash-settled options.

Covered Call Spread Strategy Risk. When utilizing a covered call spread strategy, additional risks are introduced beyond those of a traditional covered call strategy. Although buying a higher-strike call option helps to limit potential losses from the short call position, it also reduces the total premium collected, which can lead to lower overall returns compared to using a covered call alone. If the prices of the Equity Securities or the HACK ETF increase sharply, the call spread will still restrict the potential gains, resulting in missed profit opportunities. In addition, the effectiveness of the strategy can be influenced by market conditions, such as discrepancies in pricing between options that are near-the-money and those that are further out-of-the-money. These

mispricings may cause the strategy to deliver lower-than-expected returns or even greater losses. The relative value of options at different strike prices can fluctuate due to changes in volatility, liquidity issues, or other market factors, which introduces further uncertainty to the Fund's performance when employing this strategy.

Target Option Premium Risk. The Fund will vary its option selling each week to a level sufficient to generate 15% annualized option premium — the “Target Option Premium.” This Target Option Premium is calculated based upon the NAV of the Fund at the time the monthly option contracts are entered into and assumes the NAV will remain constant over a one-year period. The Fund’s NAV is expected to fluctuate over time due to market conditions and other factors. Accordingly, the actual option premium received by the Fund over the course of any year may be greater or less than the Target Option Premium. In addition to changes in the Fund’s NAV, the amount of option premium the Fund is able to generate over time is also influenced by market volatility. Volatility in the market price and, in turn, the Fund’s NAV may also result in annualized option premium income that is less than the Target Option Income for a one-year period. The compounding of option premium income written on lower levels of the Fund’s NAV during a one-year period may cause the Fund to provide a lower option premium income than the Target Option Income, even if the Fund’s NAV ultimately rises above the initial Fund’s NAV at the beginning of the period. Notwithstanding the distributions of premium income, shareholders may still experience a loss on their investment if the Fund’s investment holdings perform poorly.

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 underlying reference asset. However, prior to such date, the value of the FLEX Options does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Equity Securities 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 Equity Securities share price, changes in interest rates 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. 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.

Liquidity Risk. In 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 in turn could lead to wider bid-ask spreads and differences between the market price of the Fund and the underlying value of those 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, Adviser and Sub-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.

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.

Smaller Companies Risk. The Fund invests in the Equity Securities that comprise the HACK ETF which invests in smaller capitalization companies. Smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies, and may underperform other segments of the market or the equity market as a whole. The securities of smaller companies also are often traded in the over-the-counter market and tend to be bought and sold less frequently and at significantly lower trading volumes than the securities of larger companies.

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 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. Tidal Investments LLC (“Tidal” or the “Sub-Adviser”)

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

- Quinn Berry, VP of Trading at Tidal
- Scott Snyder, SVP of Trading at Tidal

The portfolio managers are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The portfolio managers have served as part of the portfolio management team of the Fund since its inception in January 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") or such other aggregation amount as determined by the officers of the Trust to be in the best interests of shareholders, 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

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is a series of the Trust, an investment company and an actively-managed ETF. The investment objective of the Fund is to provide investors with current income. The Fund's investment objective, 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.

HACK Index Methodology

The HACK ETF invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in the securities of companies that comprise the HACK Index. In addition to its investment in the Equity Securities that comprise the HACK ETF, the Fund may from time to time invest directly in the HACK ETF.

The HACK Parent Index begins with an initial universe that is comprised of the common stock (or corresponding American Depository Receipts ("ADRs") or Global Depository Receipts ("GDRs") of companies (i) that are Infrastructure Providers or (ii) Service Providers. Cyber security refers to products (hardware/software) and services designed to protect computer hardware, software, networks and data from unauthorized access, vulnerabilities, attacks and other security breaches. The securities of each company in the HACK Index must also be listed on a securities exchange.

To be included in the HACK Index, companies from the HACK Parent Index must derive at least 90% of their revenues from cyber security and must have a Revenue Contribution Score of at least 1.25%. The Revenue Contribution Score is the product of a company's market capitalization and the percentage of a company's revenue derived from cyber security or cyber security-related activities. The Revenue Contribution Score is derived from the HACK Parent Index prior to applying any additional eligibility screens. Eligible constituents of the HACK Index are screened for investability (e.g., must not be listed on an exchange in a country which employs certain restrictions on foreign capital investment), a minimum market capitalization of US\$1 billion, a free-float equivalent to at least 20% of shares outstanding, and a minimum three-month average daily dollar trading volume of US\$1 million.

