



PROSPECTUS

October 18, 2023

Kurv Yield Premium Strategy Tesla (TSLA) ETF (Ticker: TSLP)

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange for the Fund: Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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Kurv Yield Premium Strategy Tesla (TSLA) ETF (TICKER: TSLP) - SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Kurv Yield Premium Strategy Tesla (TSLA) ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide current income.

The Fund’s secondary investment objective is to seek exposure to the share price of the common stock of Tesla Inc. (“TSLA” or “Tesla”), subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

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”). **The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets. Investors 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 Fee	1.15%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	NONE
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.15%
Fee Waiver ⁽²⁾	0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Reimbursement	0.99%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund’s initial fiscal year.

(2) The Fund’s adviser has contractually agreed to waive its fees and reimburse expenses of the Fund until December 31, 2024, so that the Total Annual Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Reimbursement (excluding: (i) any front-end or contingent deferred loads; (ii) brokerage fees and commissions, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses; (iv) borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short); (v) taxes; and (vi) extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses (which may include indemnification of Fund officers and Trustees, contractual indemnification of Fund service providers (other than the adviser)) will not exceed 0.99%, of average daily net assets. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund within the three years after the fees have been waived or reimbursed, if such recoupment can be achieved within the lesser of the foregoing expense limits or the expense limits in place at the time of recoupment. This agreement may be terminated only by the Board of Trustees on 60 days’ written notice to the adviser.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange traded funds.

The 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 the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year		3 Years
\$	117	\$	366

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. The Fund does not have any portfolio turnover because it has not yet launched.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange traded fund that seeks current income while maintaining the opportunity for exposure to the share price (i.e., the price returns) of the common stock of Tesla Inc. (“TSLA”); however **the strategy limits potential investment gains related to share price appreciation.** The Fund seeks to employ its investment strategy as it relates to TSLA in all market, economic, or other conditions. The Fund uses a synthetic covered call strategy to provide (1) income derived from options premiums and (2) exposure to the share price returns of TSLA, subject to a limit on potential share price returns on TSLA as a result of the nature of the options strategy it employs. To replicate the returns of the underlying stock, the Sub-Adviser will purchase at the money call options and sell put options with the same expiration date and the same strike price that may range from 1-12 months from expiry. The Fund from time to time may also invest directly in shares of TSLA. In implementing the strategy, the Sub-Adviser actively manages the direct and synthetic long position of the Fund, deciding among other things the pricing and expiry of the call and put options used. The combined exposure to TSLA shares created by synthetic long positions achieved through options and any direct investment in shares will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the fund. In addition, the Sub-Adviser makes active decisions for the Fund regarding how to gain long exposure via long stock positions or synthetic long positions or a combination of both. Options contracts must be exercised or traded to close within a specified time frame before the options contract expires. The Fund may hold cash and cash equivalents and/or the underlying stock from time to time when there are disruptions in the options markets making it difficult or impractical to employ a covered call strategy to synthetically track the underlying stock. In such situations, the Fund may better track the performance of the underlying stock by holding it directly until disruptions in the options markets cease. In addition to achieving a long position in TSLA stock, either synthetically or through purchasing shares, the fund will hold positions in TSLA options contracts as described below.

For more information, see sections “The Fund’s Use of TSLA Option Contracts” and “Synthetic Covered Call Strategy” below.

An investment in the Fund is not an investment in TSLA. The strategy employed to construct the Fund’s portfolio is designed to generate income; however the Fund may not fully participate in gains in TSLA’s stock price. The use of options in the Fund’s strategy will limit any share price gains in TSLA but the Fund remains subject to all potential share price losses in TSLA **which may not be offset by income the Fund receives.** The performance of the Fund’s shares may exceed, substantially track or trail the performance of TSLA because the options transactions that the Fund enters may outperform or underperform the underlying stock’s performance.

The Fund’s investment adviser is Kurv Investment Management LLC (“Kurv” or the “Adviser”) and the investment sub-adviser is NEOS Investment Management LLC (“NEOS” or the “Sub-Adviser”).

TSLA Option Contracts

As part of the Fund’s synthetic covered call strategy, the Fund purchases and sells a combination of standardized exchange-traded and/or FLEXible EXchange® (“FLEX”) call and put option contracts that are based on the value of the price returns of TSLA. The Fund will purchase call options and sell put options generally with 1-month to 12-month terms.

Standardized exchange-traded options include standardized terms. FLEX options are also exchange-traded, but they allow for customizable terms (e.g., the strike price can be negotiated). For more information on FLEX options, see “Additional Information about the Fund – Exchange Traded Options Portfolio.”

All options contracts used by the Fund are based on the value of TSLA, which gives the Fund the right or obligation to receive or deliver shares of TSLA on the expiration date of the applicable option contract in exchange for the stated strike price, depending on whether the option contract is a call option or a put option, and whether the Fund purchases or sells the option contract. The Adviser may actively manage the written and purchased call options prior to expiration to potentially capture gains and minimize losses for the Fund due to the movement of TSLA.

Synthetic Covered Call Strategy

In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund implements a “synthetic covered call” strategy using either stock and/or the standardized exchange-traded and/or FLEX options described above. The Fund’s synthetic covered call strategy consists of the following three elements, which are described in more detail below:

- *Cash and/or Synthetic long exposure* to TSLA, which allows the Fund to seek to participate in the changes, up or down, in the price of TSLA’s stock.
- *Covered call writing* (where TSLA call options are sold against the cash and/or synthetic long portion of the strategy), which allows the Fund to generate income.
- *Short-dated fixed income instruments*, which are used for collateral for the options, and which also generate income.

Cash and/or Synthetic Long Exposure

The Fund may gain long exposure via purchasing TSLA shares or creating a synthetic long position. To achieve a synthetic long exposure to TSLA, the Fund buys TSLA call options and, simultaneously, sells TSLA put options to try to replicate the price movements of TSLA. The combination of the long call options and sold put options seek to provide the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of TSLA for the duration of the applicable options exposure. The call options the Fund buys and the put options it sells will be at the same strike price in the same amount and have the same expiration.

Covered Call Writing

As part of its strategy, the Fund writes (sells) call option contracts on TSLA to generate income. If the fund gains long exposure synthetically, since the Fund does not directly own TSLA, these written call options will be sold short (i.e., selling a position it does not currently own).

It is important to note that the sale of the TSLA call option contracts will limit the Fund’s participation in the appreciation in TSLA’s stock price. If the stock price of TSLA increases, the above-referenced synthetic and/or holding the underlying stock directly would allow the Fund to experience similar percentage gains. However, if TSLA’s stock price appreciates beyond the strike price of one or more of the sold (short) call option contracts, the Fund will lose money on those short call positions, and the losses will, in turn, limit the upside return of the Fund’s synthetic and long stock exposure. As a result, the Fund’s overall strategy (i.e., the combination of the synthetic and/or long stock exposure to TSLA and the sold (short) TSLA call positions) will limit the Fund’s participation in gains in the TSLA stock price beyond a certain point.

