

AMPLIFY TOP 10™ SPACE ETF

NYSE Arca — XWNG

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the statement of additional information and most recent reports to shareholders, online at www.amplifyetfs.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-855-267-3837 or by sending an e-mail request to info@amplifyetfs.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated August 18, 2026, as amended and supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to provide 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.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.49%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.49%

⁽¹⁾ Estimate based on the expenses the Fund expects to incur for the current fiscal year.

EXAMPLE

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain at current levels. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 YEAR	3 YEARS
\$50	\$157

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in Space Companies (as defined below). Amplify Investments LLC is the investment adviser to the Fund ("Amplify" or the "Adviser") and Samsung Asset Management (New York), Inc., serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund ("Samsung" or the "Sub-Adviser").

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities (which may include common stocks and/or depositary receipts), or derivative instruments, such as swap agreements and options contracts, that provide exposure to Space Companies. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative instruments will be valued at their notional value.

The Sub-Adviser defines Space Companies as those constituents included in the Bloomberg Top 10 Momentum Space Index (the "Reference Index"). Under normal circumstances, the Fund expects to invest in each of the constituents included in the Reference Index. **However, the Fund is not an index fund and will not seek to track or replicate the Reference Index.** The Sub-Adviser may, in limited circumstances, invest in securities that are not included in the Reference Index, provided such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies, or may divest a company included in the Reference Index. Such circumstances include the expectation by the Sub-Adviser that the company will be added to the Reference Index at its next scheduled quarterly reconstitution due to an initial public offering and

the purchase or sale of companies in connection with spin-offs, mergers, acquisitions or other corporate actions. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives instruments may result in the increase or decrease to the Fund's economic exposure to the companies in the Reference Index.

The Reference Index. The Reference Index is constructed to track the performance of companies driving technological advances and commercialization in the global space industry utilizing data from Bloomberg Intelligence ("BI"). The Reference Index includes the top ten (10) companies that are part of the space ecosystem according to BI. Bloomberg Reference Index Services Limited (the "Reference Index Provider") developed and maintains the Reference Index. The Reference Index Provider is not affiliated with the Fund, the Adviser, or the Sub-Adviser.

Reference Index Methodology.

The Reference Index universe begins with all securities that are members of the Bloomberg World Aggregate universe with (1) a minimum issuer free float market capitalization of \$500 million; and (2) a minimum 90-day average daily value traded of \$5 million. From this initial universe, a security must belong to the "Space" theme, as defined by BI. The Space theme includes companies involved in:

- **Launch and Space Transportation** — Companies manufacturing rockets, launch infrastructure, and critical components.
- **Satellites and Comms** — Companies engaged in the deployment, operation, and maintenance of satellite constellations.
- **Space Domain Awareness** — Companies involved in the detection, tracking and characterization of threats in space.
- **Space Data and Artificial Intelligence** — Companies leveraging satellite constellations, advanced sensors and artificial intelligence-driven analytics to generate actionable intelligence from space-based data.

Assignment of a security to the Space theme is based on BI's fundamental, research-driven analysis of the issuer's business activities. BI's research analysts assign securities to the Space theme based on company disclosures, public filings, and BI's independent research and industry expertise. For additional information regarding BI's process for assigning securities, please see "Additional Information About the Fund's Strategies and Risks."

If a security belongs to one of the Space theme categories listed above, to be eligible for inclusion it must also belong to the "gold" tier as pursuant to the Bloomberg Thematic Protocol. A gold tier ranking pursuant to this protocol equates to a high exposure on both a revenue basis and a thematic basis to the Space theme through a "Revenue Assessment" and "Theme Assessment," respectively. For additional information on the index tiering process of the Bloomberg Thematic Protocol, please see "Additional Information About the Fund's Strategies and Risks."

All securities that satisfy the eligibility requirements set forth above are eligible for inclusion. The eligible securities will be ranked according to their "Momentum Value," which is designed as a measure of the trailing 6- or 3-month price momentum of the security. If a Momentum Value cannot be calculated using either the 6-month or 3-month period, the security will be deemed ineligible and removed from the eligible universe. The top ten (10) securities based on this ranking are selected for inclusion in the Reference Index. In the event of a tie in Momentum Values, the security with the higher issuer free float market capitalization shall be selected. If an issuer has multiple securities, then the security currently in the Reference Index will take precedence if it has met all other criteria for eligibility, otherwise, the security with the highest 90-day average daily value traded is eligible for inclusion in the Reference Index.

