

# **Amplify ETF Trust**

Amplify Samsung U.S. Natural Gas Infrastructure ETF

(NYSE Arca — USNG)



## **PROSPECTUS**

May 16, 2025

Amplify Samsung U.S. Natural Gas Infrastructure ETF (the “Fund”) is a series of Amplify ETF Trust (the “Trust”) and is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (an “ETF”).

The Fund intends to list and principally trade its shares on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca” or the “Exchange”).

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

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# Amplify Samsung U.S. Natural Gas Infrastructure ETF

## Summary Information

### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Amplify Samsung U.S. Natural Gas Infrastructure ETF seeks to provide investors with long-term capital appreciation.

### 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.

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</b>	
Management Fees	0.59%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.59%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 hold or 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:

<b>1 YEAR</b>	<b>3 YEARS</b>
\$60	\$189

### PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

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

### PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed ETF that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in U.S. exchange-traded equity securities of “U.S. Natural Gas Infrastructure Companies.” U.S. Natural Gas Infrastructure Companies operate within the U.S. in the upstream, midstream, and/or downstream categories of the U.S. natural gas ecosystem, as further described below. Amplify Investments LLC (“Amplify Investments” or the “Adviser”) serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. Samsung Asset Management (New York), Inc. (“SAMNY”) serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund (the “Sub-Adviser”) and manages the investment strategy and portfolio selection. See “Management of the Fund — Sub-Adviser” for further discussion on the Sub-Adviser and its use of resources of an affiliate to provide services to the Fund.

*U.S. Natural Gas Infrastructure Portfolio Selection.* The Fund is strategically managed to allocate its assets among three categories of the U.S. natural gas value chain — midstream, upstream, and downstream:

- midstream involves the transportation (by pipeline, rail, barge, tanker or truck), storage, distribution, and wholesale marketing of natural gas products.
- upstream includes searching for potential natural gas fields, drilling exploratory wells, and subsequently operating the wells that recover and bring the raw natural gas to the surface.
- downstream is the processing and purifying of raw natural gas, as well as the marketing and distribution of products derived from natural gas, including methane, nitrogen, propane and hydrogen.

U.S. Natural Gas Infrastructure Companies will include companies in the energy, utilities and materials sectors. The Fund expects to concentrate the Fund's portfolio in midstream companies, with the remainder principally in upstream and downstream companies. The Fund's exposure to upstream, midstream and downstream companies may vary depending on market conditions. The Fund's exposure to the midstream sector may include investments in master limited partnerships ("MLPs"), which will be limited to 25% of the Fund's portfolio at the time of investment. MLPs are publicly-traded limited partnerships that are listed on a national securities exchange. MLPs are primarily focused on natural resource-related activities, including natural gas.

The Fund's portfolio managers employ a "growth at a reasonable price" (GARP) approach to select U.S. Natural Gas Infrastructure Companies that have earnings, cash flow, and dividend growth potential. The Fund's portfolio managers consider industry and macroeconomic drivers, market capitalization, and relative valuation of the securities, as well as certain quantitative and qualitative factors, to evaluate the potential securities for inclusion. The Fund's portfolio will generally consist of approximately 20 to 25 securities of U.S. Natural Gas Infrastructure Companies, with weights determined based on the expected growth adjusted valuation and the optimal weighting of each security. In accordance with this investment methodology, the Fund's portfolio managers intend to construct the Fund's portfolio with securities they consider to be overperforming relative to the overall market and will over-weight specific companies that are overperforming relative to the peer companies within the upstream, midstream, or downstream categories.

*Portfolio Eligibility.* The eligible universe for the Fund's portfolio begins with all U.S.-listed securities with exposure across the U.S. natural gas ecosystem, focusing on the upstream, midstream, and downstream categories. The initial universe is comprised of all securities which meet certain size, float and liquidity requirements and satisfy the below criteria:

- The security is listed on a major U.S. exchange
- Only one share class of each company is eligible for inclusion in the universe. The eligible share class is the share class of a company with the highest minimum average daily value traded over the 3 months preceding the universe screening.
- American depositary receipts ("ADRs") are excluded.
- The security must either:
  - a. Derive more than 50% of its revenues, directly or indirectly, from one of the U.S. midstream, downstream, and/or upstream natural gas categories as classified by the FactSet Revere Business Industry Classification System ("RBICS") (or Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS") equivalent); or
  - b. Be within one of the RBICS (or GICS equivalent) U.S. midstream, downstream, and/or upstream categories and meet at least one of the following criteria:
    - i. have a leading market share in a natural gas industry group,
    - ii. be one of the top 50% fastest growing companies within a natural gas industry, as measured by year-over-year revenue reported in the company's publicly available financial statements, or
    - iii. be organized as an MLP with a focus on natural gas.

