



PROSPECTUS

June 12, 2026

Kurv SpaceX Enhanced Income ETF (Ticker: XSHP)

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 SPACEX ENHANCED INCOME ETF (TICKER: XSHP) - SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Kurv SpaceX Enhanced Income ETF (the “SpaceX Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks to provide current income.

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”). **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	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.99%

- (1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund’s initial fiscal year. Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are estimated to be under 0.005% of Fund assets.

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
\$ 101	\$315

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 commenced operations as of the date of this prospectus.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to primarily invest under normal circumstances in common stock of Space Exploration Technologies Corp., commonly known as SpaceX, (SPCX or “Underlying Security”) and/or derivative instruments on SPCX, backed by a portfolio of Fixed Income Instruments of varying maturities, which may be represented by options and forwards, as well as Preferred Securities Instruments.

Derivatives are primarily used as substitutes for the Underlying Security because they are expected to produce returns that are substantially similar to those of the Underlying Security. Derivatives used by the Fund are expected to produce a significant portion of the Fund’s returns. The Fund does not invest more than 25% of its assets in over-the-counter derivative contracts with any one counterparty.

“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 as well as ETPs on such instruments and options on such ETPs. “Preferred Securities Instruments” consist of preferred securities of U.S. companies and ETPs primarily investing in preferred securities. The Fund may invest in U.S. and non-U.S. Fixed Income Instruments of any maturity or duration.

The Fund primarily uses option contracts on the Underlying Security, including FLEX options, to gain exposure to the Underlying Security. The value of option contracts on the Underlying Security should closely track changes in the Underlying Security’s prices.

The Fund may gain long exposure via purchasing shares of the Underlying Security or creating a synthetic long position. To achieve a synthetic long exposure, the Fund may gain exposure through buying call options of the Underlying Security and, simultaneously, sells put options of the Underlying Security with the same expiries and strike prices to try to replicate the price movements of the Underlying Security. The combination of the long call options and sold put options seek to provide the Fund with investment exposure to the Underlying Security for the duration of the application option exposure. The synthetic long position to the Underlying Security will not exceed 200% of net asset value.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes in the Underlying Security or derivatives on the Underlying Security. Additionally, for the purposes of complying with its 80% investment policy, the Fund will use the notional value of the derivatives it holds.

The Fund may invest, without limitation, in derivative instruments, such as options, including FLEX options, forward and futures contracts, options on futures, or swap agreements, subject to applicable law and any other restrictions described in the Fund’s prospectus or Statement of Additional Information.

As part of its strategy, the Fund may employ various option strategies to generate income and/or to preserve capital. Example of strategies are:

Covered Call Writing

As part of its strategy, the Fund may write (sell) call option contracts on the Underlying Security to generate income. If the Fund gains long exposure synthetically, since the Fund does not directly own shares, these written call options will be sold short (i.e., selling a position it does not currently own). Any amount of covered call writing above the and synthetic long positions will be

considered uncovered. The Adviser may engage in uncovered calls rather than covered calls when it believes there might be a mispricing of volatility in the market.

It is important to note that the sale of the Underlying Security's call option contracts will limit the Fund's participation in the appreciation in the Underlying Security's price. If the price of the Underlying Security increases, the above-referenced synthetic and/or holding the Underlying Security directly would allow the Fund to experience similar percentage gains. However, if the Underlying Security's 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 Underlying Security exposure. As a result, the Fund's overall strategy (i.e., the combination of the synthetic and/or long exposure to the Underlying Security and the sold (short) the Underlying Security's call positions) will limit the Fund's participation in gains in the Underlying Security's price beyond a certain point.

When the Fund engages in covered call writing with respect to a security, it receives cash from the buyer of the call option who in exchange for that cash obtains the right to purchase the security on or before the expiration date at a predetermined price called the strike price. Writing covered call options is also considered long short. Generally, the notional principal amount of written covered call options will not exceed the principal amount of the synthetic or long position in the security, however, the Fund may write call options for an amount in excess of the value of a security position in the Fund's portfolio.

Uncovered Call and/or Put Writing

The Fund may also write (i.e., sell) uncovered call options on securities or instruments in which it may invest but that are not currently held by the Fund. The principal reason for writing uncovered call options is to realize income without committing capital to the ownership of the Underlying Security. When writing uncovered call options, the Fund must deposit and maintain sufficient margin with the broker-dealer through which it made the uncovered call option as collateral to ensure that the securities can be purchased for delivery if and when the option is exercised. During periods of declining securities prices or when prices are stable, writing uncovered calls can be a profitable strategy to increase the Fund's income with minimal capital risk. Uncovered calls are riskier than covered calls because there is no underlying security held by the Fund that can act as a partial hedge. Uncovered calls have speculative characteristics and the potential for loss is unlimited. When an uncovered call is exercised, the Fund must purchase the Underlying Security to meet its call obligation. There is also a risk, especially with preferred and debt securities that lack sufficient liquidity, that the securities may not be available for purchase. If the purchase price exceeds the exercise price, the Fund will lose the difference.

The Fund also may write (i.e., sell) uncovered put options on securities or instruments in which it may invest but with respect to which the Fund does not currently have a corresponding short position or has not deposited as collateral cash equal to the exercise value of the put option with the broker-dealer through which it made the uncovered put option. The principal reason for writing uncovered put options is to receive premium income and to acquire such securities or instruments at a net cost below the current market value. The Fund has the obligation to buy the securities or instruments at an agreed upon price if the price of the securities or instruments decreases below the exercise price. If the price of the securities or instruments increases during the

option period, the option will expire worthless and the Fund will retain the premium and will not have to purchase the securities or instruments at the exercise price.

Call or Put Spreads

The Fund may write (sell) call or put spreads instead of than stand-alone call option contracts to seek increased participation in the potential appreciation of the Underlying Security's share price, while still generating net premium income. In a call option spread, the Fund may sell (write) an out-of-the-money call option (above the current market price) while also purchasing another call option that is further out of the money. Similarly, in a put option spread, the Fund may sell (write) an out-of-the-money put option (below the current market price) while purchasing a further out-of-the-money put option.

Risk Reversals or Protective Collars

The Fund may write (sell) risk reversals rather than stand-alone call option contracts to seek to limit loss from of the Underlying Security's share price. The cost of this protection would be offset by the premiums earned from a written call option. In a risk reversal, the Fund may sell (write) an out-of-the-money call option (above the current market price) call option while simultaneously purchasing an out-of-the-money put option.

Protective Puts

The Fund may purchase out-of-the-money protective put options to seek to limit loss from its Underlying Security share price. The cost of protection may reduce the income generated in the portfolio.

Call Purchases

The Fund may purchase call options to seek to gain price appreciation from the Underlying Security's share price. The cost of the purchase may reduce the income generated in the portfolio.

The Fund intends to utilize traditional exchange-traded options contracts and/or Flexible Exchange® Options ("FLEX Options"). Traditional exchange-traded options have standardized terms, such as the type (call or put), the reference asset, the strike price and expiration date. Exchange-listed options contracts are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC"). FLEX Options are a type of exchange-listed options contract with uniquely customizable terms that allow investors to customize key terms like type, strike price and expiration date that are standardized in a typical options contract. FLEX Options are also guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. Option contracts can either be "American" style or "European" style. The Fund generally utilizes European style option contracts, which may only be exercised by the holder of the option contract on the expiration date of such option contract and settled in cash.

As derivatives tracking the Underlying Security may be purchased with a fraction of the assets that would be needed to purchase the securities directly for the equivalent amount of exposure, the remainder of the Fund's assets may be invested in Fixed Income and Preferred Securities Instruments. Kurv actively manages the Fixed Income and Preferred Securities Instruments held by the Fund with a view toward enhancing the Fund's total return.