Weighting. The Reference Index employs a rank-based weighting methodology that takes into account each constituent security's Momentum Value and "Intensity Score." The Intensity Score is a security's combined assessment value, which is a combination of the security's Revenue Assessment and Theme Assessment, as determined pursuant to the Bloomberg Thematic Protocol. Each constituent security is assigned a "Composite Rank," which is calculated as the equal-weighted average of the security's percentile ranking for Momentum Value and Intensity Score. Higher momentum values receive higher Momentum Ranks, while lower Intensity Scores receive higher Intensity Ranks. The Reference Index is then weighted according to each constituent security's normalized Composite Rank. A constituent security's normalized Composite Rank is determined by dividing its Composite Rank by the sum of all constituent securities' Composite Ranks, such that each security's weight is proportional to its Composite Rank relative to the aggregate Composite Ranks of all Reference Index constituents.

The Reference Index is reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly in January, April, July, and October. Eligibility and selection of securities, as well as weighting of securities, is based on data as of the first Friday of the relevant month. The rebalancing and reconstitution of the Reference Index is announced on the second Friday of the relevant month and the reconstitution and rebalancing go effective after close of trading on the third Friday of the relevant month.

As of July 6, 2026, the Reference Index was comprised of 10 constituents and had significant exposure to each of the communications and industrials sectors.

The Fund expects to gain investment exposure to Space Companies primarily through a combination of direct investments in equity securities and the use of swap agreements. The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with financial institutions whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the Space Companies. The Fund's use of swap agreements and other derivative instruments is designed to allow the Fund to gain efficient exposure to the Space Companies in circumstances where direct investment may be impractical or involve higher transaction costs, including as a result of local market access requirements, foreign ownership restrictions, tax considerations, or liquidity constraints. While the Sub-Adviser generally seeks to weight

Fund holdings in a manner consistent with the Reference Index, the Sub-Adviser may vary the weightings of securities held by the Fund relative to the Reference Index, including in connection with IPOs or where the use of swap agreements presents operational or market challenges. In addition, the Fund may at times gain long exposure to Space Companies by purchasing deep in-the-money call option contracts. A call option gives the Fund the right, but not the obligation, to buy the underlying security at a predetermined price (the “strike price”) within a set timeframe. Deep in-the-money call options have strike prices significantly below the current market price of the underlying security.

The Fund may invest a portion of the Fund’s portfolio depending on the amount of collateral required by the Fund’s counterparties in (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs and/or (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality.

Concentration and Diversification Status. The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the 1940 Act. The Fund will not concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any industry or group of identified industries, as the term “concentrate” is used in the 1940 Act, except to the extent the Reference Index concentrates in an industry or group of identified industries.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Collateral Investments Risk. The Fund’s use of collateral investments may include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury, money market funds and corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper.

Some securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, in which case the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. The U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, and consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate. Although the Fund may hold securities that carry U.S. Government guarantees, these guarantees do not extend to shares of the Fund.

U.S. Treasury securities may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those of other

securities. U.S. government securities are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and the payment of principal when held to maturity. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund’s U.S. Treasury securities to decline.

Money market funds are subject to management fees and other expenses. Therefore, investments in money market funds will cause the Fund to bear indirectly a proportional share of the fees and costs of the money market funds in which it invests. At the same time, the Fund will continue to pay its own management fees and expenses with respect to all of its assets, including any portion invested in the shares of the money market fund. It is possible to lose money by investing in money market funds.

Corporate debt securities such as commercial paper generally are short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses. Corporate debt may be rated investment-grade or below investment-grade and may carry variable or floating rates of interest. Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment-grade generally are considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities.

Concentration Risk. The Fund’s investments will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent the Reference Index is so concentrated. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular industries, groups of industries, or sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those industries, groups of industries, or sectors of the economy, and the value of Fund shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries or sectors.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk an issuer, guarantor or counterparty of a security held by the Fund is unable or unwilling to meet its obligation on the security. The Fund is subject to counterparty risk by virtue of its usage of derivatives. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty’s financial condition, market activities, or for other reasons. A counterparty’s inability to fulfill its obligation may result in financial losses to the Fund, which could be significant. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited and/or delayed recovery. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited and/or delayed recovery. The Fund intends to enter into swap agreements with multiple counterparties in an effort to limit the Fund’s exposure to any single counterparty, although there is no guarantee that the number of counterparties available to the Fund will remain adequate over time.