See "Additional Information about the Fund's Strategies and Risks — RBICS Classifications" for further information on the RBICS industry groups.

The Fund may invest in companies with various market capitalizations. The Fund will not concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any industry or group of industries, except that the Fund will concentrate its assets in securities of issuers in the natural gas infrastructure industry or group of industries.

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

## PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

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

**Energy Companies Risk.** The success of energy companies may be cyclical and highly dependent on energy prices. The market value of securities issued by energy companies may decline for many reasons, including, among other things, changes in the levels and volatility of global energy prices, energy supply and demand, capital expenditures on exploration and production of energy sources, exchange rates, interest rates, economic conditions, tax treatment, energy conservation efforts, increased competition and technological advances. Energy companies may be subject to substantial government regulation and contractual fixed pricing, which may increase the cost of doing business and limit the earnings of these companies. A significant portion of the revenues of energy companies may depend on a relatively small number of customers, including governmental entities and utilities. As a result, governmental budget constraints may have a material adverse effect on the stock prices of energy companies. Energy companies may also operate in, or engage in transactions involving, countries with less developed regulatory regimes or a history of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse policies. Energy companies also face a significant risk of liability from accidents resulting in injury or loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental problems, equipment malfunctions or mishandling of materials and a risk of loss from terrorism, political strife or natural disasters.

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

**Large Capitalization Companies Risk.** Large capitalization companies may grow at a slower rate and be less able to adapt to changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. Thus, the return on investment in securities of large capitalization companies may be less than the return on investment in securities of small and/or mid capitalization companies. The performance of large capitalization companies also tends to trail the overall market during different market cycles.

**Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. The Sub-Adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objectives.

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

**Materials Companies Risk.** Materials companies are involved in the extraction or processing of raw materials. Many materials companies are significantly affected by the level and volatility of commodity prices, exchange rates, import controls, worldwide competition, environmental policies and consumer demand. At times, worldwide production of industrial materials has exceeded demand as a result of over-building or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns or losses. Other risks may include liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control. The materials sector may also be affected by economic cycles, technical progress, labor relations, and government regulations.

**MLP Risk.** Investments in securities of MLPs involve certain risks different from or in addition to the risks of investing in common stocks. MLP common units can be affected by macro-economic factors and other factors unique to the partnership or company and the industry or industries in which the MLP operates. Certain MLP securities may trade in relatively low volumes due to their smaller capitalizations or other factors, which may cause them to have a high degree of price volatility and illiquidity. The structures of MLPs create certain risks, including, for example, risks related to the limited ability of investors to control an MLP and to vote on matters affecting the MLP, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between an MLP and the MLP's general partner, the risk that an MLP will generate insufficient cash flow to meet its current operating requirements, the risk that an MLP will issue additional securities or engage in other transactions that will have the effect of diluting the interests of existing investors, and risks related to the general partner's right to require unit-holders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price.

**MLP Tax Risk.** In order to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal tax purposes, the Fund may invest no more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of qualified publicly traded partnerships, which generally include MLPs. If the Fund's holdings of MLP interests exceeds 25% of its total assets as of the end of any quarter of any taxable year, then the Fund may lose its status as a regulated investment company. If the Fund's holdings of MLP interests increases beyond 25% solely due to fluctuations in market value, then that increase will not cause the Fund to lose its status as a regulated investment company.

The Fund's ability to meet its investment objective relies in part upon the level of taxable income it receives from the MLPs in which it invests, a factor over which the Fund has no control. The benefit the Fund derives from its investment in MLPs is largely dependent on their being treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Partnerships do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner is allocated a share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law or a change in the underlying business mix of a given MLP could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in the MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax (as well as state and local income taxes) on its taxable income at the applicable corporate tax rate. This would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by an MLP and could result in a significant reduction in the value of the Fund's investment. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for U. S. federal income tax purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP and causing any such distributions received by the Fund to be taxed as dividend income to the extent of the MLP's current or accumulated earnings and profits.

To the extent a distribution received by the Fund from an MLP is treated as a return of capital, the Fund's adjusted tax basis in the interests of the MLP may be reduced, which will result in an increase in the amount of income or gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the Fund for tax purposes upon the sale of any such interests or upon subsequent distributions in respect of such interests. In addition, if the Fund's adjusted tax basis in the interests of an MLP is reduced to zero, subsequent distributions will be taxable to the Fund. Furthermore, any return of capital distribution received from an MLP may require the Fund to restate the character of its distributions and amend any shareholder tax reporting previously issued. This may, in turn, require shareholders to amend their own federal, state or local tax returns.