The Fund primarily invests in U.S. dollar-denominated investment grade debt securities, rated Baa or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or equivalently rated by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"), or, if unrated, determined by Kurv to be of comparable quality. In the event that ratings services assign different ratings to the same security, Kurv will use the highest rating as the credit rating for that security. The Fund may invest, without limitation, in U.S. dollar-denominated securities and instruments of foreign issuers as well as in other G10 currencies on a hedged basis.

The Fund may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis and may engage in short sales. Assets not invested in equity securities or derivatives, may be invested in Fixed Income Instruments and Preferred Securities Instruments. The Fund may also enter into reverse repurchase agreements. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in high yield securities, including high yield ETFs ("junk bonds") rated B or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or equivalently rated by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") or Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch"), or, if unrated, determined by Kurv to be of comparable quality. In the event that ratings services assign different ratings to the same security, Kurv will use the highest rating as the credit rating for that security.

The Fund may invest, without limitation, in mortgage or asset-backed securities, including to-be-announced transactions. The Fund may purchase and sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis. The Fund may, without limitation, seek to obtain market exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques (such as buy backs or dollar rolls).

With respect to the Fund's fixed income investments, the Fund may invest, without limitation, in securities denominated in foreign currencies and in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers, except with respect to such investments, the Fund may only invest up to 10% of its total assets in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries (this limitation does not apply to investment grade sovereign debt denominated in the local currency with less than 1 year remaining to maturity, which means with respect to the Fund's fixed income investments, the Fund may invest in such instruments without limitation subject to any applicable legal or regulatory limitation). Emerging market countries include any country other than the countries comprising the MSCI World Index (currently, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States).

With respect to the Fund's fixed income investments, the Fund will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities or currencies) to 10% of its total assets. The Fund may also invest up to 15% of its total assets in Preferred Securities Instruments.

As a result of its investment strategies, the Fund will be concentrated in the industry or group of industries to which SPCX is assigned (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets in investments that provide exposure to the industry or group of industries to which SPCX is assigned).

The Fund is non-diversified.

Information about Space Exploration Technologies Corp.

Space Exploration Technologies Corp. (SpaceX) designs, manufactures, and launches advanced rockets and spacecraft to revolutionize space technology. SpaceX offers launch services that provide orbital transportation for commercial and government customers, including NASA and the U.S. Department of Defense. SpaceX pioneered reusable rocket technology to solve the high cost of access to space. The company's Falcon 9 and Falcon Heavy launch vehicles were initially used to deploy satellites and resupply the International Space Station, enabling a new era of commercial orbital activity. SpaceX has leveraged its launch architecture to create Starlink, a global satellite broadband constellation, and has expanded into artificial intelligence through the 2026 acquisition of xAI to develop space-based data centers. SpaceX's primary platforms are Falcon for launches, Dragon for crew and cargo missions, and Starship for deep-space exploration. The company generates more than 50% of its total revenue from its Starlink division. SpaceX 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 SpaceX pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number [] through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding SpaceX may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents. As of the date of this prospectus, SpaceX is assigned to the semiconductors and related devices industry.

The Fund has derived all disclosures contained in this document regarding SpaceX from the publicly available documents described above. Neither the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser nor any affiliate has participated in the preparation of such documents. Neither the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser nor any affiliate makes any representation that such publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding SpaceX is accurate or complete. Furthermore, the Fund cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the date of the prospectus (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described above) that would affect the trading price of SpaceX have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of, or failure to disclose, material future events concerning SpaceX could affect the value of the Fund's investments with respect to SpaceX and therefore the value of the Fund. Lastly, neither the Fund, the Trust nor the Adviser, nor any of their respective affiliates, make any representations to investors as to the performance of SpaceX.

See "Additional Information About the Fund" below for a more detailed description of the synthetic covered call strategy.

Principal Risks Of Investing In The Fund

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") per share, trading price, yield, total return, and/or ability to meet its objective. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Fund — Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund."

An investment in the Fund entails risk. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective and there is a risk that you could lose all of your money invested in the Fund. The Fund is not a complete investment

program. It is important that investors closely review all of the risks listed below and understand them before making an investment in the Fund.

SpaceX Investing Risks. The Fund will have significant exposure to SPCX through its investments in SPCX and derivative instruments that utilize SPCX as the reference asset. Accordingly, the Fund will be subject to the risks of SPCX, set forth below.

SpaceX Issuer-Specific Risks. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. As of June 1, 2026, in addition to the risks associated with companies in the aerospace and telecommunications sectors, SPCX faces risks associated with: failure to meet the evolving needs of its large markets—commercial launch, satellite internet (Starlink), and deep-space exploration—and identifying new reusable launch technologies; competition from domestic and international space agencies; changes in government and commercial demand; supply chain issues for critical aerospace components; manufacturing delays for the Starship launch system; potential significant mismatches between launch capacity and customer demand; the dependence on third-parties for specialized materials and testing which reduces control over product quality, safety yields, and mission delivery schedules; significant mission failures or catastrophic defects; international operations and ITAR export controls; impacts from climate change, including atmospheric emissions regulations and launch site environmental restrictions; inability to realize the potential benefits from massive capital investments in orbital infrastructure; concentration of revenue from a limited number of government partners like NASA and the U.S. Department of Defense; the ability to attract, retain and motivate specialized aerospace engineers and key executives; system security and data protection breaches, including cyberattacks on satellite constellations; business disruptions from launch mishaps; the proper function of its business processes and ground station systems; fluctuations in operating results; increased scrutiny from regulators regarding environmental and orbital debris responsibilities could result in increased operating expenses or adversely impact its reputation; issues related to the orbital safety and frequency of satellite deployment; ability to protect its intellectual property; ever changing and increasingly stringent spectrum allocation laws; as well as other regulatory, tax related and legal issues, including the changing regulations regarding commercial spaceflight and planetary protection.

Indirect Investment Risk. SpaceX is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser or any affiliates thereof and is not involved with this offering in any way, and has no obligation to consider the Fund in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of the Fund. The Trust, the Fund, the Adviser or any affiliate are not responsible for the performance of SPCX and make no representation as to the performance of SPCX. Investing in the Fund is not equivalent to investing in SPCX. Fund shareholders will not have voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to SPCX.

Aerospace and Space Infrastructure Companies Risk. Aerospace and satellite companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Like other industrial leaders, aerospace companies may have limited production

lines, launch sites, financial resources or specialized personnel. The hardware of space companies may face obsolescence due to rapid advancements in reusable launch vehicle technology, frequent mission architecture changes, unpredictable global demand and competition for the services of elite aerospace engineers. Companies in the orbital infrastructure sector are heavily dependent on mission success and intellectual property rights. The loss of flight certification or a catastrophic mission failure may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Aerospace companies are facing increased government and regulatory scrutiny regarding orbital debris and environmental impacts and may be subject to adverse government or regulatory action involving launch licenses or export controls.

Semiconductor Companies Risk. Semiconductor companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, and such competition may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Semiconductor companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Semiconductor companies' supply chain and operations are dependent on the availability of materials that meet exacting standards and the use of third parties to provide components and services. Semiconductor companies may rely on a limited number of suppliers, or upon suppliers in a single location, for certain materials, equipment or tools. Finding and qualifying alternate or additional suppliers can be a lengthy process that can cause production delays or impose unforeseen costs, and such alternatives may not be available at all. Production can be disrupted by the unavailability of resources, such as water, silicon, electricity, gases and other materials. Suppliers may also increase prices or encounter cybersecurity or other issues that can disrupt production or increase production costs. The products of semiconductor companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Capital equipment expenditures could be substantial, and equipment generally suffers from rapid obsolescence. Companies in the semiconductor industry are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights would adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

Large Capitalization Companies Risk. Large capitalization companies may be less able than smaller capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions. Large capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller capitalization companies. During different market cycles, the performance of large capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities markets.