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss.

Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through "hacking" or malicious software coding, and may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-adviser, as applicable, or issuers in which the Fund invests, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Additionally, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Debt Securities Risk. Investments in debt securities subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or other obligor of a security will not be able or willing to make payments of interest and principal when due. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. If the principal on a debt security is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. Debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange making them generally less liquid and more difficult to value than common stock.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments because they may be more sensitive to changes in economic market conditions than other types of investments and could result in losses that significantly exceed the Fund's original investment. A derivative is a financial contract the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the value of a financial asset, a physical asset, or a market index. Many derivatives create leverage thereby causing the Fund to be more volatile than it would be if it had not invested in derivatives. Derivatives also expose the Fund to counterparty risk (the risk that the derivative counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations) and to credit risk. Additionally, derivatives may be subject to numerous special and complex tax rules, which could cause adverse tax consequences and impact the amount, timing or character of income distributed by the Fund. Derivatives may be purchased on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions referred to as OTC derivatives. Exchange-traded derivatives generally are guaranteed by the clearing agency which is the issuer or counterparty to such derivatives. Each party to an OTC derivative bears the risk that the counterparty will default. OTC derivatives are less liquid than exchange-traded derivatives since the other party to the transaction may be the only investor with sufficient understanding of the derivative to be interested in bidding for it. The Fund may enter into total return swaps, among other instruments, for purposes of attempting to gain exposure to a particular asset without actually purchasing that asset. Such swap arrangements are OTC derivatives that may also subject the Fund to the risk that the counterparty to the transaction may not meet its obligations. To the extent the

Fund utilizes derivatives, it will do so pursuant to the requirements of Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act ("*Rule 18f-4*"). Rule 18f-4 requires a Fund to implement certain policies and procedures designed to manage its derivatives risks, dependent upon a Fund's level of exposure to derivative instruments. To the extent the Fund is noncompliant with Rule 18f-4, the Fund may be required to adjust its investment portfolio which may, in turn, negatively impact its implementation of its investment strategies.

Swap Agreements Risk. The Fund may utilize swap agreements to derive its exposure to the securities that comprise the Reference Index. Swap agreements may involve greater risks than direct investment in securities as they may be leveraged and are subject to credit risk, counterparty risk and valuation risk. A swap agreement could result in losses if the underlying reference or asset does not perform as anticipated. In addition, many swaps trade over-the-counter and may be considered illiquid. It may not be possible for the Fund to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

Option Contracts Risk. The use of option contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of option contracts are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, changes in interest or currency exchange rates, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political events, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of option contracts and the reference asset of the option contract, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain option contracts. The Fund may utilize deep in-the-money call options, which have strike prices significantly below the current market price of the underlying security. These options tend to have high sensitivity to changes in the underlying security's price and may closely mirror the performance of directly owning the security, while requiring less capital to establish the position. This approach can provide capital efficiency and flexibility; however, it also involves risks, including potential losses if the underlying security declines in value, limited liquidity in certain option contracts, and the possibility that the options may expire worthless if not managed properly.

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

Foreign Investment Risk. Returns on investments in foreign stocks could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. stocks. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when

the Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Because securities held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of domestic ETFs. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

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

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

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

Foreign Market and Trading Risk: The trading markets for many foreign securities are not as active as U.S. markets and may have less governmental regulation and oversight.

Foreign markets also may have clearance and settlement procedures that make it difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities. These factors could result in a loss to the Fund by causing the Fund to be unable to dispose of an investment or to miss an attractive investment opportunity, or by causing Fund assets to be uninvested for some period of time.

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

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

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

Strategy Risk. The Fund will normally invest in investments that provide exposure to the securities that comprise the Reference Index, as published by the Reference Index Provider, but does not seek to track or replicate the Reference Index itself. There is no assurance that the Reference Index Provider will compile its Reference Index accurately, or that the Reference Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While the Reference Index Provider gives descriptions of what the Reference Index is designed to achieve, the Reference Index Provider does not provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in its indices, and it does not guarantee that the Reference Index will be in line with its methodology. Further, the Fund's return may not match the return of the Reference Index for a number of reasons, including that the Fund is actively managed and does not seek to track or replicate the Reference Index.