On March 15, 2018, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") changed its long-standing tax allowance policy which no longer permits MLPs to include in their cost of service an income tax allowance. This has had a negative impact on the performance of some MLPs affected by this decision. This policy change and any similar policy changes in the future could adversely impact an MLP's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and ability to pay cash distributions or dividends.

**Natural Gas Companies Risk.** One of natural gas companies' primary risks is the competitive risk associated with the prices of alternative fuels, such as coal and oil. For example, major natural gas customers such as industrial users and electric power generators often have the ability to switch between the use of coal, oil or natural gas. During periods when competing fuels are less expensive, the revenues of gas utility companies may decline with a corresponding impact on earnings. After years of booming production, natural gas firms have recently begun scaling back after record low prices and huge surpluses. Weather is another risk that may affect natural gas companies. Mild weather contributes to a scaled back demand for natural gas and declining stock prices for natural gas companies. The demand for natural gas correlates closely with general economic growth rates. The occurrence of recessions or other periods of low or negative economic growth will typically have a direct adverse impact on natural gas demand and natural gas prices. Natural gas companies are also sensitive to increased interest rates because of the capital intensive nature of their business. The demand for natural gas has traditionally been cyclical, with higher demand during winter months and lower demand during summer months. Natural gas prices are subject to volatile, sudden, unpredictable and/or temporary price movements over short periods of time.

There are additional risks and hazards that are inherent to natural gas companies that may cause the price of natural gas to widely fluctuate. The exploration for, and production of, natural gas is an uncertain process with many risks. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells for natural gas is often uncertain, and a number of factors can delay or prevent drilling operations or production, including:

- unexpected drilling conditions;
- pressure or irregularities in formations;
- equipment failures or repairs;
- fires or other accidents;



- adverse weather conditions;
- pipeline ruptures or spills; and
- shortages or delays in the availability of drilling rigs and the delivery of equipment.

Furthermore, competition from clean power companies, fluctuations in the supply and demand of alternative energy fuels, energy conservation, changes in consumer preferences regarding the use of renewable energy sources to replace fossil fuels, such as preferences for electric or alternative-fueled vehicles, and tax and other government regulations can significantly affect the price of natural gas.

**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 non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, 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.

**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 net asset value ("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.

**Market Maker Risk.** The Fund faces the risks associated with a potential lack of an active market for the Fund's Shares due to a limited number of market makers. If the Fund has lower average daily trading volumes, it may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of Shares. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's NAV and the price at which the Shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Shares. Market makers are under no obligation to make a market in Shares, and authorized participants are not obligated to submit purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units. Decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Shares trading at values below the NAV and also in greater than normal intra-day bid-ask spreads for Shares.

**Market Trading Risks.** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on the Exchange, which may subject shareholders of the Fund to numerous trading risks. First, Shares of the Fund may trade at prices that deviate from its NAV. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the NAV of the Fund, but are also dependent upon the relative supply of and demand for Shares on the Exchange. The Fund cannot predict whether Shares will trade below (*i.e.*, a discount), at, or above (*i.e.*, a premium) their NAV. Price differences between the trading price of Shares and the NAV may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the holdings of the Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. Further, securities (including Shares), are subject to market fluctuations and liquidity constraints that may be caused by such factors as economic, political, or regulatory developments, changes in interest rates, and/or perceived trends in securities prices. Additionally, although the Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. Further, the Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the Exchange, and there can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain listing of the Fund's Shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's Shares being delisted by the Exchange.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund relies on third-parties to provide a range of services relating to its operations. Any delay or failure relating to engaging or maintaining such service providers may affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. The Fund and Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

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

**Utilities Companies Risk.** Utilities companies include companies producing or providing gas, electricity or water. These companies are subject to the risk of the imposition of rate caps, increased competition due to deregulation, the difficulty in obtaining an adequate return on invested capital or in financing large construction projects counterparty risk, the limitations on operations and increased costs and delays attributable to environmental considerations and the capital market's ability to absorb utility debt. In addition, taxes, government regulation, domestic and international politics, price and supply fluctuations, volatile interest rates and energy conservation may negatively affect utilities companies.

**Valuation Risk.** During periods of reduced market liquidity or in the absence of readily available market quotations for the holdings of the Fund, the ability of the Fund to value its 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 will 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](http://www.amplifyetfs.com) and will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund.

## MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

*Investment Adviser.* Amplify Investments LLC

*Sub-Adviser.* Samsung Asset Management (New York), Inc.

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

- Ryan Keunho Kim, Portfolio Manager
- Junwoo Park, Portfolio Manager

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 May 2025.