Key Person and Leadership Risk. The Fund's performance is significantly tied to the vision, reputation, and continued involvement of the founder and CEO of SpaceX, Elon Musk. Mr. Musk is essential to the company's strategic direction and its ability to secure capital and high-level government contracts. However, Mr. Musk manages a diverse portfolio of other major enterprises, including Tesla, xAI, and X (formerly Twitter), and may have significant obligations to the U.S. Department of Government Efficiency ("DOGE") or other advisory roles. These competing priorities could result in a significant diversion of his time and attention away from SpaceX's operational milestones, such as the Starship development program or Starlink expansion. Furthermore, Mr. Musk's public statements and political activities may attract heightened regulatory scrutiny or result in strained relations with critical government partners

like NASA and the Department of Defense. Any sudden departure, incapacity, or significant reputational impairment of Mr. Musk could lead to extreme volatility in the value of the Fund's investments, a loss of investor confidence, or the potential cancellation of key government launch and national security contracts.

Risks of Investing in Other Investment Companies: Investments in the securities of other investment companies, including ETFs, may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder thereof. As a result, Fund shareholders indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by shareholders of the other investment companies, in addition to the fees and expenses Fund shareholders indirectly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. If the other investment companies fail to achieve their investment objectives, the value of the Fund's investment will decline, adversely affecting the Fund's performance. In addition, ETF shares potentially may trade at a discount or a premium to NAV and are subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. Finally, because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings in those shares at the most optimal time, adversely affecting the Fund's performance.

Derivatives Risk: the risk of investing in derivative instruments (such as forwards, futures, swaps and structured securities) and other similar investments, including leverage, liquidity, interest rate, market, counterparty (including credit), operational, legal and management risks, and valuation complexity. Changes in the value of a derivative or other similar investments may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the initial amount invested. Changes in the value of a derivative or other similar instruments may also create margin delivery or settlement payment obligations for the Fund. The Fund's use of derivatives or other similar investments may result in losses to the Fund, a reduction in the Fund's returns and/or increased volatility. Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives or other similar investments are also subject to the risk that a counterparty to the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations to the other party, as many of the protections afforded to centrally-cleared derivative transactions might not be available for OTC derivatives or other similar investments. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the Fund could suffer significant losses on these contracts and the value of an investor's investment in the Fund may decline. If there is a default by a counterparty, any recovery may be delayed depending on the circumstances of the default. Additionally, OTC derivatives are generally less liquid than exchange traded derivative instruments because they are not traded on an exchange, do not have uniform terms and conditions, and are generally entered into based upon the creditworthiness of the parties and the availability of credit support, such as collateral, and in general, are not transferable without the consent of the counterparty. The Fund may not be able to find a suitable derivatives counterparty, and thus may be unable to invest in derivatives altogether. The primary credit risk on derivatives or similar investments that are exchange-traded or traded through a central clearing counterparty, on the other hand, resides with the Fund's clearing broker or the clearinghouse. Changes in regulation relating to a registered fund's use of derivatives and related instruments could potentially limit or impact the Fund's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the Fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives or other similar investments and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives or other similar investments and the Fund's performance.

Options Risk: Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The Fund may not fully benefit from or may lose money on an

option if changes in its value do not correspond as anticipated to changes in the value of the Underlying Security. If the Fund is not able to sell an option held in its portfolio, it would have to exercise the option to realize any profit and would incur transaction costs upon the purchase or sale of the Underlying Security. Ownership of options involves the payment of premiums, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. To the extent that the Fund invests in over-the-counter options, the Fund may be exposed to counterparty risk.

FLEX Options Risk: The Fund may use FLEX Options issued and guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. The Fund bears the risk that the OCC will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the FLEX Options contracts. In the unlikely event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses. Additionally, FLEX Options may be less liquid than certain other securities, such as standardized options. In less liquid markets for the FLEX Options, the Fund may have difficulty closing out certain FLEX Options positions at desired times and prices. In connection with the creation and redemption of Shares, to the extent market participants are not willing or able to enter into FLEX Option transactions with the Fund at prices that reflect the market price of the Shares, the Fund's NAV and, in turn the share price of the Fund, could be negatively impacted. The FLEX Options utilized by the Fund are exercisable at the strike price on their expiration date. As a FLEX Option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the Underlying Security. However, prior to such date, the value of the FLEX Options does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the Underlying Security's share price on a day-to-day basis (although they generally move in the same direction). The value of the FLEX Options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. The value of the underlying FLEX Options will be affected by, among others, changes in the Underlying Security's share price, changes in interest rates and the remaining time to until the FLEX Options expire.

Call Risk: the risk that an issuer may exercise its right to redeem a fixed income security earlier than expected (a call). Issuers may call outstanding securities prior to their maturity for a number of reasons (e.g., declining interest rates, changes in credit spreads and improvements in the issuer's credit quality). If an issuer calls a security that the Fund has invested in, the Fund may not recoup the full amount of its initial investment or may not realize the full anticipated earnings from the investment and may be forced to reinvest in lower-yielding securities, securities with greater credit risks or securities with other, less favorable features.

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, or the issuer or guarantor of collateral, 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.

Currency Risk: the risk that foreign (non-U.S.) currencies will change in value relative to the U.S. dollar and affect the Fund's investments in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, or in derivatives that provide exposure to, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies.

Emerging Markets Risk: the risk of investing in emerging market securities, primarily increased foreign (non-U.S.) investment risk.

Equity Risk: the risk that the value of equity securities, such as common stocks and preferred securities, may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company or to factors affecting a particular industry or industries. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities.

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

- *Market Price Variance Risk:* 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.
- *Authorized Participant Risk:* 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.
- *Trading Issues:* 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.
- *Absence of Active Trading Market Risk:* 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.

Foreign (Non-U.S.) Investment Risk: the risk that investing in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may result in the Fund experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies, due to smaller markets, differing reporting, accounting and auditing standards, increased risk of delayed settlement of portfolio transactions or loss of certificates of portfolio securities, and the risk of unfavorable foreign government actions, including nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage, political changes, diplomatic developments or the imposition of sanctions and other similar measures. Foreign securities may also be less liquid and more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers.

High Yield Risk: the risk that high yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as “junk bonds”) are subject to greater levels of credit, call and liquidity risks. High yield securities are considered primarily speculative with respect to the issuer’s continuing ability to make principal and interest payments, and may be more volatile than higher-rated securities of similar maturity.

Interest Rate Risk: the risk that fixed income securities will fluctuate in value because of a change 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.

Leveraging Risk: the risk that certain transactions of the Fund, such as reverse repurchase agreements, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, or derivative instruments, may give rise to leverage, magnifying gains and losses and causing the Fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. This means that leverage entails a heightened risk of loss.

Liquidity Risk: the risk that a particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell and that the Fund may be unable to sell illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price or achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. Liquidity risk may result from the lack of an active market, reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed income securities, and may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed income funds may be higher than normal, causing increased supply in the market due to selling activity.

Management Risk: the risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by Kurv will not produce the desired results and that actual or potential conflicts of interest, legislative, regulatory, or tax restrictions, policies or developments may affect the investment techniques available to Kurv and the portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund and may cause Kurv to restrict or prohibit participation in certain investments. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

Market Risk: the risk that the value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk: the risks of investing in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, including interest rate risk, extension risk, prepayment risk and credit risk. The Fund may invest in any tranche of mortgage-related or other asset-backed securities, including junior and/or equity tranches (to the extent consistent with other of the Fund's guidelines), which generally carry higher levels of the foregoing risks.

New Fund Risk: the risk that a new fund's performance may not represent how the Fund is expected to or may perform in the long term. In addition, new funds have limited operating histories for investors to evaluate and new funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions: When a 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.

Non-Diversification Risk: The Fund's portfolio may focus on a limited number of investments and will be subject to the potential for more volatility than a diversified fund.