The HACK Index is reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly, each March, June, September and December. Component changes are made effective after the market close on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December. As of December 31, 2025, the HACK Index was comprised of 23 constituents and had significant exposure to the information technology sector.

NON-PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

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 will invest in the Equity Securities that comprise the HACK ETF, 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 non-U.S. issuer and are alternatives to purchasing directly the underlying non-U.S. securities in their national markets and currencies. Global depositary receipts are certificates issued by an international bank that generally are traded and denominated in the currencies of countries other than the home country of the issuer of the underlying shares.

OPTIONS CONTRACTS

The Fund will implement a covered call option strategy on the Equity Securities in pursuit of its investment objectives. The use of options involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions and depends on the ability of the Fund's portfolio manager to forecast market movements correctly. The prices of options are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, or in interest or currency exchange rates, including the anticipated volatility, which in turn are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political and economic

events. As the seller (writer) of a call option, the Fund will tend to lose money if the value of the reference index or security rises above the strike price. The effective use of options also depends on the Fund's ability to terminate option positions at times deemed desirable to do so. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to effect closing transactions at any particular time or at an acceptable price. In addition, there may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options and their underlying securities and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options. Options may also involve the use of leverage, which could result in greater price volatility than other markets.

ETFs

The Fund may invest in shares of an ETF, which is a registered investment company that trades on a securities exchange. The shares of ETFs may, at times, trade at a premium or discount to their net asset value. The Fund will incur brokerage costs when purchasing and selling shares of ETFs. As a shareholder in an ETF, the Fund will bear its ratable share of the ETF's expenses, and would remain subject to payment of the ETF's advisory and administrative fees with respect to assets so invested. Shareholders would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses.

Generally, investments in ETFs are subject to statutory limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act. These limitations include a prohibition on the Fund acquiring more than 3% of the voting shares of any other investment company, and a prohibition on the Fund investing more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any one investment company or more than 10% of its total assets, in the aggregate, in investment company securities. However, the Fund may rely on certain exemptions from the general statutory limitations to invest in ETFs beyond those limitations, in accordance with Section 12 of the 1940 act and the rules thereunder.

CASH EQUIVALENTS AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

The Fund may invest in securities with maturities of less than one year, cash or cash equivalents, or in the securities of one or more ETFs designed to provide exposure to short-term interest or financing rates, including the Amplify Samsung SOFR ETF (the "SOF ETF"), which is advised by Amplify Investments LLC, the Fund's investment adviser. The Fund expects, under normal market circumstances, that the Fund's investment in securities with maturities of less than one year, cash or cash equivalents and/or one or more ETFs designed to provide exposure to short-term interest or financing rates (including the SOF ETF), will vary due to 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 objectives. For more information on eligible short-term investments, see the SAI.

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 Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed, and its performance reflects investment decisions that the Adviser makes for the Fund. Such judgments about the Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and the strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform as compared to other funds with similar investment objectives and/or strategies, or could have negative returns.

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. The Fund is subject to counterparty risk by virtue of its usage of option contracts. 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, Adviser, Sub-Adviser, service providers, authorized participants and the Exchange are susceptible to operational, information security and related "cyber" risks both directly and through their service providers. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investment in such portfolio companies to lose value. Unlike many other types of risks faced by the Fund, these risks typically are not covered by insurance. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber incidents include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks

on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security failures by or breaches of the systems of the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, distributor and other service providers (including, but not limited to, index providers, fund accountants, custodians, transfer agents and administrators), market makers, authorized participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in: financial losses, interference with the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, disclosure of confidential trading information, impediments to trading, submission of erroneous trades or erroneous creation or redemption orders, the inability of the Fund or its service providers to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. In addition, cyber attacks may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Shares, and other data integral to the functioning of the Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. Substantial costs may be incurred by the Fund in order to resolve or prevent cyber incidents in the future. While the Fund has established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified and that prevention and remediation efforts will not be successful. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Fund, issuers in which the Fund invests, market makers or authorized participants. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Distribution Tax Risk. The Fund currently expects to make distributions on a monthly basis, a portion of which may be considered return of capital. While the Fund will normally pay its income as distributions, the Fund's distributions may exceed the Fund's income and gains for the Fund's taxable year. The Fund may be required to reduce its distributions if it has insufficient cash flow. Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital. Distributions not in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits, will be taxable to Fund shareholders and will not constitute nontaxable returns of capital. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable currently but will reduce the shareholder's cost basis and will result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those Fund shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Once a Fund shareholder's cost basis is reduced to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gain, if the Fund shareholder holds shares of the Fund as capital assets. Because the Fund's distributions may consist of return of capital, the Fund may not be an appropriate investment for investors who do not want their principal investment in the Fund to decrease over time or who do not wish to receive return of capital in a given period.

Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund invests in the Equity Securities that comprise the HACK ETF, certain of which may be domiciled in emerging markets. Emerging market countries include, but are not limited to, those considered to be developing by the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation or one of the leading global investment banks. The majority of these countries are likely to be located in Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, Central and Eastern Europe, and Africa. Investments in emerging market issuers are subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in issuers located or operating in more developed markets. This is due to, among other things, the potential for greater market volatility, lower trading volume, higher levels of inflation, political and economic instability, greater risk of a market shutdown and more governmental limitations on foreign investments in emerging market countries than are typically found in more developed markets. Moreover, emerging markets often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements, less reliable securities valuations and greater risks associated with custody of securities than developed markets. In addition, emerging markets often have greater risk of capital controls through such measures as taxes or interest rate control than developed markets. Certain emerging market countries may also lack the infrastructure necessary to attract large amounts of foreign trade and investment. Emerging market economies' exposure to specific industries, such as tourism, and lack of efficient or sufficient health care systems, could make these economies especially vulnerable to global crises, including but not limited to, pandemics such as the global COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the rights and remedies associated with investments in a fund that tracks an index comprised of foreign securities may be different than a fund that tracks an index of domestic securities.

Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests in the Equity Securities that comprise the HACK ETF. The value of Shares will fluctuate with changes in the value of the equity securities in which the Fund 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.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Fund invests in the Equity Securities that comprise the HACK ETF, certain of which may be foreign securities. Returns on investments in foreign stocks could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. stocks. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Because securities held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of domestic ETFs. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

Currency Risk. Indirect and direct exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad. The Fund's NAV is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars and, therefore, the Fund may lose value if the local currency value of a foreign market depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the local currency value of the Fund's holdings goes up.

Depository Receipts Risk. The Fund may invest in depositary receipts. Depositary receipts include ADRs and GDRs. ADRs are U.S. dollar-denominated receipts representing shares of foreign-based corporations. ADRs are issued by U.S. banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. GDRs are depositary receipts which are similar to ADRs, but are shares of foreign-based corporations generally issued by international banks in one or more markets around the world. Investment in ADRs and GDRs may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and GDRs, many of which are issued by companies in emerging markets, may be more volatile and less liquid than depositary receipts issued by companies in more developed markets.

Depositary receipts may be sponsored or unsponsored. Sponsored depositary receipts are established jointly by a depositary and the underlying issuer, whereas unsponsored depositary receipts may be established by a depositary without participation by the underlying issuer. Holders of an unsponsored depositary receipt generally bear all the costs associated with establishing the unsponsored depositary receipt. In addition, the issuers of the securities underlying unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts.

Foreign Market and Trading Risk. The trading markets for many foreign securities are not as active as U.S. markets and may have less governmental regulation and oversight. Foreign markets also may have clearance and settlement procedures that make it difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities. These factors could result in a loss to the Fund by causing the Fund to be unable to dispose of an investment or to miss an attractive investment opportunity, or by causing Fund assets to be uninvested for some period of time. Where all or a part of a Fund's underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the Exchange is open, there may be changes between the last quotation from its closed foreign market and the value of such securities during the Fund's domestic trading day. This could lead to differences between the market price of a Fund's shares and the value of a Fund's underlying securities.

Foreign Securities Risk. The Fund invests a significant portion of its assets directly in securities of issuers based outside of the U.S., or in depositary receipts that represent such securities. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in securities of U.S. issuers, such as risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability, as well as varying regulatory requirements applicable to investments in non-U.S. issuers. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may also be subject to different regulatory, accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes on dividend income, the possible seizure or nationalization of foreign holdings, the possible establishment of exchange controls or freezes on the convertibility of currency, or the adoption of other governmental restrictions might adversely affect an investment in foreign securities. Additionally, foreign issuers may be subject to less stringent regulation, and to different accounting, auditing and recordkeeping requirements.