When the Fund engages in covered call writing with respect to TSLA, it receives cash from the buyer of the call option who in exchange for that cash obtains the right to purchase TSLA on or before the expiration date at a predetermined price called the strike price. Writing covered call options is also considered long short. The notional principal amount of written call options will not exceed the principal amount of the synthetic or long stock position in TSLA.

Short-dated Fixed Income Instruments

The Fund holds cash and short-term fixed income securities as collateral in connection with the Fund’s synthetic covered call strategy. The Fund earns interest income on these holdings, which will be driven by interest rates at the time of investment. Short-term fixed income securities may be debt instruments issued by the U.S. government (e.g., Treasury, T-bills and TIPS), U.S. agency debt, commercial paper, short-dated U.S. corporate debt, floating-rate notes, money market funds and short-term U.S. fixed income ETFs. Any instrument held by the Fund will be rated investment grade or of comparable quality.

Fund's Monthly Distributions

The Fund seeks to provide monthly income in the form of distributions to shareholders. The Fund seeks to generate such income which consists of two primary components, as follows:

- Premium from writing (selling) call option contracts on TSLA as described above. This income made on the Fund's options transactions will depend on the volatility of TSLA and thus its price return. TSLA stock, although other factors, including interest rates, will also impact the level of income.
- Interest from investing in short-term fixed income securities. This income will be driven by interest rates at the time of investment.

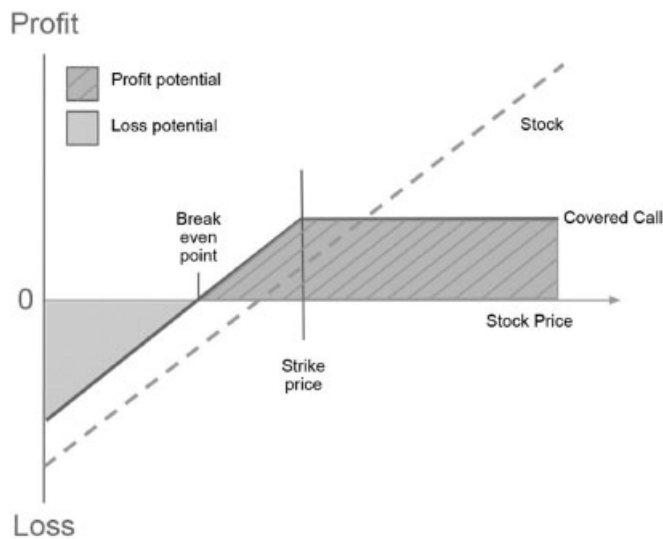
To the extent the Fund holds shares of TSLA directly, income may also be generated from dividend distributions.

Fund's Return Profile vs TSLA

For the reasons stated above, the Fund's performance will differ from that of TSLA's stock price. The performance differences will depend on, among other things, the price of TSLA, changes in the price of the TSLA options contracts the Fund has purchased and sold, the extent to which TSLA owns shares directly and changes in the value of the fixed income securities in the portfolio.

Below is a chart plot showing the expected return profile of a share of the Fund as compared to the underlying stock:

Covered Call



The above payoff graph illustrates the option position's total profit or loss (y-axis) depending on the price of the underlying stock (x-axis). The strike price of an option is the price at which a put or call option can be exercised. "Breakeven point" is the stock purchase price minus the premium received from call option sale. The maximum profit potential of a covered call is achieved if the stock price is at or above the strike price of the call at expiration. Maximum profit is equal to the premium received from the call option sale plus the difference between the strike price and the stock purchase price. Profit potential is capped and remains constant when the stock price is greater than the strike price.

Below the strike price, the line slopes downward as the payoff falls in proportion with the stock price. If the underlying stock price is below the breakeven price at expiration, the covered call strategy will result in a loss. The loss will be equal to the ending stock price minus the stock purchase price plus the call option premium received.

The graph is included to illustrate a covered call strategy. Because the fund may sell call options with a variety of expiration dates and strikes, the actual profile of that strategy may vary from that depicted in the charts. For example, the income earned from the sale of options can vary relative to a comparative stock position where calls have not been sold and the reduced upside potential could begin at a higher, or lower stock position level than depicted above.

Fund Portfolio

The Fund's principal holdings are described below:

The Kurv Yield Premium Strategy Tesla (TSLA) ETF		
Portfolio Holdings (All options are based on the value of TSLA)	Investment Terms	Expected Target Maturity
Purchased call option contracts	“at-the-money” (i.e., the strike price is equal to the then-current share price of TSLA at the time of purchase) to provide exposure to positive price returns of TSLA. If the stock of TSLA increases, these options will generate corresponding increases to the Fund.	1-month to one-year expiration dates
Sold put option contracts	“at-the-money” (i.e., the strike price is equal to the then-current share price of TSLA at the time of sale). They are sold to help pay for the purchased call options described above. However, the sold put option contracts provide exposure to the full extent of any share price losses experienced by TSLA.	1-month to one-year expiration dates
Sold (short) call option contracts	“out-of-the-money” (i.e., the strike price is approximately 5%-15% more than the then-current share price of TSLA at the time of sale). They may generate current income. However, they also limit some potential positive returns that the Fund may have otherwise experienced. Selling short call option will generate a loss for the Fund if the underlying stock moves higher through the strike price of the call option contract.	1-month to one-year expiration dates
TSLA Shares	Shares of TSLA	N/A
Short-term Fixed Income Instruments and Cash	Fixed Income Instruments of varying maturities selected primarily based on their ability to deliver consistent income, subject to prudent risk management. Fixed Income Instruments include debt instruments issued by the U.S. government (e.g., Treasury, T-bills and TIPS), U.S. agency debt, commercial paper, short-dated corporate debt, floating-rate notes, money market funds and short-term fixed income ETFs. The maturity of the short-term instruments is less than 1-year. These instruments may be used as collateral for the Fund's derivative investments. They may also generate income.	Average portfolio duration of this Fund normally varies from zero to three years. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates.

The market value of the cash and fixed income securities held by the Fund are expected to be between 50% and 100% of the Fund's net assets and the market value of the options package is expected to be between 0% and 50% of the Fund's net assets.

The Fund has adopted a non-fundamental policy to have at least 80% of its investment exposure, under normal circumstances, to TSLA's underlying stock and financial instruments with economic characteristics that provide exposure to the performance of TSLA.

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

The Fund is a unique investment product that may not be suitable for all investors. An investor should consider investing in the Fund if it, among other reasons, fully understands the risks inherent in an investment in the Fund's Shares. **There is no guarantee that the Fund, in the future will provide the opportunity for upside participation to the price exposure of underlying. There may be limits on upside participation to the price exposure of underlying under certain market conditions.**

The Fund employs an investment strategy that includes the sale of call option contracts, which limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in value experienced by TSLA over the call period. This means that if TSLA experiences an increase in value above the strike price of the sold call options during a call period, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent and may significantly underperform TSLA over the call period.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. In addition, an investor may lose its investment even if the strategy is properly implemented.

Tesla Inc.

Tesla's business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition, as well as the price of the company's stock, can be affected by a number of factors, whether currently known or unknown, including those described below. When any one or more of these risks materialize from time to time, the company's business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition, as well as the price of the company's stock, can be materially and adversely affected.