In rendering sub advisory services, the Sub-Adviser may use the resources of the foreign (non-U.S.) affiliate, Samsung Active Asset Management Co., Ltd. (the "Foreign Affiliate"). The foreign affiliate is not registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act") to provide services to the Fund, including portfolio management and construction and research services. Under a Participating Affiliates Agreement, the Foreign Affiliate may be considered a Participating Affiliate of Samsung Asset Management (New York), Inc. as that term is used in relief granted by the staff of the SEC allowing U.S.-registered advisers to use the resources of unregistered advisory affiliates subject to the regulatory supervision of the registered adviser. Each Participating Affiliate and any of their respective employees who provide services to the Fund are considered under a Participating Affiliate Agreement to be an "associated person" of the Sub-Adviser as that term is defined in the Advisers Act for purposes of the Sub-Adviser's required supervision. Samsung Active Asset Management Co., Ltd. is a Participating Affiliate of the Sub-Adviser. Samsung Active Asset Management Co., Ltd. has appointed the Sub-Adviser to act as its resident agent for service of process in the U.S.



## PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants (“APs”) that have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor and only in Creation Units (large blocks of 10,000 Shares) 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](http://www.amplifyetfs.com).

## TAX INFORMATION

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

## PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

## Additional Information About the Fund’s Strategies and Risks

The Fund is a series of the Trust, an investment company and an actively-managed ETF. The investment objective of the Fund is to provide long-term capital appreciation. The Fund is an actively managed ETF that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in U.S. exchange-traded equity securities of U.S. Natural Gas Infrastructure Companies. The Fund’s investment objective, the 80% investment strategy and each of the policies described herein are non-fundamental policies that may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”) without shareholder approval. Fund shareholders are entitled to 60 days’ written notice prior to any change in a non-fundamental investment policy. 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 liquidate and terminate at any time without shareholder approval.

**RBICS Classifications.** The FactSet Revere Business Industry Classification System (“RBICS”) classifications as it relates to midstream, downstream and upstream companies include:

Category	RBICS Classifications
Midstream	Other Pipeline and Energy Storage Services Other Oil and Gas Support Activities US and Canada Natural Gas Pipeline and Storage Industrial Gas Manufacturing
Downstream	Pressure Vessel/Specialized Storage Tank Products Industrial Gas Manufacturing LPG, Propane and Other Distributors Chemical/Industrial Infrastructure Construction
Upstream	Integrated Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Pan-US Fossil Fuel Exploration/Production US Southern Fossil Fuel Exploration/Production

**Concentration Policy.** The Fund will not concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any industry or group of industries, except that the Fund will concentrate its assets in securities of issuers in the natural gas infrastructure industry or group of industries. As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund had significant exposure to the energy 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 invests in equity securities, including common stocks. 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.

### 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 “SOFR 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 SOFR 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.

### MLPs

The Fund may invest in MLPs. MLPs are limited partnerships whose interests (limited partnership units) are traded on securities exchanges like shares of corporate stock. Currently, most MLPs operate in the energy, natural resources or real estate sectors. MLPs are generally treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A U.S. entity that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes is not itself subject to federal income tax. Instead, the entity’s partners are required to report on their federal income tax returns their shares of each item of the entity’s income, gain, loss and deduction for each taxable year of the entity ending with or within the partner’s taxable year. A cash distribution from a partnership is not itself taxable to the extent it does not exceed the distributee partner’s basis in its partnership interest, and is treated as capital gain to the extent any cash distributed to a partner exceeds the partner’s basis in the partnership. When the Fund invests in the equity securities of an MLP, the Fund will be a partner in that MLP. Thus, the Fund will be required to take into account the Fund’s allocable share of the income, gains, losses, deductions, expenses and credits recognized by each such MLP, regardless of whether the MLP distributes cash to the Fund. The cash distributions that the Fund may receive with respect to its investments in equity securities of MLPs may exceed the net taxable income allocated to the fund from such MLPs because of tax deductions such as depreciation, amortization and depletion that will be allocated to the fund from the MLPs. For more information on MLPs and taxes, see the “Investments in Master Limited Partnerships” paragraph in the “Dividends, Distributions, and Taxes” section below.

## Additional Information Regarding Fund Risks

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.