Political and Economic Risk. The Fund is subject to foreign political and economic risk not associated with U.S. investments, meaning that political events, social and economic events and natural disasters occurring in a country where the Fund invests could cause the Fund's investments in that country to experience gains or losses. The Fund also could be unable to enforce its ownership rights or pursue legal remedies in countries where it invests.

Reliance on Trading Partners Risk. The Fund invests in some economies that are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading may cause an adverse impact on the economy in which the Fund invests.

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 the Fund's assets or income from investments held by the Fund will be less in the future since inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets can decline as can the value of the Fund's distributions.

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

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that a particular investment, or the value of Shares in general, may fall in value. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by real or perceived adverse economic, political, and regulatory factors or market developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices. Shares of the Fund could decline in value, including to zero, or underperform other investments. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, market manipulation, government defaults, government shutdowns, regulatory actions, political changes, diplomatic developments, the imposition of sanctions and other similar measures, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, natural disasters, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Current market conditions may lead to a fall in a particular investment or Shares of the

Fund in general. Such conditions include, but are not limited to, central bank interest rate management as a means to combat inflation, recent and potential future bank failures, ongoing armed conflicts across the world, trade disputes, any future public health crisis (such as the COVID-19 pandemic), and advancements in technology, such as the advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence. Any of such circumstances could materially negatively impact the value of Shares and result in increased market volatility. During any such events, Shares may trade at a greater premium or discount to its NAV.

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 a "non-diversified company" under the 1940 Act, it can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, and changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price 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.

Covered Call Option Strategy Risk. The Fund will employ its covered call option strategy by writing call options on the Equity Securities that comprise the HACK ETF. The risk associated with a covered call option strategy is the risk that the Fund will forgo, during the option contract's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, but has retained the risk of loss of the underlying security should the price of the underlying security decline. In addition, as the Fund sells (writes) call option contracts over a greater portion of its portfolio, its ability to benefit from the potential for capital appreciation of the Equity Securities becomes more limited. The writer of an option contract has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot affect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price in the case of physically settled options, or the cash value thereof in the case of cash-settled options.

Covered Call Spread Strategy Risk. When utilizing a covered call spread strategy, additional risks are introduced beyond those of a traditional covered call strategy. Although buying a higher-strike call option helps to limit potential losses from the short call position, it also reduces the total premium collected, which can lead to lower overall returns compared to using a covered call alone. If the prices of the Equity Securities or the HACK ETF increase sharply, the call spread will still restrict the potential gains, resulting in missed profit opportunities. In addition, the effectiveness of the strategy can be influenced by market conditions, such as discrepancies in pricing between options that are near-the-money and those that are further out-of-the-money. These mispricings may cause the strategy to deliver lower-than-expected returns or even greater losses. The relative value of options at different strike prices can fluctuate due to changes in volatility, liquidity issues, or other market factors, which introduces further uncertainty to the Fund's performance when employing this strategy.

Target Option Premium Risk. The Fund will vary its option selling each week to a level sufficient to generate 15% annualized option premium — the "Target Option Premium." This Target Option Premium is calculated based upon the NAV of the Fund at the time the monthly option contracts are entered into and assumes the NAV will remain constant over a one-year period. The Fund's NAV is expected to fluctuate over time due to market conditions and other factors. Accordingly, the actual option premium received by the Fund over the course of any year may be greater or less than the Target Option Premium. In addition to changes in the Fund's NAV, the amount of option premium the Fund is able to generate over time is also influenced by market volatility. Volatility in the market price and, in turn, the Fund's NAV may also result in annualized option premium income that is less than the Target Option Income for a one-year period. The compounding of option premium income written on lower levels of the Fund's NAV during a one-year period may cause the Fund to provide a lower option premium income than the Target Option Income, even if the Fund's NAV ultimately rises above the initial Fund's NAV at the beginning of the period. Notwithstanding the distributions of premium income, shareholders may still experience a loss on their investment if the Fund's investment holdings perform poorly.

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 underlying reference asset. However, prior to such date, the value of the FLEX Options does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Equity Securities 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 Equity Securities share price, changes in interest rates 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. 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.

Liquidity Risk. In 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 in turn could lead to wider bid-ask spreads and differences between the market price of the Fund and the underlying value of those 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. 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.

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.

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.

Smaller Companies Risk. The Fund invests in the Equity Securities that comprise the HACK ETF which invests in smaller capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund may be subject to the risk that securities of smaller companies represented in the HACK Index may underperform securities of larger companies or the equity market as a whole. In addition, in comparison to securities of companies with larger capitalizations, securities of smaller-capitalization companies may experience more price volatility, greater spreads between their bid and ask prices, less frequent trading, significantly lower trading volumes, and cyclical or static growth prospects. Smaller-capitalization companies often have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, and may therefore be more vulnerable to adverse developments than larger capitalization companies. These securities may or may not pay dividends.