THE FUND, TRUST, ADVISER, AND SUB-ADVISER ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH TESLA INC.

Due to the Fund's investment strategy, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the same industry as that assigned to TSLA. As of the date of the Prospectus, TSLA is assigned to the auto manufacturers industry.

This Prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of TSLA. The common stock of Tesla Inc. (TSLA) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by TSLA pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding TSLA may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

As with all ETFs, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Many factors affect the Fund's NAV and performance.

Tesla Risk. Tesla faces risks related to its operations including, among others, risks related to impacts from macroeconomic conditions resulting from the global COVID-19 pandemic; electric vehicle and lithium-ion battery cell production or factory construction delays; issues with manufacturing lithium-ion cells or other components for its electric vehicles; uncontrollable manufacturing costs or supply delays or labor shortages; the ability to expand its international operations; its delivery and installation capabilities and servicing and vehicle charging networks; its ability to accurately project and effectively manage growth; consumer demand for electric vehicles; strong competition for products and services; product liability claims; and the ability to attract, hire and retain key employees or qualified personnel. Importantly, Tesla, Inc. is highly dependent on the services of Elon Musk, its Chief Executive Officer, and any actual or anticipated large transactions in Tesla's common stock by Mr. Musk may cause the stock price to decline. The trading price of Tesla's common stock historically has been and is likely to continue to be volatile. Additionally, a large proportion of Tesla's common stock has been historically and may in the future be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for its common stock, further influencing volatility in its market price. Tesla, Inc. is a highly dynamic company, and its operations, including its products and services, may change.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed, which means that investment decisions are made based on investment views. There is no guarantee that the investment views will produce the desired results or expected returns, which may cause the Fund to fail to meet its investment objective or to underperform its benchmark index or funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Furthermore, active trading that can accompany active management may result in high portfolio turnover, which may have a negative impact on performance. Active trading may result in higher brokerage costs or mark-up charges, which are ultimately passed on to shareholders of the Fund. Active trading may also result in adverse tax consequences.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Call Writing Strategy Risk. By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of TSLA above the exercise prices of the written options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of TSLA. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying stock over time. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell shares of the underlying stock will be limited while the option is in effect unless the Fund extinguishes the option position through the purchase of an offsetting identical option prior to the expiration of the written option.

The covered call strategy may be subject to imperfect matching or price correlation between the written options and the Underlying Fund, which could reduce the Fund's returns. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options (for example due to volatile markets or if trading in the underlying stock is halted). If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write or purchase options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to the Fund to do so. If the Fund is unable to extinguish the option position before exercise, the Fund may be required to deliver the corresponding shares of the underlying stock, resulting in increased transaction costs, tracking error, underinvestment, and potentially the realization of capital gains. Further, this could lead to re-purchasing shares of the underlying stock or selling the corresponding options at a less favorable price than the fund might have received had the options been extinguished.

Counterparty Risk. A counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Covered Call Option Writing Risk. By writing covered call options, in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the TSLA above the exercise prices of such options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of the TSLA. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying stocks over time. In addition, the Fund's ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the option positions through the purchase of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the written options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

Credit Risk. The risk that the Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivative contract, is unable or unwilling, or is perceived (whether by market participants, rating agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to meet its financial obligations.

Cybersecurity and Disaster Recovery Risks. In connection with the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform necessary business functions, the Fund is susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks due to the possibility of cyber-attacks or other incidents. Cyber incidents may result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, infection by computer viruses or other malicious software code, gaining unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices that are used to service the Fund's operations through hacking or other means for the purpose of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks (which can make a website unavailable) on the Fund's website. In addition, authorized persons could inadvertently or intentionally release confidential or proprietary information stored on the Fund's systems.

Derivatives Risk. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset or rate. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Equity Risk. The net asset value of the Fund will fluctuate based on changes in the value of the U.S. equity securities held by the Fund. Equity prices can fall rapidly in response to developments affecting a specific company or industry, or to changing economic, political or market conditions.

Exchange Traded Fund Structure Risk. The Fund is structured as an exchange traded fund and as a result is subject to special risks, including:

- The market prices of shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV.

- In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of exchange traded funds and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Fund shares and the Fund's NAV.
- In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Fund's shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's NAV.
- An active trading market for the Fund's shares may not be developed or 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, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. If the Fund's shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as authorized participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Fund's shares.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. When the Fund invests in fixed income securities, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default), extension risk (an issuer may exercise its right to repay principal on a fixed rate obligation held by the Fund later than expected), and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

Interest Rate Risk. The risk that fixed income securities and dividend paying equity securities will decline in value because of an increase in interest rates; a fund with a longer average portfolio duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a fund with a shorter average portfolio duration.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with TSLA. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. It is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment in Fund shares.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser has only recently commenced managing ETFs. ETFs and their advisers are subject to restrictions and limitations imposed by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the Internal Revenue Code that do not apply to the adviser's management of other types of individual and institutional accounts. As a result, investors do not have a long-term track record of managing a mutual fund from which to judge the Adviser and the Adviser may not achieve the intended result in managing the Fund.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a new fund, with no operating history, which may result in additional risks for investors in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. While shareholder interests will be the paramount consideration, the timing of any liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders.

Non-Diversified Risk. The Fund is non-diversified. This means that the Fund, unlike a diversified fund, will have a larger portion of its assets exposed to the performance of a single stock than a diversified fund. Because a relatively high percentage of the Fund's assets will be exposed to the performance of a single stock related to one economic sector, the Fund's portfolio may be more susceptible to any single economic, or regulatory occurrence than the portfolio of a diversified fund.

Operational Risk. The Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational 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 for a range of services, including custody. Any delay or failure relating to engaging or maintaining such service providers may affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. Although the Fund, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Options Risk. There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of call and put options. As a seller (writer) of a put option, the Fund will tend to lose money if the value of the reference index or security falls below the strike price. As the seller (writer) of a call option, the Fund will tend to lose money if the value of the reference index or security rises above the strike price. As the buyer of a put or call option, the Fund risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the Fund does not exercise the option.

Pandemics Risk. An outbreak of infectious respiratory illness caused by the novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 was first detected in China in December 2019 before spreading worldwide and being declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020. COVID-19 has resulted in travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings, disruption and delays in healthcare services, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, temporary store closures, social distancing, government ordered curfews and business closures, disruptions to supply chains and consumer activity, shortages, highly volatile financial markets, and general concern and uncertainty.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may affect the Fund's performance.