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

**Energy Companies Risk.** The success of energy companies may be cyclical and highly dependent on energy prices. The market value of securities issued by energy companies may decline for many reasons, including, among other things, changes in the levels and volatility of global energy prices, energy supply and demand, capital expenditures on exploration and production of energy sources, exchange rates, interest rates, economic conditions, tax treatment, energy conservation efforts, increased competition and technological advances. Energy companies may be subject to substantial government regulation and contractual fixed pricing, which may increase the cost of doing business and limit the earnings of these companies. A significant portion of the revenues of energy companies may depend on a relatively small number of customers, including governmental entities and utilities. As a result, governmental budget constraints may have a material adverse effect on the stock prices of energy companies. Energy companies may also operate in, or engage in transactions involving, countries with less developed regulatory regimes or a history of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse policies. Energy companies also face a significant risk of liability from accidents resulting in injury or loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental problems, equipment malfunctions or mishandling of materials and a risk of loss from terrorism, political strife or natural disasters.

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

**Large Capitalization Companies Risk.** Large capitalization companies may grow at a slower rate and be less able to adapt to changing market conditions than smaller capitalization companies. Thus, the return on investment in securities of large capitalization companies may be less than the return on investment in securities of small and/or mid capitalization companies. The performance of large capitalization companies also tends to trail the overall market during different market cycles.

**Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. The Sub-Adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objectives.

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

**Materials Companies Risk.** Materials companies are involved in the extraction or processing of raw materials. Many materials companies are significantly affected by the level and volatility of commodity prices, exchange rates, import controls, worldwide competition, environmental policies and consumer demand. At times, worldwide production of industrial materials has exceeded demand as a result of over-building or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns or losses. Other risks may include liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control. The materials sector may also be affected by economic cycles, technical progress, labor relations, and government regulations.

**MLP Risk.** Investments in securities of MLPs involve certain risks different from or in addition to the risks of investing in common stocks. MLP common units can be affected by macro-economic factors and other factors unique to the partnership or company and the industry or industries in which the MLP operates. Certain MLP securities may trade in relatively low volumes due to their smaller capitalizations or other factors, which may cause them to have a high degree of price volatility and illiquidity. The structures of MLPs create certain risks, including, for example, risks related to the limited ability of investors to control an MLP and to vote on matters affecting the MLP, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between an MLP and the MLP's general partner, the risk that an MLP will generate insufficient cash flow to meet its current operating requirements, the risk that an MLP will issue additional securities or engage in other transactions that will have the effect of diluting the interests of existing investors, and risks related to the general partner's right to require unit-holders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price.

**MLP Tax Risk.** In order to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal tax purposes, the Fund may invest no more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of qualified publicly traded partnerships, which generally include MLPs. If the Fund's holdings of MLP interests exceeds 25% of its total assets as of the end of any quarter of any taxable year, then the Fund may lose its status as a regulated investment company. If the Fund's holdings of MLP interests increases beyond 25% solely due to fluctuations in market value, then that increase will not cause the Fund to lose its status as a regulated investment company.

The Fund's ability to meet its investment objective relies in part upon the level of taxable income it receives from the MLPs in which it invests, a factor over which the Fund has no control. The benefit the Fund derives from its investment in MLPs is largely dependent on their being treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Partnerships do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner is allocated a share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law or a change in the underlying business mix of a given MLP could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in the MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax (as well as state and local income taxes) on its taxable income at the applicable corporate tax rate. This would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by an MLP and could result in a significant reduction in the value of the Fund's investment. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for U. S. federal income tax purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP and causing any such distributions received by the Fund to be taxed as dividend income to the extent of the MLP's current or accumulated earnings and profits.

To the extent a distribution received by the Fund from an MLP is treated as a return of capital, the Fund's adjusted tax basis in the interests of the MLP may be reduced, which will result in an increase in the amount of income or gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the Fund for tax purposes upon the sale of any such interests or upon subsequent distributions in respect of such interests. In addition, if the Fund's adjusted tax basis in the interests of an MLP is reduced to zero, subsequent distributions will be taxable to the Fund. Furthermore, any return of capital distribution received from an MLP may require the Fund to restate the character of its distributions and amend any shareholder tax reporting previously issued. This may, in turn, require shareholders to amend their own federal, state or local tax returns.

On March 15, 2018, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") changed its long-standing tax allowance policy which no longer permits MLPs to include in their cost of service an income tax allowance. This has had a negative impact on the performance of some MLPs affected by this decision. This policy change and any similar policy changes in the future could adversely impact an MLP's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and ability to pay cash distributions or dividends.