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 Fund's Valuation Procedures (as defined below) appointed Amplify Investments as Valuation Designee (as defined below), as reviewed, approved, and subject to the oversight of the Board, complies with Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act ("Rule 2a-5"). Pursuant to Rule 2a-5, the Board oversees the implementation of the Valuation Procedures. While the Fund's program is designed to contemplate the specific risks of the Fund, there is no guarantee the program will adequately do so each time, and value may not be properly selected for the Fund.

NON-PRINCIPAL 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.

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-Adviser, custodian and fund administrative and accounting agent.

Investment Adviser. Amplify Investments LLC is a registered investment adviser with its offices at 3333 Warrenville Road, Suite 350, Lisle, Illinois 60532. 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 0.65% 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.

Pursuant to an agreement with the Fund, Amplify Investments has agreed to reduce its management fee and effectively reimburse any acquired fund fees incurred by the Fund with respect to the Fund's investment in the HACK ETF in an amount equal to any acquired fund fees incurred by the Fund with respect to the Fund's investment in the HACK ETF. The Fund has agreed to waive and reimburse such expenses for at least one year from the initial public offering of the Fund. This agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Trust's Board of Trustees on behalf of the Fund. Pursuant to an agreement with the HACK ETF, Amplify Investments, also the investment adviser to HACK ETF, has agreed to waive its management fees until at least one year from the initial public offering of the HACK ETF.

Pursuant to an agreement with the Fund, Amplify Investments has agreed to waive its management fee with respect to acquired fund fees incurred by the Fund with respect to the Fund's investment, if any, in any funds in which Amplify Investments serves as investment adviser, including but not limited to the SOF ETF, in an amount equal to any acquired fund fees incurred by the Fund with respect to its investment in such fund. Amplify Investments has agreed to waive and reimburse such expenses. This agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Trust's Board of Trustees on behalf of the Fund.

Investment Sub-Adviser. Tidal Investments LLC, f/k/a Toroso Investments, LLC, is a registered investment adviser with its offices at 98 North Broadway, Suite 2, Massapequa, New York, 11758. The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and Amplify Investments have engaged Tidal to serve as the Fund's investment sub-adviser pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement (a "Sub-Advisory Agreement"). In this capacity, Tidal is responsible for portfolio management and 1940 Act compliance. As compensation for its services, Amplify Investments has agreed to pay Tidal an annual sub-advisory fee based upon the Fund's average daily net assets. Amplify Investments is responsible for paying the entire amount of Tidal's sub-advisory fee. The Fund does not directly pay Tidal.

A discussion regarding the Board's approval of the Investment Management Agreement and the Sub-Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund's reports filed on Form N-CSR for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2025.

Portfolio Managers. The portfolio management team for the Fund consists of Quinn Berry and Scott Snyder.

Quinn Berry. Mr. Berry serves as Portfolio Manager at Tidal, having joined the firm in January 2025. From August 2023 to December 2024, he was a Trading Manager at ZEGA Financial, LLC ("ZEGA") where he managed option based exchange-traded funds and conducted equity research. He was on the trading desk at SMArtX Advisory Solutions from November 2021 until August 2023 specializing in equity and option execution. Prior to that, he held treasury analyst positions at Pacific Life and Silicon Valley Bank from 2017-2021. Mr. Berry received a Master of Science in Finance from Florida State University in 2015 and a Bachelor of Science in Finance the year prior.

Scott Snyder. Scott Snyder joined Tidal in 2025 as SVP of Trading. Mr. Snyder has over 40 years of experience in the financial markets and more specifically in the options market. Mr. Snyder led the trading team at Zega financial before joining Tidal. He started his career in 1983 and for 20 years was an independent market maker on the floor of the CBOE. In 2003 Mr. Snyder joined thinkorswim as Chief Options Strategist for a subsidiary of thinkorswim advisors. Mr. Snyder then helped lead the RIA trading, execution platform support and option education business for TD Ameritrade and then Schwab from 2009-2024.

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 Tidal, in its capacity as a Sub-Adviser. 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.

For purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund is treated as a registered investment company, and the acquisition of Shares by other registered investment companies is subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act. The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has received an exemptive order from the SEC that permits certain registered investment companies to invest in the Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions, including that any such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Fund regarding the terms of any investment. When implemented, the Fund will rely on Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, which will rescind the exemptive order issued to the Trust and provide a framework for the Fund when investing in securities of other investment companies.

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.

The Fund may liquidate and terminate at any time without shareholder approval.

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

The Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions (“market timing”), and has adopted no policies and procedures with respect to such purchases and redemptions. In making this determination, the Board considered the risks associated with frequent purchases and redemptions by the Fund’s shareholders. Such risks include, dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund’s trading costs and the potential for the realization of capital gains.

Shares may be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund only when aggregated into one or more Creation Units by authorized participants 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 authorized participants and cash trades on the secondary market are unlikely to cause many of the harmful effects of frequent purchases and/or redemptions of Shares that are detailed above. To the extent that the Fund may affect the issuance or redemption of Creation Units in exchange wholly or partially for cash, such trades could result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objectives. These consequences may increase as the frequency of cash purchases and redemptions of Creation Units by authorized participants increases. However, direct trading by authorized participants 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. In addition, the Fund reserves the right to not accept orders from authorized participants that the Adviser has determined may be disruptive to the management of the Fund or otherwise are not in the best interests of the Fund. 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 currently intends to pay dividends from net investment income, if any, monthly. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund will distribute net realized capital gains to shareholders in accordance with relevant requirements under the 1940 Act.

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 this summary does not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, this summary generally does 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 summary 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:

- The 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 gain 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 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. 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 Share at a loss after holding it for six months or less, the loss will be recharacterized as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividend received. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income. 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 IRS notifies the Shareholder or the Fund that the Shareholder has failed to report properly certain interest and dividend income to the IRS 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 NAV 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. NAV is calculated 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.

Section 2(a)(41) of the 1940 Act provides that when a market quotation is readily available for a fund's portfolio investments, such investment must be valued at the market value. Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act defines a readily available market quotation as "a quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets for identical investments that the fund can access at a measurement date, provided that a quotation will not be readily available if it is not reliable." If a market quotation is not "readily available" the portfolio investment must be fair valued as determined in good faith by a fund's board of trustees. Rule 2a-5 allows a fund's board of trustees to designate the fund's investment adviser as the "valuation designee" to perform fair value determinations subject to certain conditions. In accordance with Rule 2a-5, the Board has appointed Amplify Investments as the "Valuation Designee" for the Fund's portfolio investments. Investments will be fair valued as determined in good faith in accordance with the policies and procedures established by Amplify Investments as the Valuation Designee pursuant to Rule 2a-5 and approved by, and subject to the oversight of, the Board of Trustees. As a general principle, "fair value" represents a good faith approximation of the value of a portfolio investment and is the amount the Fund might reasonably expect to receive from the current sale of that investment in an arm's-length transaction. The use of fair value prices may result in 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. While the Valuation Procedures (defined below) are intended to result in the Fund's NAV calculation that fairly reflects the values as of the time of pricing, the fair value determined for a portfolio instrument may be materially different from the value that could be realized upon the sale of that instrument.

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.

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. As explained below, any fair value determination will be made in accordance with Amplify Investments' "Valuation Procedures." 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.

Certain securities may not be able to be priced by pre-established pricing methods. Such securities may be valued by Amplify Investments (subject to the supervision of the Board) at fair value. The use of fair value pricing by the Fund is governed by valuation procedures adopted by Amplify Investments, and approved by, subject to the oversight of, the Board, and in accordance with the provisions of the 1940 Act. Investments will be fair valued as determined in good faith in accordance with the policies and procedures established by Amplify Investments as Valuation Designee pursuant to Rule 2a-5. 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, 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." See the 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 Amplify Investments determines that the closing price of the security is unreliable, Amplify Investments 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. In addition, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate the Fund's NAV and the prices used by the Fund's Index. This may adversely affect the Fund's ability to track the Index.

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 River Center 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., 1350 Euclid Ave., Suite 800, Cleveland, Ohio 44115, 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 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

INVESTMENTS BY OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act 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.

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.

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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
3333 Warrenville Road
Lisle, Illinois 60532

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 ETF	Amplify HACK Cybersecurity Covered Call ETF
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Dated January 16, 2026

Amplify ETF Trust 3333 Warrenville Road Suite 350 Lisle, Illinois 60532	Phone: 1-855-267-3837 E-mail: info@amplifyetfs.com
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