Price Participation Risk. The Fund employs an investment strategy that includes the sale of call option contracts, which limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in value experienced by TSLA over the call period. This means that if TSLA experiences an increase in value above the strike price of the sold call options during a call period, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent and may significantly underperform TSLA over the call period. Additionally, because the Fund is limited in the degree to which it will participate in increases in value experienced by TSLA over each call period, but has full exposure to any decreases in value experienced by TSLA over the call period, the NAV of the Fund may decrease over any given time period. The Fund's NAV is dependent on the value of each options portfolio, which is based principally upon the performance of TSLA. The degree of participation in TSLA gains the Fund will experience will depend on prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund enters into the sold call option contracts and will vary from call period to call period. The value of the options contracts is affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of TSLA, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of TSLA and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions in the options market. As the price of TSLA changes and time moves towards the expiration of each call period, the value of the options contracts, and therefore the Fund's NAV, will change. However, it is not expected for the Fund's NAV to directly correlate on a day-to-day basis with the returns of TSLA. The amount of time remaining until the options contract's expiration date affects the impact of the potential options contract income on the Fund's NAV, which may not be in full effect until the expiration date of the Fund's options contracts. Therefore, while changes in the price of the TSLA will result in changes to the Fund's NAV, the Fund generally anticipates that the rate of change in the Fund's NAV will be different than that experienced by TSLA. When an investor purchases and sells shares of the Fund, such purchases and sales may affect the investor's performance in light of the Fund's share price trailing, tracking or outperforming the underlying stock. For example, if an investor purchases shares or sells shares of the Fund immediately prior to, after or during the period the Sub-Adviser is entering in covered call transactions for the Fund may heighten the difference between the share price of that investor's shares and the performance the underlying stock over the period the investor owns Fund shares.

Sector Risk. Sector risk is the possibility that securities within the same group of industries will decline in price due to sector-specific market or economic developments. If the Fund invests more heavily in a particular sector, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect that sector. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a fund that invests in a broader range of industries.

Automotive Company Risk. The performance of the Underlying Stock, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to risks of the automotive sector. The automotive sector industry can be highly cyclical, and companies in the industry may suffer periodic operating losses. Automotive companies can be significantly affected by labor relations and fluctuating component prices. Developments in automotive technologies (e.g., autonomous vehicle technologies) may require significant capital expenditures that may not generate profits for several years, if ever. Automotive companies may be significantly subject to government policies and regulations regarding imports and exports of automotive products. Governmental policies affecting the automotive industry, such as taxes, tariffs, duties, subsidies, and import and export restrictions on automotive products can influence industry profitability. In addition, such companies must comply with environmental laws and regulations, for which there may be severe consequences for non-compliance. While most of the major automotive manufacturers are large companies, certain others may be non-diversified in both product line and customer base and may be more vulnerable to certain events that may negatively impact the automotive industry.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (TSLA), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund invests in derivatives. The federal income tax treatment of a derivative may not be as favorable as a direct investment in an underlying asset. Derivatives may produce taxable income and taxable realized gain. Derivatives may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments. As a result, a larger portion of the Fund's distributions may be treated as ordinary income rather than as capital gains. In addition, certain derivatives are subject to mark-to-market or straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). If such provisions are applicable, there could be an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the Fund.

The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in options were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

US Treasury Risk. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. government and generally have negligible credit risk. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The Fund may be subject to such risk to the extent it invests in securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises.

Valuation Risk. The price the Fund could receive upon the sale of a security or other asset may differ from the Fund’s valuation of the security or other asset and from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities or other assets that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology as a result of trade suspensions or for other reasons. In addition, the value of the securities or other assets in the Fund’s portfolio may change on days or during time periods when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund’s shares. Authorized Participants who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received had the Fund not fair-valued securities or used a different valuation methodology. The Fund’s ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

Performance:

Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually.

Investment Adviser: Kurv Investment Management LLC

Sub-Adviser: NEOS Investment Management, LLC

Portfolio Managers: Garrett Paoletta (since October, 2023), Troy Cates (since October, 2023) and Ryan Houlton (since October, 2023), each of whom is employed by the Sub-Adviser, serve as portfolio managers for the Fund.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at 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 of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund’s Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund’s Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund’s website at www.kurvinvest.com.

Tax Information: The Fund’s distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Principal Investment Strategies

Kurv Yield Premium Strategy Tesla (TSLA) ETF (the "Fund") seeks current income. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek exposure to the share price of the common stock of TSLA, subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

The Fund's investment objective can be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of NEOS ETF Trust (the upon sixty days' written notice to shareholders). An investment objective is fundamental if it cannot be changed without the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares. No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore the Fund's investment objective may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board and written notice to shareholders.

Additional Information Regarding Investment Techniques and Policies:

Synthetic Exposure to Underlying Stock Price Returns

- The Fund purchases call option contracts on the underlying stocks generally having one-month to one-year terms and strike prices equal to the then-current price of the underlying stocks at the time of the purchases to provide the Fund's exposure to the upside price returns of the underlying stocks. As a buyer of call option contracts, the Fund pays a premium to the seller of the options contracts to obtain the right to participate in the price returns of the underlying stock beyond the strike price of the purchased call option contract at expiration (or earlier, if the Fund closes the option contract prior to expiration); and
- The Fund simultaneously sells put option contracts on the underlying stock to help pay the premium of the purchased call option contracts on the underlying stocks described above. The Fund sells put option contracts that also generally have one-month to one-year terms and strike prices equal to the then-current price of the underlying stock at the time of the sales to provide the Fund exposure to the downside price returns of the underlying stock. As a seller of a put option contract, the Fund receives a premium from the buyer of the option contract in exchange for the Fund's obligation, if exercised, to purchase the underlying stock at the strike price if the buyer exercises the option contract.
- The combination of the purchased call options and the sold put options provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of underlying stock for the duration of the applicable options exposure.

Cash Exposure to Underlying Stock Price Returns

- The Fund may purchase the underlying stock to gain long exposure.

Generating Monthly Income

- The Fund sells call option contracts that are based on the value of underlying stock to generate income via option premiums. On a monthly basis or more frequently, the Fund will sell call option contracts on the underlying stock with expiration dates of approximately one- month to one- year terms at strike prices that are approximately equal to 5%-15% above the then-current share price of the underlying stock. By doing so, the Fund gives up the potential to fully participate in the underlying stock gains, if any, beyond the strike price of the sold call options in exchange for income received in the form of call option premium. If the price of the underlying stock is less than the call option's strike price at the expiration of the contract, the option contract will expire worthless and the Fund's return on the sold call position will be the premium originally received for selling the option contract. If the price of the underlying stock is greater than the strike price at the expiration of the option contract, the Fund will forgo all of the returns that exceed the strike price of the option contract, and there will be a cost to "close out" the now in-the-money call options. The short call options are "closed out" (repurchased) prior to their expiration so that the Fund will not get assigned the, now, in-the-money call options. At times the call options may be "rolled" instead of simply closed. This is to say, new call options are simultaneously sold to open a new short call position, while the previously sold calls are repurchased to close out the original short call position.