**Natural Gas Companies Risk.** One of natural gas companies' primary risks is the competitive risk associated with the prices of alternative fuels, such as coal and oil. For example, major natural gas customers such as industrial users and electric power generators often have the ability to switch between the use of coal, oil or natural gas. During periods when competing fuels are less expensive, the revenues of gas utility companies may decline with a corresponding impact on earnings. After years of booming production, natural gas firms have recently begun scaling back after record low prices and huge surpluses. Weather is another risk that may affect natural gas companies. Mild weather contributes to a scaled back demand for natural gas and declining stock prices for natural gas companies. The demand for natural gas correlates closely with general economic growth rates. The occurrence of recessions or other periods of low or negative economic growth will typically have a direct adverse impact on natural gas demand and natural gas prices. Natural gas companies are also sensitive to increased interest rates because of the capital intensive nature of their business. The demand for natural gas has traditionally been cyclical, with higher demand during winter months and lower demand during summer months. Natural gas prices are subject to volatile, sudden, unpredictable and/or temporary price movements over short periods of time.

There are additional risks and hazards that are inherent to natural gas companies that may cause the price of natural gas to widely fluctuate. The exploration for, and production of, natural gas is an uncertain process with many risks. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells for natural gas is often uncertain, and a number of factors can delay or prevent drilling operations or production, including:

- unexpected drilling conditions;
- pressure or irregularities in formations;
- equipment failures or repairs;
- fires or other accidents;
- adverse weather conditions;
- pipeline ruptures or spills; and
- shortages or delays in the availability of drilling rigs and the delivery of equipment.



Furthermore, competition from clean power companies, fluctuations in the supply and demand of alternative energy fuels, energy conservation, changes in consumer preferences regarding the use of renewable energy sources to replace fossil fuels, such as preferences for electric or alternative-fueled vehicles, and tax and other government regulations can significantly affect the price of natural gas.

**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 non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, 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.

**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 net asset value ("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.

**Market Maker Risk.** The Fund faces the risks associated with a potential lack of an active market for the Fund's Shares due to a limited number of market makers. If the Fund has lower average daily trading volumes, it may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of Shares. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's NAV and the price at which the Shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Shares. Market makers are under no obligation to make a market in Shares, and authorized participants are not obligated to submit purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units. Decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Shares trading at values below the NAV and also in greater than normal intra-day bid-ask spreads for Shares.

**Market Trading Risks.** Shares of the Fund are publicly traded on the Exchange, which may subject shareholders of the Fund to numerous trading risks. First, Shares of the Fund may trade at prices that deviate from its NAV. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the NAV of the Fund, but are also dependent upon the relative supply of and demand for Shares on the Exchange. The Fund cannot predict whether Shares will trade below (*i.e.*, a discount), at, or above (*i.e.*, a premium) their NAV. Price differences between the trading price of Shares and the NAV may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the holdings of the Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. Further, securities (including Shares), are subject to market fluctuations and liquidity constraints that may be caused by such factors as economic, political, or regulatory developments, changes in interest rates, and/or perceived trends in securities prices. Additionally, although the Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. Further, the Fund is required to comply with listing requirements adopted by the Exchange, and there can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain listing of the Fund's Shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Non-compliance with such requirements may result in the Fund's Shares being delisted by the Exchange.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund relies on third-parties to provide a range of services relating to its operations. Any delay or failure relating to engaging or maintaining such service providers may affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. The Fund and Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

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

**Utilities Companies Risk.** Utilities companies include companies producing or providing gas, electricity or water. These companies are subject to the risk of the imposition of rate caps, increased competition due to deregulation, the difficulty in obtaining an adequate return on invested capital or in financing large construction projects counterparty risk, the limitations on operations and increased costs and delays attributable to environmental considerations and the capital market's ability to absorb utility debt. In addition, taxes, government regulation, domestic and international politics, price and supply fluctuations, volatile interest rates and energy conservation may negatively affect utilities companies.

**Valuation Risk.** During periods of reduced market liquidity or in the absence of readily available market quotations for the holdings of the Fund, the ability of the Fund to value its 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 will be made in good faith, it may nevertheless be more difficult for the Fund to accurately assign a daily value.

## 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.

**Liquidity Risk.** An illiquid investment is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without significantly changing the market value of the investment. The liquidity of a Fund portfolio holding will be determined based on relevant market, trading and investment specific considerations as set out in the Funds' liquidity risk management program (the "Liquidity Program") as required by Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act (the "Liquidity Rule"). An illiquid investment may have an adverse effect on the Fund's performance, as the Fund could lose money if it is unable to dispose of such investments at a time or price that is most beneficial to the Fund. If illiquid investments exceed 15% of a Fund's net assets, the Liquidity Rule and the Liquidity Program will require that certain remedial actions be taken.

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

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

## Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's SAI, which is available at [www.amplifyetfs.com](http://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 0.59% of its average daily net assets. Out of this management fee, Amplify Investments pays substantially all expenses of the Fund, including the cost of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other service and license fees, except for distribution and service fees payable pursuant to a Rule 12b-1 plan, if any, acquired fund fees and expenses brokerage commissions and other expenses connected with the execution of portfolio transactions, taxes, interest, and extraordinary expenses.