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

IPO Risk. The Fund may invest in securities offered in an IPO or in companies that have recently completed an IPO. The market value of IPO shares can have significant volatility due to factors such as

the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, a small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs, and the Fund may lose money on an investment in such securities.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that a particular security owned by the Fund or the Shares in general may fall in value, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic, political, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices, and changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant stock market, such as market volatility. The economies of the United States and its trading partners, as well as the financial markets generally, may be adversely impacted by trade disputes and other matters. Advancements in technology may also adversely impact markets and the overall performance of the Fund. For instance, the economy may be significantly impacted by the advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence. Overall security values could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Such events may affect certain regions, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Such events could also adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions to trading markets. Any of such circumstances could materially negatively impact the value of the Fund's Shares and result in increased market volatility. During any such events, the Fund's Shares may trade at an increased premium or discount to its net asset value.

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

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is a "non-diversified company" under the 1940 Act, it can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, and changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund will engage in active trading, which may result in a turnover of the Fund's portfolio to be greater than 100% annually. The Fund's strategy may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Frequent portfolio turnover may negatively affect 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. The Fund may have difficulty maintaining its listing on the Exchange in the event the Fund’s assets are small or the Fund does not have enough shareholders.

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

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

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in a particular sector or sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. Individual sectors may be more volatile, and may perform differently, from the broader markets.

- *Communications.* Companies in the communication services sector may be affected by industry competition, substantial capital requirements, government regulation, and obsolescence of communications products and services due to technological advancement. Fluctuating domestic and international demand, shifting demographics and often unpredictable changes in consumer tastes can drastically affect a communication services company’s profitability. In addition, while all

companies may be susceptible to network security breaches, certain companies in the communication services sector may be particular targets of hacking and potential theft of proprietary or consumer information or disruptions in service, which could have a material adverse effect on their businesses. The communication services sector of a country’s economy is often subject to extensive government regulation. The costs of complying with governmental regulations, delays or failure to receive required regulatory approvals, or the enactment of new regulatory requirements may negatively affect the business of communications companies. Government actions around the world, specifically in the area of pre-marketing clearance of products and prices, can be arbitrary and unpredictable. The communications services industry can also be significantly affected by intense competition for market share, including competition with alternative technologies such as wireless communications, product compatibility and standardization, consumer preferences, rapid product obsolescence, research and development of new products, lack of standardization or compatibility with existing technologies, and a dependency on patent and copyright protections. Companies in the communication services sector may encounter distressed cash flows due to the need to commit substantial capital to meet increasing competition, particularly in developing new products and services using new technology. Technological innovations may make the products and services of certain communications companies obsolete.

- *Industrials.* The value of securities issued by companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by supply and demand changes related to their specific products or services and industrials sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. Global events, trade disputes and changes in government regulations, economic conditions and exchange rates may adversely affect the performance of companies in the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage and product liability claims. The industrials sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced by unpredictable factors. Companies in the industrials sector, particularly aerospace and defense companies, may also be adversely affected by government spending policies because companies in this sector tend to rely to a significant extent on government demand for their products and services.

Small and Mid-Cap 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.

Space Companies Risk. Space Companies operate in rapidly developing, highly competitive markets where the development and deployment of space-related technologies depend heavily on expectations regarding future innovation and demand, and an increasing number of public and private participants seek to address the needs of a growing global population. However, technological and engineering progress may not occur at the pace or scale anticipated, and projects may be delayed, fail to achieve intended objectives, or become uneconomic. Launch failures, mission anomalies, design defects, or the loss of satellites or spacecraft may result in significant financial losses, reputational harm, or loss of future contracts. The accumulation of orbital debris may increase the risk of collision, raise insurance costs, and constrain the deployment of new assets. Space companies may be particularly exposed to risks such as rapid technological change and obsolescence, supply chain disruptions, cybersecurity incidents, reliance on government budgets and spending priorities, the complexity and cost of government contracting processes, evolving regulatory regimes, geopolitical instability, and shortages of skilled labor. As a result, investments in Space Companies may be more volatile and involve greater risk than investments in more established industries, and their growth may be slower, uneven, and subject to significant setbacks.

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

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

PERFORMANCE

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

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Investment Adviser. Amplify Investments LLC

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 August 2026.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with authorized participants that have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor and only in Creation Units or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations") or such other aggregation amount as determined by the officers of the Trust to be in the best interests of shareholders, in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities in which the Fund invests and/or cash. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

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

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

TAX INFORMATION

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

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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