- The Fund purchases short-dated fixed income instruments with maturities selected primarily based on their ability to deliver consistent income, subject to prudent risk management. Short-dated fixed income instruments include bonds, debt securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public or private-sector entities. The Fund's sale of call option contracts to generate income limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in stock price of the underlying stock. This means that if the underlying stock experiences an increase in stock price, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent (i.e., there is no participation beyond the level of the strike price of the sold call option contracts) and may result in the Fund significantly underperforming the underlying stock. The degree of participation in the underlying stock gains will depend on the strike price of the short call option contracts and prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund sells the call option contracts. The potential for upside returns on the underlying stock will also depend on whether the Fund fully "covers" its potential upside price return exposure to the underlying stock by virtue of its sold call option contracts. If the Fund fully covers the upside price return exposure to the underlying stock, the Fund's potential upside to the underlying stock's price returns will be completely capped at the sold call options' strike price, meaning the Fund may forgo all price returns experienced by the underlying stock beyond the strike price. If the Fund partially covers its potential upside return exposure with the sold call option, the Fund will have muted returns beyond the strike price of the sold call option to the extent that the underlying stock's share price appreciates beyond the strike price. If the fund holds shares of the underlying stock, stock dividend may also generate additional income.

The sale of call option contracts will offset losses experienced by an underlying stock only to the extent of premiums received from such sold call option contracts. The Fund expects to participate in all the underlying stock price return losses over the duration of the options contracts (e.g., if the underlying stock decreases in value by 5%, the Fund should be expected to decrease in value by approximately 5%, before Fund fees and expenses) beyond the income received from the sold call option contract premiums.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. In addition, an investor may lose its investment even if the strategy is properly implemented.

The Fund's NAV is dependent on the value of the Fund's options contracts, which are based principally upon the share price of the underlying stock, the volatility of the underlying stock, which influences short call prices, and the time remaining until the expiration date of the short call option contracts. The Fund's synthetic long exposure strategy will effectively allow that portion of the Fund's assets to move in synch with the daily changes in the underlying stock's stock price.

However, the Fund's participation in the potential upside in the underlying stock returns is limited by virtue of its sold option contract positions. The degree to which a shareholder may benefit from the upside exposure to the underlying stock obtained by the Fund will depend on the time at which the investor purchases Shares of the Fund and the price movements of the underlying stock. At any given time, there may be limited upside potential. If the price of the underlying stock is near or has exceeded the strike price of the Fund's sold call option contracts when an investor purchases Shares, such investor may have little to no upside potential remaining until the current short calls are replaced by a new set of short call, as well as remain vulnerable to significant downside risk, including the loss of their entire investment.

Exchange Traded Options Portfolio

The Fund purchases and sells a combination of call and put exchange traded options contracts. In general, put options give the holder (i.e., the buyer) the right to sell an asset (or deliver the cash value of the asset, in case of certain put options) and the seller (i.e., the writer) of the put has the obligation to buy the asset (or receive cash value of the asset, in case of certain put options) at a certain defined price. Call options give the holder (i.e., the buyer) the right to buy an asset (or receive cash value of the asset, in case of certain call options) and the seller (i.e., the writer) the obligation to sell the asset (or deliver cash value of the asset, in case of certain call options) at a certain defined price.

FLEX options are customized options contracts that trade on an exchange but provide investors with the ability to customize key contract terms like strike price, style and expiration date while achieving price discovery in competitive, transparent auctions markets and avoiding the counterparty exposure of “over-the-counter” (“OTC”) options positions. Like traditional exchange-traded options, FLEX Options are guaranteed for settlement by the OCC, a market clearinghouse that guarantees performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts.

The FLEX options in which the Fund may invest are all European style options (options that are exercisable only on the expiration date). The FLEX options are listed on the Chicago Board Options Exchange.

The Fund will use the market value of its derivatives holdings for the purpose of determining compliance with the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder. Since the options held by the Fund are exchange-traded, these will be valued on a mark-to-market basis. In the event market prices are not available, the Fund will use fair value pricing pursuant to the fair value procedures adopted by the Board.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. However, registered investment companies are permitted to invest in other investment companies beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) in recently adopted rules under the 1940 Act, subject to certain conditions. The Fund may rely on Rule 12d1-4 of the 1940 Act, which provides an exemption from Section 12(d)(1) that allows the Fund to invest beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) if the Fund satisfies certain conditions specified in Rule 12d1-4, including, among other conditions, that the Fund and its advisory group will not control (individually or in the aggregate) an acquired fund (e.g., hold more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of an acquired fund that is a registered open-end management investment company).

The Fund has adopted a non-fundamental policy to have at least 80% of its investment exposure, under normal circumstances, to TSLA’s underlying stock and financial instruments with economic characteristics that provide exposure to the performance of TSLA.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

Tesla Risk. Tesla faces risks related to its operations including, among others, risks related to impacts from macroeconomic conditions resulting from the global COVID-19 pandemic; electric vehicle and lithium-ion battery cell production or factory construction delays; issues with manufacturing lithium-ion cells or other components for its electric vehicles; uncontrollable manufacturing costs or supply delays or labor shortages; the ability to expand its international operations; its delivery and installation capabilities and servicing and vehicle charging networks; its ability to accurately project and effectively manage growth; consumer demand for electric vehicles; strong competition for products and services; product liability claims; and the ability to attract, hire and retain key employees or qualified personnel. Importantly, Tesla, Inc. is highly dependent on the services of Elon Musk, its Chief Executive Officer, and any actual or anticipated large transactions in Tesla’s common stock by Mr. Musk may cause the stock price to decline. The trading price of Tesla’s common stock historically has been and is likely to continue to be volatile. Additionally, a large proportion of Tesla’s common stock has been historically and may in the future be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for its common stock, further influencing volatility in its market price. Tesla, Inc. is a highly dynamic company, and its operations, including its products and services, may change.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed, which means that investment decisions are made based on investment views. There is no guarantee that the investment views will produce the desired results or expected returns, which may cause the Fund to fail to meet its investment objective or to underperform its benchmark index or funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Furthermore, active trading that can accompany active management may result in high portfolio turnover, which may have a negative impact on performance. Active trading may result in higher brokerage costs or mark-up charges, which are ultimately passed on to shareholders of the Fund. Active trading may also result in adverse tax consequences.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Call Writing Strategy Risk. By writing covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of TSLA above the exercise prices of the written options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of TSLA. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying stock over time. In addition, the Fund’s ability to sell shares of the underlying stock will be limited while the option is in effect unless the Fund extinguishes the option position through the purchase of an offsetting identical option prior to the expiration of the written option.

The covered call strategy may be subject to imperfect matching or price correlation between the written options and the Underlying Fund, which could reduce the Fund’s returns. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options (for example due to volatile markets or if trading in the underlying stock is halted). If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write or purchase options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to the Fund to do so. If the Fund is unable to extinguish the option position before exercise, the Fund may be required to deliver the corresponding shares of the underlying stock, resulting in increased transaction costs, tracking error, underinvestment, and potentially the realization of capital gains. Further, this could lead to re-purchasing shares of the underlying stock or selling the corresponding options at a less favorable price than the fund might have received had the options been extinguished.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund is subject to counterparty risk by virtue of its investments in options contracts. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including options, are required to be centrally cleared (“cleared derivatives”). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund’s counterparty is a clearing house rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not members of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house (“clearing members”) can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member’s individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund’s clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients’ obligations to the clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member’s bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member’s customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund’s behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member’s default. This risk is greater for the Fund as they seek to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limit the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund’s behalf. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund’s behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Covered Call Option Writing Risk. By writing covered call options, in return for the receipt of premiums, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of TSLA above the exercise prices of such options, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of TSLA. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from the volatility of the underlying stocks over time. In addition, the Fund’s ability to sell the securities underlying the options will be limited while the options are in effect unless the Fund cancels out the option positions through the purchase of offsetting identical options prior to the expiration of the written options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options in volatile markets. If trading is suspended, the Fund may be unable to write options at times that may be desirable or advantageous to do so, which may increase the risk of tracking error.