*Investment Sub-Adviser.* Samsung Asset Management (New York) Inc. serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund with its offices at 152 West 57<sup>th</sup> Street, New York, New York 10019. The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and Amplify Investments have engaged Samsung to serve as the Fund's investment sub-adviser pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement (the "Sub-Advisory Agreement"). In this capacity, Samsung has primary responsibility for managing the Fund's strategy, including investment selection and weighting of portfolio securities. As compensation for its services, Amplify Investments has agreed to pay Samsung an annual sub-advisory fee based upon the Fund's average daily net assets. Amplify Investments is responsible for paying the entire amount of Samsung's sub-advisory fee. The Fund does not directly pay Samsung. As of March 31, 2025, Samsung had approximately \$7.26 billion in assets under management.

In rendering sub advisory services, the Sub-Adviser may use the resources of the Foreign Affiliate that is not registered under the Advisers Act to provide services to the Fund, including portfolio management and construction and research services. Under a Participating Affiliates Agreement, the Foreign Affiliate may be considered a Participating Affiliate of Samsung Asset Management (New York), Inc. as that term is used in relief granted by the staff of the SEC allowing U.S.-registered advisers to use the resources of unregistered advisory affiliates subject to the regulatory supervision of the registered adviser. Each Participating Affiliate and any of their respective employees who provide services to the Fund are considered under a Participating Affiliate Agreement to be an "associated person" of the Sub-Adviser as that term is defined in the Advisers Act for purposes of the Subadvisor's required supervision. Samsung Active Asset Management Co., Ltd. is a Participating Affiliate of the Sub-Adviser. Samsung Active Asset Management Co., Ltd. has appointed the Sub-Adviser to act as its resident agent for service of process in the U.S.

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 September 30, 2025.

*Portfolio Managers.* The portfolio management team for the Fund consists of Ryan Keunho Kim and Junwoo Park.

*Ryan Keunho Kim.* Mr. Kim is a Senior Equity Portfolio Manager at Samsung Asset Management New York, where he leads the firm's equity strategies, including fundamental active management, options trading, and quantitative modeling. With deep expertise in global equity markets, he blends his knowledge of fundamental research, quantitative methods, and data science to generate actionable insights for equity investments. Prior to rejoining Samsung in New York in 2024, Mr. Kim spent two years at Bloomberg as an Equity Market Specialist, where he provided expert consultation to top hedge funds and wealth managers across the United States. Mr. Kim holds an MBA from The University of Texas at Austin and a Master of Data Science from U.C. Berkeley and received his bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering from Korea University.

*Junwoo Park.* Mr. Park is an investment professional with cross-asset market experience encompassing options, equities, and fixed income markets. He co-manages equity options ETFs and plays a pivotal role in the fundamental research and management of investment-grade corporate bond portfolios. Mr. Park holds a Bachelor of Science (B.S.) degree in Finance from Binghamton University.

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 Samsung, in its capacity as 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 are based on market price and 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 effect 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 distributes its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually.

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

### TAXES

This section summarizes some of the main U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning Shares of the Fund. This section is current as of the date of this prospectus. Tax laws and interpretations change frequently, and 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 broker-dealer, or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local, or non-U.S. tax consequences.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Fund. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. The following disclosure 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 any 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 rate. Capital gains may also be subject to the Medicare tax described above.

Net capital gain equals net long-term capital gain minus net short-term capital loss for the taxable year. Capital gain or loss is long-term if the holding period for the asset is more than one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your Shares to determine your holding period. However, if you receive a capital gain dividend from the Fund and sell your Shares at a loss after holding them 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. Amounts paid to or recognized by a non-U.S. affiliate that are excluded from tax under the portfolio interest, capital gain dividends, short-term capital gains or tax-exempt interest dividend exceptions or applicable treaties, may be taken into consideration in determining whether a corporation is an “applicable corporation” subject to a 15% minimum tax on adjusted financial statement income.

Distributions to, and the 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.

## **INVESTMENTS IN MASTER LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS**

In order to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal tax purposes, the Fund may invest no more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of qualified publicly traded partnerships, which generally include MLPs.

An MLP is treated for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, provide that the MLP satisfies the Qualifying Income rules described below and does not elect to be classified as a corporation for federal tax purposes. An entity treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes generally pays no federal income tax at the partnership level, and the partners include their distributive share of the partnership’s income on their own federal income tax returns.

