

AMPLIFY HACK CYBERSECURITY COVERED CALL ETF

NYSE Arca — HAKY

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the statement of additional information and most recent reports to shareholders, online at www.amplifyetfs.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-855-267-3837 or by sending an e-mail request to info@amplifyetfs.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated January 16, 2026, as amended and supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

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 depositary 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 depositary 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 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.

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.