Credit Risk. The risk that the Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivative contract, is unable or unwilling, or is perceived (whether by market participants, rating agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to meet its financial obligations.

Cybersecurity and Disaster Recovery Risks. In connection with the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform necessary business functions, the Fund is susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks due to the possibility of cyber-attacks or other incidents. Cyber incidents may result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, infection by computer viruses or other malicious software code, gaining unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices that are used to service the Fund's operations through hacking or other means for the purpose of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks (which can make a website unavailable) on the Fund's website. In addition, authorized persons could inadvertently or intentionally release confidential or proprietary information stored on the Fund's systems.

Cybersecurity failures or breaches by the Fund's third party service providers (including, but not limited to, the adviser, the sub-adviser, distributor, custodian, transfer agent, and financial intermediaries) may cause disruptions and impact the service providers' and the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business and the mutual funds to process transactions, inability to calculate the Fund's net asset value, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of, the Fund or its third-party service providers.

The Fund may incur substantial costs to prevent or address cyber incidents in the future. In addition, there is a possibility that certain risks have not been adequately identified or prepared for. Furthermore, the Fund cannot directly control any cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by third party service providers. Cybersecurity risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund's investment in such securities to lose value.

Derivatives Risk. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset or rate. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Equity Risk. The net asset value of the Fund will fluctuate based on changes in the value of the U.S. equity securities held by the Fund. Equity prices can fall rapidly in response to developments affecting a specific company or industry, or to changing economic, political or market conditions.

Exchange Traded Fund Structure Risk. The Fund is structured as an exchange traded fund and as a result is subject to special risks, including:

- The market prices of shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for shares and will include a “bid-ask spread” charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV.
- In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of exchange traded funds and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Fund shares and the Fund’s NAV.
- In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund’s shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Fund’s shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Fund’s shares and the Fund’s NAV.
- An active trading market for the Fund’s shares may not be developed or 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, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. If the Fund’s shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as authorized participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Fund’s shares.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. When the Fund invests in fixed income securities, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default), extension risk (an issuer may exercise its right to repay principal on a fixed rate obligation held by the Fund later than expected), and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund’s share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

Interest Rate Risk. The risk that fixed income securities and dividend paying equity securities will decline in value because of an increase in interest rates; a fund with a longer average portfolio duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a fund with a shorter average portfolio duration.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with TSLA. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. It is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund’s portfolio. The current novel coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic and the aggressive responses taken by many governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines or similar restrictions, as well as the forced or voluntary closure of, or operational changes to, many retail and other businesses, has had negative impacts, and in many cases severe negative impacts, on markets worldwide. It is not known how long such impacts, or any future impacts of other significant events described above, will or would last, but there could be a prolonged period of global economic slowdown, which may impact your Fund investment. Therefore, the Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment in Fund shares.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser has only recently commenced managing ETFs. ETFs and their advisers are subject to restrictions and limitations imposed by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the Internal Revenue Code that do not apply to the adviser's management of other types of individual and institutional accounts. As a result, investors do not have a long-term track record of managing a mutual fund or ETF from which to judge the Adviser and the Adviser may not achieve the intended result in managing the Fund.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a new fund, with no operating history, which may result in additional risks for investors in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. While shareholder interests will be the paramount consideration, the timing of any liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders.

Non-Diversified Risk. The Fund is non-diversified. This means that the Fund, unlike a diversified fund, will have a larger portion of its assets exposed to the performance of a single stock than a diversified fund. Because a relatively high percentage of the Fund's assets will be exposed to the performance of a single stock related to one economic sector, the Fund's portfolio may be more susceptible to any single economic, or regulatory occurrence than the portfolio of a diversified fund.

Operational Risk. The Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational 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 for a range of services, including custody. Any delay or failure relating to engaging or maintaining such service providers may affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. Although the Fund, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, the value of the options contracts in which the Fund invests are substantially influenced by the value of the applicable underlying stock. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. The options held by the Fund is exercisable at the strike price on their expiration date. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values options contracts and the reference asset, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, as the Fund intends to continuously maintain exposure to the applicable underlying stock through the use of options contracts, as the options contracts it holds are exercised or expire it will enter into new options contracts, a practice referred to as "rolling." If the expiring options contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the cost of entering into new options contracts, the Fund may experience losses.

Pandemics Risk. An outbreak of infectious respiratory illness caused by the novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 was first detected in China in December 2019 before spreading worldwide and being declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020. COVID-19 has resulted in travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings, disruption and delays in healthcare services, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, temporary store closures, social distancing, government ordered curfews and business closures, disruptions to supply chains and consumer activity, shortages, highly volatile financial markets, and general concern and uncertainty.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may affect the Fund's performance.

Price Participation Risk. The Fund employs an investment strategy that includes the sale of call option contracts, which limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in value experienced by TSLA over the call period. This means that if TSLA experiences an increase in value above the strike price of the sold call options during a call period, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent and may significantly underperform TSLA over the call period. Additionally, because the Fund is limited in the degree to which it will participate in increases in value experienced by TSLA over each call period, but has full exposure to any decreases in value experienced by TSLA over the call period, the NAV of the Fund may decrease over any given time period. The Fund's NAV is dependent on the value of each options portfolio, which is based principally upon the performance of TSLA. The degree of participation in TSLA gains the Fund will experience will depend on prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund enters into the sold call option contracts and will vary from call period to call period. The value of the options contracts is affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of TSLA, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of TSLA and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions in the options market. As the price of TSLA changes and time moves towards the expiration of each call period, the value of the options contracts, and therefore the Fund's NAV, will change. However, it is not expected for the Fund's NAV to directly correlate on a day-to-day basis with the returns of TSLA. The amount of time remaining until the options contract's expiration date affects the impact of the potential options contract income on the Fund's NAV, which may not be in full effect until the expiration date of the Fund's options contracts. Therefore, while changes in the price of the TSLA will result in changes to the Fund's NAV, the Fund generally anticipates that the rate of change in the Fund's NAV will be different than that experienced by TSLA.

Sector Risk. Sector risk is the possibility that securities within the same group of industries will decline in price due to sector-specific market or economic developments. If the Fund invests more heavily in a particular sector, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect that sector. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a fund that invests in a broader range of industries.