Short Exposure Risk: the risk of entering into short sales or other short positions, including the potential loss of more money than the actual cost of the investment, and the risk that the third party to the short sale or other short position will not fulfill its contractual obligations, causing a loss to the Fund.

Small Fund Risk: the risk that a smaller fund may not achieve investment or trading efficiencies. Additionally, a smaller fund may be more adversely affected by large purchases or redemptions of fund shares.

Sovereign Debt Risk: the risk that investments in fixed income instruments issued by sovereign entities may decline in value as a result of default or other adverse credit event resulting from an issuer's inability or unwillingness to make principal or interest payments in a timely fashion.

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. If such provisions are applicable, there could be an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the Fund. The use of derivatives, such as call options, may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains or otherwise affect the Fund's ability to pay out dividends subject to preferential rates or the dividend deduction, thereby increasing the amount of taxes payable by some shareholders. The writing of call options by the Fund may significantly reduce or eliminate the ability to make distributions eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income or as eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

Performance:

Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. When such information is included, this section will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance history from year to year and showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Although past performance of the Fund is no guarantee of how it will perform in the future, historical performance may give you some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at www.kurvinvest.com.

Investment Adviser: Kurv Investment Management LLC

Portfolio Manager: Dominique Tersin (since inception June 2026) serves as portfolio manager 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 OBJECTIVE, STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to maximize total return.

The Fund's investment objective is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

Additional Information Regarding Investment Techniques and Policies:

Under normal market conditions, the SpaceX Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in SPCX as well as derivatives on SPCX.

The Fund's "80%" policy is non-fundamental and can be changed without shareholder approval. However, Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days' notice prior to any such change.

The Fund will employ its investment strategy regardless of whether there are periods of adverse market, economic, or other conditions and will not take temporary defensive positions during such periods.

The Fund is "non-diversified," meaning it may invest a greater portion of its assets in fewer issuers than is permissible for a "diversified" fund.

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 Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC"), a market clearinghouse that guarantees performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts.

The FLEX options in which a Fund may invest will generally be 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 a 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).

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

The principal risks described herein pertain to direct risks of making an investment in the Fund and/or risks of the issuers in which the Fund invests. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in a Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect a Fund’s NAV per share, trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your performance in a Fund.

Issuer-Specific Investing Risks.

The Fund will have significant exposure to its Underlying Security either directly or through its investments in derivatives on its Underlying Security. Accordingly, the Fund will be subject to the risks of that Underlying Security, set forth below.

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

The Fund may invest in the securities of SpaceX. Investments in the securities of SpaceX would likely involve significant risks that may differ from, and potentially exceed, the risks associated with investments in other issuers.

SpaceX operates in a highly capital-intensive, technologically complex, and competitive industry characterized by rapid innovation, significant research and development costs, and uncertain commercial demand for launch and satellite services. The company’s future growth and profitability will depend on its ability to execute successful launches, maintain cost efficiencies in rocket and satellite production, scale its Starlink broadband network, and manage risks inherent in manufacturing, launch operations, and orbital deployment. Operational failures, launch

anomalies, manufacturing defects, or disruptions in critical infrastructure or supply chains could materially affect its business and financial condition.

SpaceX's operations are subject to extensive regulation by U.S. and foreign governmental authorities, including those governing launch licensing, airspace and orbital traffic management, spectrum allocation, export controls, and environmental and safety compliance. Changes in laws, regulations, or enforcement priorities, or the denial, delay, or revocation of necessary licenses or approvals, could materially restrict SpaceX's activities or increase compliance costs. In addition, the global expansion of Starlink's broadband services subjects SpaceX to international telecommunications, data privacy, and national security regulations, which may vary across jurisdictions and involve significant legal complexity and compliance *risk*.

SpaceX may rely on a limited number of government and commercial customers for a substantial portion of its revenue, including contracts with NASA, the U.S. Department of Defense, and other public-sector entities. The termination, modification, or non-renewal of any such contracts could adversely affect the company's financial results. SpaceX also depends heavily on key suppliers for rocket engines, materials, and components, as well as on the performance of its Starlink satellite network.

The stock price of SpaceX may be significantly impacted by the actions, decisions, and public statements of its CEO, Elon Musk. His social media activity, interviews, and public remarks have, at times, resulted in regulatory scrutiny and legal proceedings. His involvement in multiple high-profile ventures, such as Tesla and X (formerly Twitter), may also raise concerns about his focus on SpaceX. Furthermore, any potential reduction in his role or departure from SpaceX could negatively affect investor sentiment. Given Mr. Musk's influence, if SpaceX becomes a public company, its valuation may be subject to sudden and unpredictable changes, which could materially impact the Fund's performance

If SpaceX becomes a publicly traded company, investments in its securities would be subject to risks associated both with newly public companies and with issuers whose valuations depend heavily on expectations of future growth and innovation. The market price of SpaceX's securities, if publicly traded, may be highly volatile and subject to substantial fluctuations due to factors such as investor sentiment toward AI technologies, competitive developments within the AI industry, changes in regulatory or policy environments, and shifts in technological or market outlooks. Because SpaceX's valuation may be driven by anticipated rather than realized performance, its securities could experience significant declines in value if market expectations are not met. As a newly public company, SpaceX would also face risks and uncertainties not typically encountered by more established public companies. SpaceX may have limited experience operating as a public company and may encounter difficulties in establishing and maintaining the internal controls, disclosure procedures, and compliance systems required under the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes–Oxley Act of 2002, and the listing standards of any national securities exchange on which its securities are traded. The company could incur substantial additional expenses and management burdens associated with public company reporting, auditing, legal compliance, investor relations, and disclosure obligations. Trading in SpaceX's securities may be characterized by limited liquidity, which could exacerbate volatility and

magnify price movements unrelated to the company's underlying performance. Moreover, SpaceX's management and key personnel may have limited or no prior experience managing a publicly traded company. Any failure to maintain effective internal controls, financial reporting systems, or investor communications could adversely affect investor confidence, damage SpaceX's reputation, and negatively impact the market value of its securities.

Risks of Investing in Other Investment Companies (including ETFs)

Investments in the securities of other investment companies, including ETFs, may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. By investing in another investment company, a Fund becomes a shareholder thereof. As a result, Fund shareholders indirectly bear a Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by shareholders of the other investment companies, in addition to the fees and expenses Fund shareholders indirectly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations. If the other investment companies fail to achieve their investment objective, the value of a Fund's investment will decline, adversely affecting the Fund's performance. In addition, closed-end investment company and ETF shares may potentially trade at a discount or a premium to NAV and are subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. Finally, because the value of other investment companies or ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, a Fund may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings in those shares at the most optimal time, adversely affecting the Fund's performance.

Derivatives Risk

Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on, and valued in relation to, one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. Depending on how a Fund uses derivatives and the relationship between the market value of the derivative and the underlying instrument, the use of derivatives could increase or decrease the Fund's exposure to the risks of the underlying instrument. Using derivatives exposes a Fund to additional or heightened risks, including leverage risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, market risk, counterparty risk, and credit risk. A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on a Fund's performance. Derivatives transactions can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, they can increase Fund volatility, and changes in the value of a derivative held by a Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the Fund's other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, derivatives are subject to additional risks such as operational risk (such as documentation issues and settlement issues) and legal risk (such as insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of a counterparty, and issues with the legality or enforceability of a contract). For derivatives that are required to be cleared by a regulated clearinghouse, other risks may arise from the Fund's relationship with a brokerage firm through which it submits derivatives trades for clearing, including in some cases from other clearing customers of the brokerage firm. The Fund would also be exposed to counterparty risk with respect to the clearinghouse. Financial reform laws have changed many aspects of financial regulation applicable to derivatives. Once implemented, new regulations, including margin, clearing, and trade execution requirements, may make investment in derivatives more costly, may limit their availability, may present different risks or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of these instruments. The extent and impact of these regulations are not yet fully known and may not be known for some time.