The Code generally requires publicly traded partnerships to be treated as corporations for federal income tax purposes. However, if a publicly traded partnership satisfies certain requirements and does not elect to be classified as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, the publicly traded partnership will be taxed as a partnership for such purposes. Under these requirements, an MLP must derive each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from Qualifying Income in order to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. Qualifying Income for MLPs includes interest, dividends, real estate rents, gain from the sale or disposition of real property, certain income and gain from commodities or commodity futures, and income and gain from certain mineral or natural resources activities.

The owners of an MLP that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes are liable for federal income tax on their proportional share of the MLP’s taxable income, even if the MLP does not make any distributions that could be used to pay such tax.

A distribution from an MLP is tax-free to the extent of the owner’s basis in the MLP interest, and then, to the extent that the distribution exceeds such basis, capital gain. The original basis is the price paid for an interest in the MLP, and that basis is adjusted downward, but not below zero, to reflect distribution of cash or property and allocations of deductions and losses, and upwards to reflect contributions of cash or property and allocations of income or gain.

When an interest in an MLP is sold, the taxable gain or loss resulting from such sale is based on the difference between the adjusted cost basis of the MLP interest at the time of sale and the sale price. In certain situations, an owner of an interest in an MLP may realize a taxable gain on the sale even though the sale price was lower than the original investment. For example, this may be the case if distributions from the MLP reduce the seller’s basis in the MLP interest after the seller acquired the MLP interest.



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

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

## **Distribution Plan**

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

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with its Rule 12b-1 plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to reimburse the Distributor for amounts expended to finance activities primarily intended to result in the sale of Creation Units or the provision of investor services. The Distributor may also use this amount to compensate securities dealers or other persons that are APs for providing distribution assistance, including broker-dealer and shareholder support and educational and promotional services.

The Fund does not, and has no current intention of, paying 12b-1 fees. However, in the event 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because these fees are paid out of the Fund’s assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

## **Net Asset Value**

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

The Fund’s investments are valued daily in accordance with valuation procedures adopted by the Board, and in accordance with provisions of the 1940 Act. Certain securities in which the Fund may invest are not listed on any securities exchange or board of trade. Such securities are typically bought and sold by institutional investors in individually negotiated private transactions that function in many respects like an over the counter secondary market, although typically no formal market makers exist. Certain securities, particularly debt securities, have few or no trades, or trade infrequently, and information regarding a specific security may not be widely available or may be incomplete. Accordingly, determinations of the fair value of debt securities may be based on infrequent and dated information. Because there is less reliable, objective data available, elements of judgment may play a greater role in valuation of debt securities than for other types of securities. An amortized cost method of valuation may be used with respect to debt securities with sixty days or less remaining to maturity unless the Adviser determines in good faith that such method does not represent fair value.

Certain of 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. Repurchase agreements will be valued at amortized cost, which approximates market value.

Certain securities may not be able to be priced by pre-established pricing methods. Such securities may be valued by the Board or its delegate at fair value. The use of fair value pricing by the Fund is governed by valuation procedures adopted by the Board and in accordance with the provisions of the 1940 Act. These securities generally include, but are not limited to, certain restricted securities (securities which may not be publicly sold without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”)) for which a pricing service is unable to provide a market price; securities whose trading has been formally suspended; a security whose market price is not available from a pre-established pricing source; a security with respect to which an event has occurred that is likely to materially affect the value of the security after the market has closed but before the calculation of the Fund’s net asset value or make it difficult or impossible to obtain a reliable market quotation; and a security whose price, as provided by the pricing service, does not reflect the security’s “fair value.” As a general principle, the current “fair value” of a security would appear to be the amount which the owner might reasonably expect to receive for the security upon its current sale. The use of fair value prices by the Fund generally results in the prices used by the Fund that may differ from current market quotations or official closing prices on the applicable exchange. A variety of factors may be considered in determining the fair value of such securities. Valuing the Fund’s securities using fair value pricing will result in using prices for those securities that may differ from current market valuations. See the Fund’s SAI for details.



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

## **Fund Service Providers**

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

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

Cohen & Company, Ltd., 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 Fund's Shares was greater (at a premium) and less (at a discount) than the Fund's NAV for the most recently completed calendar year, and the most recently completed calendar quarters since that year (or the life of the Fund, if shorter), is available at [www.amplifyetfs.com](http://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 and in Form N-CSR 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. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements. The Fund makes available its SAI and annual and semi-annual reports, and certain other information, such as Fund financial statements, free of charge, on or through its website listed below. 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 request other information about the Fund 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](http://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](http://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](mailto: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 Samsung U.S. Natural Gas Infrastructure ETF
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Dated: May 16, 2025

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