Automotive Company Risk. The performance of the Underlying Stock, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to risks of the automotive sector. The automotive sector industry can be highly cyclical, and companies in the industry may suffer periodic operating losses. Automotive companies can be significantly affected by labor relations and fluctuating component prices. Developments in automotive technologies (e.g., autonomous vehicle technologies) may require significant capital expenditures that may not generate profits for several years, if ever. Automotive companies may be significantly subject to government policies and regulations regarding imports and exports of automotive products. Governmental policies affecting the automotive industry, such as taxes, tariffs, duties, subsidies, and import and export restrictions on automotive products can influence industry profitability. In addition, such companies must comply with environmental laws and regulations, for which there may be severe consequences for non-compliance. While most of the major automotive manufacturers are large companies, certain others may be non-diversified in both product line and customer base and may be more vulnerable to certain events that may negatively impact the automotive industry.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (TSLA), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund invests in derivatives. The federal income tax treatment of a derivative may not be as favorable as a direct investment in an underlying asset. Derivatives may produce taxable income and taxable realized gain. Derivatives may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments. As a result, a larger portion of the Fund's distributions may be treated as ordinary income rather than as capital gains. In addition, certain derivatives are subject to mark-to-market or straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). If such provisions are applicable, there could be an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the Fund.

The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in options were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

US Treasury Risk. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government and generally have negligible credit risk. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The Fund may be subject to such risk to the extent it invests in securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises.

Valuation Risk. The price the Fund could receive upon the sale of a security or other asset may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security or other asset and from the value used by the Underlying Index, particularly for securities or other assets that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology as a result of trade suspensions or for other reasons. In addition, the value of the securities or other assets in the Fund's portfolio may change on days or during time periods when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Authorized Participants who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received had the Fund not fair-valued securities or used a different valuation methodology. The Fund's ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

FUND WEBSITE AND DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Adviser maintains a website for the Fund at www.kurvinvest.com. Among other things, this website includes the Fund's prospectus and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), and includes the Fund's holdings, the Fund's last annual and semi-annual reports, pricing information about shares trading on the Exchange, updated performance information, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads. The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports contain complete listings of the Fund's portfolio holdings as of the end of the Fund's second and fourth fiscal quarters. The Fund prepares a report on Form N-PORT of its portfolio holdings as of the end of each month. The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports are filed with the SEC within 60 days of the end of the reporting period and the Fund's monthly portfolio holdings are filed with the SEC within 60 days after the end of each fiscal quarter. You can find the SEC filings on the SEC's website, www.sec.gov. A summarized description of the NEOS ETF Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of Fund portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's SAI. Information on how to obtain the SAI is listed on the inside back cover of this prospectus.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Adviser

Kurv Investment Management LLC, located at 1 Letterman Drive, Building C, Suite 3-500, San Francisco, CA 94129 serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The Adviser is a Delaware limited liability company formed in 2022 to provide investment advisory services to registered investment companies. In addition, Kurv Investment Management LLC developed the investment strategy for the Fund. Kurv Investment Management LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kurv Investment, Inc.

Under an investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and the Adviser, the Adviser provides investment advisory services to the Fund primarily in the form of oversight of the Sub-Adviser, including daily monitoring of the purchase and sale of securities by the Sub-Adviser and regular review of the Sub-Adviser's performance.

The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration and accounting, and other non-distribution related services necessary for the Fund to operate. The Adviser administers the business affairs of the Fund, provides office facilities and equipment and certain clerical, bookkeeping and administrative services, and provides its officers and employees to serve as officers or Trustees of the Trust. For the services the Adviser provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a fee calculated daily and paid monthly at an annual rate of 1.15% of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

Under the investment advisory agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund except for the advisory fee, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act ("Excluded Expenses").

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its fees and reimburse expenses of the Fund until December 31, 2024, so that the Total Annual Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Reimbursement (excluding: (i) any front-end or contingent deferred loads; (ii) brokerage fees and commissions, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses; (iv) borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short); (v) taxes; and (vi) extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses (which may include indemnification of Fund officers and Trustees, contractual indemnification of Fund service providers (other than the Adviser) will not exceed 0.99% of average daily net assets. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund within the three years after the fees have been waived or reimbursed, if such recoupment can be achieved within the lesser of the foregoing expense limits or the expense limits in place at the time of recoupment. This agreement may be terminated only by the Board of Trustees on 60 days' written notice to the Adviser.

Pursuant to an SEC exemptive order and subject to the conditions of that order, the Adviser may, with Board approval but without shareholder approval, change or select new sub-advisers, materially amend the terms of an agreement with a sub-adviser (including an increase in its fee), or continue the employment of a sub-adviser after an event that would otherwise cause the automatic termination of services. Shareholders will be notified of any sub-adviser changes.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the investment advisory agreement with the Adviser will be available in the Fund's – Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal period ended November 30, 2023.

Sub-Adviser

NEOS Investment Management, LLC, located at 13 Riverside Ave, Westport, CT 06880 serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund. The Adviser is a Delaware limited liability company formed in 2022 to provide sub-advisory services to registered investment companies.

The Sub-Adviser was formed in 2022 and provides investment advisory services to exchange-traded funds, including the Fund. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities and other investment instruments on behalf of the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions, as instructed by the Adviser, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. Under a sub-advisory agreement, the Adviser pays the Sub-Adviser a fee, calculated daily and paid monthly, out of the fee the Adviser receives from the Fund.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's renewal of the sub-advisory agreement with the Sub-Adviser will be available in the Annual Report for the Fund for the fiscal period ended November 30, 2023.

Portfolio Managers

Garrett Paoella, Troy Cates and Ryan Houlton are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The Portfolio Managers are responsible for various functions related to portfolio management, including, but not limited to, investing cash inflows, implementing the index investment strategy, and overseeing personnel at the Adviser who have more limited responsibilities.

Garrett Paoella has been employed by the Adviser since it was founded in 2020. Prior to that, Mr. Paoella was an officer and portfolio manager at Harvest Volatility Management, Horizons ETFs USA and Recon Capital Partners.

Troy Cates has been employed by the Adviser since it was founded in 2020. Prior to that, Mr. Cates was an officer and portfolio manager at Paoella was an officer and portfolio manager at Harvest Volatility Management, Horizons ETFs USA and Recon Capital Partners.

Ryan Houlton has been employed by the Adviser since it was founded in 2020. Prior to that, Mr. Houlton was head of trading and operations at Mirae Asset Global Investments and an operations manager at State Street.

The SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation, other accounts managed, and ownership of Fund shares.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Determination of NAV

The NAV per Share for the Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of Shares outstanding. Expenses and fees, including the management fee, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. The NAV of the Fund is determined each business day as of the close of trading (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on the NYSE.

The values of the Fund's portfolio securities are based on the securities' closing prices on their local principal markets, where available. In the absence of a last reported sales price, or if no sales were reported, and for other assets for which market quotes are not readily available, values may be based on quotes obtained from a quotation reporting system, established market makers or by an outside independent pricing service. Prices obtained by an outside independent pricing service use information provided by market makers or estimates of market values obtained from data related to investments or securities with similar characteristics and may use a computerized grid matrix of securities and its evaluations in determining what it believes is the fair value of the portfolio securities. If a market quotation for a security is not readily available or the Adviser believes it does not otherwise accurately reflect the market value of the security at the time the Fund calculates its NAV, the security will be fair valued by the Adviser, in accordance with the Trust's valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board of Trustees of the Trust. The Fund may also use fair value pricing in a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to, situations where the value of a security in the Fund's portfolio has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which the security is principally traded (such as a corporate action or other news that may materially affect the price of a security) or trading in a security has been suspended or halted. 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.