In October 2020, the SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act (the “Derivatives Rule”), which provides a comprehensive regulatory framework for the use of derivatives by registered investment companies, such as the Fund, and sets an outer limit on leverage based on VaR. The effect of the Derivatives Rule could, among other things, make investment in derivatives more costly, limit the availability or reduce the liquidity of derivatives, or otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives. Any such adverse future developments could impair the effectiveness or raise the costs of the Fund’s derivative transactions, impede the employment of the Fund’s derivatives strategies, or adversely affect the Fund’s performance.

Certain risks relating to various types of derivatives in which the Fund may invest are described below.

Forward Contracts. The Fund may enter into forward contracts that are not traded on exchanges and may not be regulated. There are no limitations on daily price moves of forward contracts. Banks and other dealers with which a Fund maintains accounts may require that the Fund deposit margin with respect to such trading. The Fund’s counterparties are not required to continue making markets in such contracts. There have been periods during which certain counterparties have refused to continue to quote prices for forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually widespread (the difference between the price at which the counterparty is prepared to buy and that at which it is prepared to sell). Arrangements to trade forward contracts may be made with only one or a few counterparties, and liquidity problems therefore might be greater than if such arrangements were made with numerous counterparties. The imposition of credit controls by governmental authorities might limit such forward trading to less than the amount that the Adviser would otherwise recommend to the possible detriment of the Fund.

Futures Contracts. The Fund may invest in futures that trade on either an exchange or over-the-counter. A futures contract obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take delivery of) the specified security, commodity or currency underlying the contract on the expiration date of the contract at an agreed upon price. An index futures contract obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take) an amount of cash equal to a specific dollar amount multiplied by the difference between the value of a specific index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the agreement is made. No physical delivery of the underlying securities in the index is made. Generally, these futures contracts are closed out prior to the expiration date of the contracts. The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in correlation with the value of the underlying instrument. Risks of futures contracts may arise from an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying securities. The Fund’s use of futures contracts (and related options) exposes the Fund to leverage risk because of the small margin requirements relative to the value of the futures contract. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact on the funds that the Fund has deposited or will have to deposit with a broker to maintain its futures position. Leverage can lead to large losses as well as gains. While futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions they may become illiquid. Futures exchanges may impose daily or intraday price change limits and/or limit the volume of trading. Additionally, government regulation may further reduce liquidity through similar trading restrictions. As a result, the Fund may be unable to close out its futures contracts at a time that is advantageous. The price of futures can be highly volatile; using them could lower total return, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the Fund’s initial investment in such contracts.

Call Options. The seller (writer) of a call option which is covered (e.g., for which the writer holds the underlying security) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain

on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the call option. However, if the buyer of the call sells short the underlying security, the loss on the call will be offset in whole or in part by a gain on the short sale of the underlying security.

Put Options. The seller (writer) of a put option which is covered (e.g., the writer holds or has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option plus the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option plus the premium received. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the put option.

Swaps. The Fund may enter into swaps. A swap is a commitment between two parties to make or receive payments based on agreed upon terms, and whose value and payments are derived by changes in the value of an underlying financial instrument. Swaps can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. Depending on their structure, swaps may increase or decrease a Fund's exposure to long-term or short-term interest rates, foreign currency values, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as security prices, values of baskets of securities, or inflation rates. Interest rate swaps are contracts involving the exchange between two contracting parties of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest (e.g., an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed rate payments). Credit default swaps are contracts whereby one party makes periodic payments to a counterparty in exchange for the right to receive from the counterparty a payment equal to the par (or other agreed-upon) value of an underlying debt obligation in the event of default by the issuer of the debt security. Total return swaps are contracts in which one party agrees to make periodic payments based on the change in market value of the underlying assets, which may include a specified security, basket of securities or security indexes during the specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate of the total return from other underlying assets. Depending on how they are used, swaps may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a Fund's portfolio. The most significant factor in the performance of a swaps is the change in the specific interest rate, currency, individual equity values or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the Fund.

OTC Derivatives. Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives or other similar investments are also subject to the risk that a counterparty to the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations to the other party, as many of the protections afforded to centrally-cleared derivative transactions might not be available for OTC derivatives or other similar investments. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, a Fund could suffer significant losses on these contracts and the value of an investor's investment in the Fund may decline. If there is a default by a counterparty, any recovery may be delayed depending on the circumstances of the default. Additionally, OTC derivatives are generally less liquid than exchange traded derivative instruments because they are not traded on an exchange, do not have uniform terms and conditions, and are generally entered into based upon the creditworthiness of the parties and the availability of credit support, such as collateral, and in general, are not transferable without the consent of the counterparty. The Fund may not be able to find a suitable derivatives counterparty, and thus may be unable to invest in derivatives altogether.

Options Risk

If a put or call option purchased by a Fund expires without being sold or exercised, the Fund would lose the premium it paid for the option. The risk involved in writing a covered call option is the lack of liquidity for the option. If a Fund is not able to close out the option transaction, the Fund would not be able to sell the Underlying Security until the option expires or is exercised. The risk involved in writing an uncovered call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the underlying security caused by a number of factors. If this occurs, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold by the Fund at a lower price than its current market value. The risk involved in writing a put option is that the market value of the underlying security could decrease as a result of rising interest rates or other factors. If this occurs, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold to the Fund at a higher price than its prevailing market value. Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. To the extent that the Fund invests in over-the-counter options, the Fund may be exposed to credit risk with regard to parties with which it trades and may also bear the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from those entailed in exchange-traded transactions, which generally are backed by clearing organization guarantees, daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections and expose the parties to the risk of counterparty default.

FLEX Options Risk: The Fund may use FLEX Options issued and guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. The Fund bears the risk that the OCC will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the FLEX Options contracts. In the unlikely event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses. Additionally, FLEX Options may be less liquid than certain other securities, such as standardized options. In less liquid markets for the FLEX Options, the Fund may have difficulty closing out certain FLEX Options positions at desired times and prices. In connection with the creation and redemption of Shares, to the extent market participants are not willing or able to enter into FLEX Option transactions with a Fund at prices that reflect the market price of the Shares, the Fund's NAV and, in turn the share price of the Fund, could be negatively impacted. The FLEX Options utilized by the Fund are exercisable at the strike price on their expiration date. As a FLEX Option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the ETP. However, prior to such date, the value of the FLEX Options does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the ETP's share price on a day-to-day basis (although they generally move in the same direction). The value of the FLEX Options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. The value of the underlying FLEX Options will be affected by, among others, changes in the ETP's share price, changes in interest rates and the remaining time to until the FLEX Options expire.

Call Risk

Call risk refers to the possibility that an issuer may exercise its right to redeem a fixed income security earlier than expected (a call). Issuers may call outstanding securities prior to their maturity for a number of reasons (e.g., declining interest rates, changes in credit spreads and improvements in the issuer's credit quality). If an issuer calls a security in which a Fund has invested, the Fund may not recoup the full amount of its initial investment or may not realize the full anticipated earnings from the investment and may be forced to reinvest in lower-yielding securities, securities with greater credit risks or securities with other, less favorable features.

Credit Risk

The Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security (including a security purchased with securities lending collateral), or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or a loan of portfolio securities, or the issuer or guarantor of collateral, is unable or unwilling, or is perceived (whether by market participants, rating agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. The risk that such issuer, guarantor or counterparty is less willing or able to do so is heightened in market environments where interest rates are rising. The downgrade of the credit of a security or of the issuer of a security held by a Fund may decrease its value. Securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are often reflected in credit ratings. Measures such as average credit quality may not accurately reflect the true credit risk of the Fund. This is especially the case if the Fund consists of securities with widely varying credit ratings. Therefore, if a Fund has an average credit rating that suggests a certain credit quality, the Fund may in fact be subject to greater credit risk than the average would suggest. Credit risk is greater to the extent a Fund uses leverage or derivatives. Rising or high interest rates may deteriorate the credit quality of an issuer or counterparty, particularly if an issuer or counterparty faces challenges rolling or refinancing its obligations.