Buying and Selling Exchange-Traded Shares

Authorized Participants

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only Authorized Participants (“APs”) may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. APs must be (i) a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC, a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC; or (ii) a Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) participant (as discussed below). In addition, each AP must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Transfer Agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Investors

Individual Fund shares may only be bought and sold by investors including APs in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at a market price. Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

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 offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. Because the Fund’s shares trade at market prices rather than net asset value, shares may trade at a price greater than net asset value (premium) or less than net asset value (discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the bid-ask spread). Information on the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available on the Fund’s website (www.kurvinvest.com).

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. DTC or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

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. DTC’s participants 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 securities that you hold in book entry or “street name” through your brokerage account.

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Units are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Trust on an ongoing basis, a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (“Securities Act”), may occur at any point. Broker dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Transfer Agent, breaks them down into constituent Shares, and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter.

Broker dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted to ordinary secondary trading transactions), and thus dealing with Shares that are part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with Shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(3) (A) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares are reminded that, under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at the Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

In addition, certain affiliates of the Fund and the Adviser may purchase and resell Fund shares pursuant to this Prospectus.

For More Information:

Existing Shareholders or Prospective Investors

Kurv ETFs
c/o Foreside Fund Services, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, Maine 04101

Dealers

Kurv ETFs
c/o Foreside Fund Services, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, Maine 04101

Distribution and Service Plan

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the 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.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

The Board has evaluated the risks of frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares (“market timing”) activities by the Fund’s shareholders. The Board noted that Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund in Creation Units by APs and that the vast majority of trading in Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not involve the Fund directly, it is unlikely those trades would cause many of the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund’s trading costs and the realization of capital gains.

With respect to trades directly with the Fund, to the extent effected in-kind, those trades do not cause any of the harmful effects (as previously noted) that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent that the Trust allows or requires trades to be effected in whole or in part in cash, the Board noted that those trades could result in dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. However, the Board noted that direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to NAV. The Fund also employs fair valuation pricing to minimize potential dilution from market timing. The Fund imposes transaction fees on in-kind purchases and redemptions of Shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting in-kind trades, these fees increase if an investor substitutes cash in part or in whole for securities, reflecting the fact that the Fund’s trading costs increase in those circumstances. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of Shares.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). As a regulated investment company, the Fund generally pays no federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to you. The Fund expects to declare and distribute all of its net investment income, if any, to shareholders as dividends monthly.

The Fund will distribute net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. The Fund may distribute such income dividends and capital gains more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund. The amount of any distribution will vary, and there is no guarantee the Fund will pay either an income dividend or a capital gains distribution.

Annual Statements

Each year, you will receive an annual statement (Form 1099) of your account activity to assist you in completing your federal, state and local tax returns. Distributions declared in December to shareholders of record in such month, but paid in January, are taxable as if they were paid in December. The Fund makes every effort to search for reclassified income to reduce the number of corrected forms mailed to you. However, when necessary, you will receive a corrected Form 1099 to reflect reclassified information.

Avoid “Buying a Dividend”

At the time you purchase your Shares, the price of Shares may reflect undistributed income, undistributed capital gains, or net unrealized appreciation in value of portfolio securities held by the Fund. For taxable investors, a subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable. Buying Shares in the Fund just before it declares an income dividend or capital gains distribution is sometimes known as “buying a dividend.”

Dividend Reinvestment Service

Brokers may make available the Depository Trust Company book-entry dividend reinvestment service to their customers who own Fund Shares. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and capital gains will automatically be reinvested in additional whole Shares of the Fund purchased on the secondary market. Without this service, investors would receive their distributions in cash. To determine whether the dividend reinvestment service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, consult your broker. Brokers may require Fund shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole Shares of the Fund purchased in the secondary market.

TAX INFORMATION

Tax Considerations

The Fund expects, based on its investment objective and strategies, that its distributions, if any, will be taxable as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. This is true whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Shares or receive them in cash. For federal income tax purposes, Fund distributions of short-term capital gains are taxable to you as ordinary income. Fund distributions of long-term capital gains are taxable to you as long-term capital gains no matter how long you have owned your Shares. A portion of income dividends reported by the Fund may be qualified dividend income eligible for taxation by individual shareholders at long-term capital gain rates provided certain holding period requirements are met.

As with any investment, you should consider how your Fund investment will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund, including the possible application of foreign, state and local taxes. Unless your investment in the Fund is through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as a 401(k) plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when: (i) the Fund makes distributions, (ii) you sell Shares in the secondary market or (iii) you create or redeem Creation Units.

Taxes on Distributions

The Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of the Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by the Fund as "qualified dividend income" are generally taxed to noncorporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund received in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders, such as estates and trusts, whose gross income as adjusted or modified for tax purposes exceeds certain threshold amounts.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares' NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You may wish to avoid investing in the Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment. Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of your investment to the extent of your basis in the Shares, and generally as capital gain thereafter. A return of capital, which for tax purposes is treated as a return of your investment, reduces your basis in Shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition of Shares. A distribution will reduce the Fund's NAV per Share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain even though, from an economic standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by the Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% unless a lower treaty rate applies. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met.

The Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she or it is not subject to such withholding.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the character of any distributions received from the Fund.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An Authorized Participant having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging Authorized Participant's aggregate basis in the securities delivered plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An Authorized Participant who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging Authorized Participant's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an Authorized Participant who does not mark-to-market their holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less.

The information in this section "Tax Information" is not intended or written to be used as tax advice. Because everyone's tax situation is unique, you should consult your tax professional about federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences before making an investment in the Fund.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Because the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, no financial highlights information is available.

Information provided to or filed with the SEC by Underlying Issuer pursuant to the Exchange Act, including the financial statements of Underlying Issuer in its Form 10-K, can be located by reference to the SEC file number noted below through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov:

Underlying Issuer	SEC File Number
TSLA	001-34756

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often Shares of the Fund traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund during the past four calendar quarters, or since inception, as applicable, can be found at the Fund's website at www.kurvinvest.com.

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DISCLAIMERS

Shares of the Trust are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Shares of the Fund. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in, the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of the Shares of the Fund to be issued, or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of the Shares of the Fund in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the Shares of the Fund. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This Prospectus does not contain all the information included in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC with respect to the Fund's Shares. Information about the Fund can be reviewed on the EDGAR database at the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>), and copies may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov. The SAI for the Fund, which has been filed with the SEC, provides more information about the Fund. The SAI is incorporated herein by reference and is legally part of this Prospectus. Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Fund's annual report, when available, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. These documents and other information concerning the Trust also may be inspected at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101, (9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Eastern Time). You can also obtain information about the Fund by calling at no cost 1-833-955-KURV (5878).

Investment Company Act File No. 811-23645.