Currency Risk

If a Fund invests directly in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, or in derivatives or other instruments that provide exposure to foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, it will be subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged.

Currency rates in foreign (non-U.S.) countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, rates of inflation, balance of payments and governmental surpluses or deficits, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign (non-U.S.) governments, central banks or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad. As a result, the Fund's investments in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and/or foreign currency-denominated securities may reduce the returns of the Fund.

Currency risk may be particularly high to the extent that a Fund invests in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or engages in foreign currency transactions that are economically tied to emerging market countries. These currency transactions may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political and other risks different from, or greater than, the risks of investing in developed foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or engaging in foreign currency transactions that are economically tied to developed foreign countries.

Emerging Markets Risk

Foreign (non-U.S.) investment risk may be particularly high to the extent a Fund invests in emerging market securities. Emerging market securities may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, volatility, legal, political, technical and other risks different from, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing in securities and instruments economically tied to developed foreign countries. To the extent a Fund invests in emerging market securities that are economically tied to a particular region, country or group of

countries, the Fund may be more sensitive to adverse political or social events affecting that region, country or group of countries. Economic, business, political, or social instability may affect emerging market securities differently, and often more severely, than developed market securities. A Fund that focuses its investments in multiple asset classes of emerging market securities may have a limited ability to mitigate losses in an environment that is adverse to emerging market securities in general. Emerging market securities may also be more volatile, less liquid (particularly during market closures due to local holidays or other reasons) and more difficult to value than securities economically tied to developed foreign countries. The systems and procedures for trading and settlement of securities in emerging markets are less developed and less transparent and transactions may take longer to settle. Emerging market countries typically have less established legal, accounting and financial reporting systems than those in more developed markets, which may reduce the scope or quality of financial information available to investors. Governments in emerging market countries are often less stable and more likely to take extra-legal action with respect to companies, industries, assets, or foreign ownership than those in more developed markets. Moreover, it can be more difficult for investors to bring litigation or enforce judgments against issuers in emerging markets or for U.S. regulators to bring enforcement actions against such issuers. The Fund will also be subject to Emerging Markets Risk if they invest in derivatives or other securities or instruments whose value or return are related to the value or returns of emerging markets securities. Rising interest rates, combined with widening credit spreads, could negatively impact the value of emerging market debt and increase funding costs for foreign issuers. In such a scenario, foreign issuers might not be able to service their debt obligations, the market for emerging market debt could suffer from reduced liquidity, and any investing Fund could lose money. The economy of some emerging markets may be particularly exposed to or affected by a certain industry or sector, and therefore issuers and/or securities of such emerging markets may be more affected by the performance of such industries or sectors.

Equity Risk

Equity securities represent an ownership interest, or the right to acquire an ownership interest, in an issuer. Equity securities also include, among other things, preferred securities, convertible stocks and warrants. The values of equity securities, such as common stocks and preferred securities, may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities. These risks are generally magnified in the case of equity investments in distressed companies.

Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) Structure Risk

The Fund is structured as an exchange traded fund and as a result is subject to special risks, including:

- *Market Price Variance Risk.* 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.

- *Authorized Participant Risk.* 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.
- *Trading Issues.* 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 a Fund's shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's NAV.
- *Absence of Active Trading Market Risk.* 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.

Foreign (Non-U.S.) Investment Risk

Foreign (non-U.S.) securities may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than securities of U.S. issuers or securities that trade exclusively in U.S. markets. The securities markets of many foreign (non-U.S.) countries are relatively small, with a limited number of companies representing a small number of industries. Additionally, issuers of foreign (non-U.S.) securities are usually not subject to the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers. Reporting, accounting and auditing standards of foreign countries differ, in some cases significantly, from U.S. standards. Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Foreign (non-U.S.) market trading hours, clearance and settlement procedures, and holiday schedules may limit the Fund's ability to buy and sell securities. Investments in foreign (non-U.S.) markets may also be adversely affected by governmental actions such as the imposition of capital controls, nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets or the imposition of punitive taxes. The governments of certain countries may prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on foreign (non-U.S.) investing in their capital markets or in certain sectors or industries. In addition, a foreign (non-U.S.) government may limit or cause delay in the convertibility or repatriation of its currency which would adversely affect the U.S. dollar value and/or liquidity of investments denominated in that currency. Certain foreign (non-U.S.) investments may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions, or become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. A reduction in trading in securities of issuers located in countries whose economies are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners may have an adverse impact on the Fund's investments.

Also, nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, unstable governments, decreased market liquidity, currency blockage, market disruptions, political changes, security suspensions, diplomatic developments or the imposition of sanctions or other similar measures could adversely affect the Fund's investments in a foreign (non-U.S.) country. In the event of nationalization, expropriation or other confiscation, a Fund could lose its entire investment in foreign (non-U.S.) securities. The type and

severity of sanctions and other similar measures, including counter sanctions and other retaliatory actions, which may be imposed could vary broadly in scope, and their impact is difficult to ascertain. These types of measures may include, but are not limited to, banning a sanctioned country or certain persons or entities associated with such country from global payment systems that facilitate cross-border payments, restricting the settlement of securities transactions by certain investors, and freezing the assets of particular countries, entities or persons. The imposition of sanctions and other similar measures could, among other things, result in a decline in the value and/or liquidity of securities issued by the sanctioned country or companies located in or economically tied to the sanctioned country, downgrades in the credit ratings of the sanctioned country's securities or those of companies located in or economically tied to the sanctioned country, currency devaluation or volatility, and increased market volatility and disruption in the sanctioned country and throughout the world. Sanctions and other similar measures could directly or indirectly limit or prevent the Fund from buying and selling securities (in the sanctioned country and other markets), significantly delay or prevent the settlement of securities transactions, and adversely impact the Fund's liquidity and performance. Adverse conditions in a certain region can adversely affect securities of other countries whose economies appear to be unrelated. To the extent that a Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a specific geographic region or in securities denominated in a particular foreign (non-U.S.) currency, the Fund will generally have more exposure to regional economic risks, including weather emergencies and natural disasters, associated with foreign (non-U.S.) investments. Foreign (non-U.S.) securities may also be less liquid (particularly during market closures due to local holidays or other reasons) and more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers.

High Yield Risk

The Fund may invest in high yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as "high yield securities" or "junk bonds") may be subject to greater levels of credit risk, call risk and liquidity risk than funds that do not invest in such securities. These securities are considered predominantly speculative with respect to an issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments, and may be more volatile than other types of securities. An economic downturn or individual corporate developments could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce the Fund's ability to sell these securities at an advantageous time or price. An economic downturn would generally lead to a higher non-payment rate and, a high yield security may lose significant market value before a default occurs. High yield securities structured as zero-coupon bonds or pay-in-kind securities tend to be especially volatile as they are particularly sensitive to downward pricing pressures from rising interest rates or widening spreads and may require a Fund to make taxable distributions of imputed income without receiving the actual cash currency. Issuers of high yield securities may have the right to "call" or redeem the issue prior to maturity, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest the proceeds in other high yield securities or similar instruments that may pay lower interest rates. The Fund may also be subject to greater levels of liquidity risk than funds that do not invest in high yield securities. In addition, the high yield securities in which the Fund invests may not be listed on any exchange and a secondary market for such securities may be comparatively illiquid relative to markets for other more liquid fixed income securities. Consequently, transactions in high yield securities may involve greater costs than transactions in more actively traded securities. A lack of publicly-available information, irregular trading activity and wide bid/ask spreads among other factors, may, in certain circumstances, make high yield debt more difficult to sell at an advantageous time or price than other types of securities or instruments. These factors may result in the Fund being unable to realize full value for these securities and/or may result in the Fund not receiving the proceeds from a sale of a high yield security for an extended period after such sale, each of which could result in losses to the Fund. In addition, adverse publicity and

investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of high yield securities, especially in thinly-traded markets. When secondary markets for high yield securities are less liquid than the market for other types of securities, it may be more difficult to value the securities because such valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a greater role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available. Because of the risks involved in investing in high yield securities, an investment in a Fund that invests in such securities should be considered speculative.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fixed income securities and other instruments in the Fund's portfolio will fluctuate in value because of a change in interest rates. For example, as nominal interest rates rise, the value of certain fixed income securities held by a Fund is likely to decrease. A nominal interest rate can be described as the sum of a real interest rate and an expected inflation rate. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and the Fund may lose money as a result of movements in interest rates. The Fund may not be able to hedge against changes in interest rates or may choose not to do so for cost or other reasons. In addition, any hedges may not work as intended.

Fixed income securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. The values of equity and other non-fixed income securities may also decline due to fluctuations in interest rates. Inflation-indexed bonds, including Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS"), decline in value when real interest rates rise. In certain interest rate environments, such as when real interest rates are rising faster than nominal interest rates, inflation-indexed bonds may experience greater losses than other fixed income securities with similar durations.

Variable and floating rate securities generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. Inverse floating rate securities may decrease in value if interest rates increase. Inverse floating rate securities may also exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation with similar credit quality. When a Fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease (or, in the case of inverse floating rate securities, an increase) in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and the net asset value ("NAV") of the Fund's shares.

A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates or yields of U.S. Treasury securities (or yields of other types of bonds) to rise, including but not limited to central bank monetary policies, changing inflation or real growth rates, general economic conditions, increasing bond issuances or reduced market demand for low yielding investments. Risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened under current market conditions given that the U.S. Federal Reserve (the "Federal Reserve") has raised interest rates from historically low levels. In addition, changes in monetary policy may exacerbate the risks associated with changing interest rates. Further, in market environments where interest rates are rising, issuers may be less willing or able to make principal and interest payments on fixed income investments when due.

During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns. Certain European countries have previously experienced negative interest rates on certain fixed income instruments. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates,

including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Fund performance to the extent a Fund is exposed to such interest rates.

Measures such as average duration may not accurately reflect the true interest rate sensitivity of the Fund. This is especially the case if a Fund consists of securities with widely varying durations. Therefore, if a Fund has an average duration that suggests a certain level of interest rate risk, the Fund may in fact be subject to greater interest rate risk than the average would suggest. This risk is greater to the extent a Fund uses leverage or derivatives in connection with the management of the Fund.

Convexity is an additional measure used to understand a security's or a Fund's interest rate sensitivity. Convexity measures the rate of change of duration in response to changes in interest rates. With respect to a security's price, a larger convexity (positive or negative) may imply more dramatic price changes in response to changing interest rates. Convexity may be positive or negative. Negative convexity implies that interest rate increases result in increased duration, meaning increased sensitivity in prices in response to rising interest rates. Thus, securities with negative convexity, which may include bonds with traditional call features and certain mortgage-backed securities, may experience greater losses in periods of rising interest rates. Accordingly, if a Fund holds such securities, the Fund may be subject to a greater risk of losses in periods of rising interest rates.

Leveraging Risk

Certain transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Such transactions may include, among others, reverse repurchase agreements and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions. The Fund's use of derivatives may also create leveraging risk. The Fund also may be exposed to leveraging risk by borrowing money for investment purposes. Leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations when it may not be advantageous to do so. Leverage, including borrowing, may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. Certain types of leveraging transactions, such as short sales that are not "against the box" (i.e., short sales where a Fund does not hold the security or have the right to acquire it without payment of further consideration), could theoretically be subject to unlimited losses in cases where the Fund, for any reason, is unable to close out the transaction. In addition, to the extent a Fund borrows money, interest costs on such borrowings may not be recovered by any appreciation of the securities purchased with the borrowed amounts and could exceed the Fund's investment returns, resulting in greater losses. Moreover, to make payments of interest and other loan costs, a Fund may be forced to sell portfolio securities when it is not otherwise advantageous to do so.

Liquidity Risk

The Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") defines liquidity risk as the risk that a Fund could not meet requests to redeem shares issued by the Fund without significant dilution of remaining investors' interests in the Fund. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. Illiquid investments are investments that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may become harder to value, especially in changing markets. A Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund

because it may be unable to sell the Illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price or possibly require the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations, which could prevent the Fund from taking advantage of other investment opportunities. Additionally, the market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. Bond markets have consistently grown over the past three decades while the capacity for traditional dealer counterparties to engage in fixed income trading has not kept pace and in some cases has decreased. As a result, dealer inventories of corporate bonds, which provide a core indication of the ability of financial intermediaries to “make markets,” are at or near historic lows in relation to market size. Because market makers seek to provide stability to a market through their intermediary services, the significant reduction in dealer inventories could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets. Such issues may be exacerbated during periods of economic uncertainty.

In such cases, the Fund, due to regulatory limitations on investments in Illiquid investments and the difficulty in purchasing and selling such securities or instruments, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. To the extent that a Fund’s principal investment strategies involve securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, foreign (non-U.S.) securities, Rule 144A securities, illiquid sectors of fixed income securities, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Further, fixed income securities with longer durations until maturity face heightened levels of liquidity risk as compared to fixed income securities with shorter durations until maturity. Finally, liquidity risk also refers to the risk of unusually high redemption requests, redemption requests by certain large shareholders such as institutional investors or asset allocators, or other unusual market conditions that may make it difficult for the Fund to sell investments within the allowable time period to meet redemptions. Meeting such redemption requests could require the Fund to sell securities at reduced prices or under unfavorable conditions, which would reduce the value of the Fund. It may also be the case that other market participants may be attempting to liquidate fixed income holdings at the same time as the Fund, causing increased supply in the market and contributing to liquidity risk and downward pricing pressure.

Certain accounts may from time to time own (beneficially or of record) or control a significant percentage of a Fund’s shares. If these shareholders sell their Fund shares, this may impact the Fund's NAV and the market price and the secondary market liquidity of Fund shares. These transactions may also result in a Fund selling certain of its portfolio holdings, which may negatively impact the Fund's performance. Liquidity risk also refers to the risk that a Fund may be required to hold additional cash or sell other investments in order to obtain cash to close out derivatives or meet the liquidity demands that derivatives can create to make payments of margin, collateral, or settlement payments to counterparties. The Fund may have to sell a security at a disadvantageous time or price to meet such obligations.

Actions by governments and regulators may have the effect of reducing market liquidity, market resiliency and money supply, such as through higher rates, tighter financial regulations and proposals related to open-end fund liquidity that may prevent mutual funds and exchange-traded funds from participating in certain markets.

Management Risk

The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. Kurv and the individual portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analysis in making

investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results or that the due diligence conducted by Kurv or the portfolio managers will expose all material risks associated with an investment. Additionally, Kurv or the portfolio managers may not be able to identify suitable investment opportunities and may face competition from other investment managers when identifying and consummating certain investments. Certain securities or other instruments in which the Fund seeks to invest may not be available in the quantities desired. In addition, regulatory restrictions, actual or potential conflicts of interest or other considerations may cause Kurv to restrict or prohibit participation in certain investments. In such circumstances, Kurv or the portfolio managers may determine to purchase other securities or instruments as substitutes. Such substitute securities or instruments may not perform as intended, which could result in losses to the Fund. To the extent a Fund employs strategies targeting perceived pricing inefficiencies, arbitrage strategies or similar strategies, it is subject to the risk that the pricing or valuation of the securities and instruments involved in such strategies may change unexpectedly, which may result in reduced returns or losses to the Fund. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax restrictions, policies or developments may affect the investment techniques available to Kurv and the portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objectives. There also can be no assurance that all of the personnel of Kurv will continue to be associated with Kurv for any length of time. The loss of services of one or more key employees of Kurv could have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to realize their investment objective.

Market Risk

The market price of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries or issuers represented in the securities markets. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, adverse changes to credit markets or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of a security may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously even if the performance of those asset classes is not otherwise historically correlated. Investments may also be negatively impacted by market disruptions and by attempts by other market participants to manipulate the prices of particular investments. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities. Credit ratings downgrades may also negatively affect securities held by the Fund. Even when markets perform well, there is no assurance that the investments held by the Fund will increase in value along with the broader market.

In addition, market risk includes the risk that geopolitical and other events will disrupt the economy on a national or global level. For instance, war, terrorism, social unrest, recessions, supply chain disruptions, market manipulation, government defaults, government shutdowns, political changes, diplomatic developments or the imposition of sanctions and other similar measures, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics and epidemics) and natural/environmental disasters can all negatively impact the securities markets, which could cause the Fund to lose value. These events could reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, changes in interest rates, inflation/deflation, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. The current contentious domestic political environment, as well as political and diplomatic events within the

United States and abroad, such as presidential elections in the U.S. or abroad or the U.S. government's inability at times to agree on a long-term budget and deficit reduction plan, has in the past resulted, and may in the future result, in a government shutdown, or otherwise adversely affect the U.S. regulatory landscape, the general market environment and/or investor sentiment, which could have an adverse impact on the Fund's investments and operations. Additional and/or prolonged U.S. federal government shutdowns may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree. Governmental and quasi-governmental authorities and regulators throughout the world have previously responded to serious economic disruptions with a variety of significant fiscal and monetary policy changes, including but not limited to, direct capital infusions into companies, new monetary programs and dramatically lower interest rates. An unexpected or sudden reversal of these policies, or the ineffectiveness of these policies, could increase volatility in securities markets, which could adversely affect the Fund's investments. Any market disruptions could also prevent the Fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner. To the extent a Fund has focused its investments in a region enduring geopolitical market disruption will face higher risks of loss, although the increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets can lead to events or conditions in one country, region or financial market adversely impacting a different country, region or financial market. Thus, investors should closely monitor current market conditions to determine whether a Fund meets their individual financial needs and tolerance for risk.

Current market conditions may pose heightened risks with respect to investments in fixed income securities. As discussed more under "Interest Rate Risk," the Federal Reserve raised interest rates from historically low levels. In addition, changes in monetary policy may exacerbate the risks associated with changing interest rates. Any additional interest rate increases in the future could cause the value of any Fund that invests in fixed income securities to decrease. As such, fixed income securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate, volatility and liquidity risk. If rising interest rates cause the Fund to lose enough value, the Fund could also face increased shareholder redemptions, which could force the Fund to liquidate investments at disadvantageous times or prices, therefore adversely affecting the Fund and their shareholders.

Although interest rates have significantly increased since 2022 through the date of this prospectus, the prices of real estate-related assets generally have not decreased as much as may be expected based on historical correlations between interest rates and prices of real estate-related assets. This presents an increased risk of a correction or severe downturn in real estate-related asset prices, which could adversely impact the value of other investments as well (such as loans, securitized debt and other Fixed Income Instruments). This risk is particularly present with respect to commercial real estate-related asset prices, and the value of other investments with a connection to the commercial real estate sector. As examples of the current risks faced by real-estate related assets, tenant vacancy rates, tenant turnover and tenant concentration have increased; owners of real estate have faced headwinds, delinquencies and difficulties in collecting rents and other payments (which increases the risk of owners being unable to pay or otherwise defaulting on their own borrowings and obligations); property values have declined; inflation, upkeep costs and other expenses have increased; and rents have declined for many properties.

Exchanges and securities markets may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or generally, which may result in, among other things, the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments at an advantageous time or accurately price its portfolio investments. In addition, the Fund may rely on various third-party sources to calculate its NAV. As a result, the Fund are subject to

certain operational risks associated with reliance on service providers and service providers' data sources. In particular, errors or systems failures and other technological issues may adversely impact the Fund's calculations of its NAV, and such NAV calculation issues may result in inaccurately calculated NAVs, delays in NAV calculation and/or the inability to calculate NAVs over extended periods. The Fund may be unable to recover any losses associated with such failures.

Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk

Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages or other assets such as consumer loans or receivables held in trust and often involve risks that are different from or possibly more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed rate mortgage-related securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. Compared to other fixed income investments with similar maturity and credit, mortgage-related securities may increase in value to a lesser extent when interest rates decline and may decline in value to a similar or greater extent when interest rates rise. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, if a Fund holds mortgage-related securities, it may exhibit additional volatility since individual mortgage holders are less likely to exercise prepayment options, thereby putting additional downward pressure on the value of these securities and potentially causing the Fund to lose money. This is known as extension risk. Mortgage-backed securities can be highly sensitive to rising interest rates, such that even small movements can cause an investing Fund to lose value. Mortgage-backed securities, and in particular those not backed by a government guarantee, are subject to credit risk. In addition, adjustable and fixed rate mortgage-related securities are subject to prepayment risk. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of a Fund because the Fund may have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. In addition, the creditworthiness, servicing practices, and financial viability of the servicers of the underlying mortgage pools present significant risks. For instance, a servicer may be required to make advances in respect of delinquent loans underlying the mortgage-related securities; however, servicers experiencing financial difficulties may not be able to perform these obligations. Additionally, both mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities are subject to risks associated with fraud or negligence by, or defalcation of, their servicers. These securities are also subject to the risks of the underlying loans. In some circumstances, a servicer's or originator's mishandling of documentation related to the underlying collateral (e.g., failure to properly document a security interest in the underlying collateral) may affect the rights of security holders in and to the underlying collateral. In addition, the underlying loans may have been extended pursuant to inappropriate underwriting guidelines, to no underwriting guidelines at all, or to fraudulent origination practices. The owner of a mortgage-backed security's ability to recover against the sponsor, servicer or originator is uncertain and is often limited.

The Fund's investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets. Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets. The Fund may invest in any tranche of mortgage-related or other asset-backed securities, including junior and/or equity tranches (to the extent consistent with other of the Fund's guidelines), which generally carry higher levels of the foregoing risks.

New Fund Risk

A new fund's performance may not represent how the fund is expected to or may perform in the long term if and when it becomes larger and has fully implemented its investment strategies. Investment positions may have a disproportionate impact (negative or positive) on performance in new funds. New funds may also require a period of time before they are fully invested in securities that meet their investment objectives and policies and achieve a representative portfolio composition. Fund performance may be lower or higher during this "ramp-up" period, and may also be more volatile, than would be the case after the fund is fully invested. Similarly, a new fund's investment strategy may require a longer period of time to show returns that are representative of the strategy. New funds have limited performance histories for investors to evaluate and new funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies. If a new fund were to fail to successfully implement its investment strategies or achieve its investment objective, performance may be negatively impacted, and any resulting liquidation could create negative transaction costs for the fund and tax consequences for investors.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions: When a 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.

Non-Diversification Risk

Because the Fund is "non-diversified," the Fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause a Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if such Fund held a more diversified portfolio. This may increase the Fund's volatility and have a greater impact on such Fund's performance.

Short Exposure Risk

The Fund's short sales and short positions, if any, are subject to special risks. A short sale involves the sale by a Fund of a security that it does not own with the hope of purchasing the same security at a later date at a lower price. The Fund may also enter into a short position through a forward commitment or a short derivative position through a futures contract or swap agreement. If the price of the security or derivative has increased during this time, then the Fund will incur a loss equal to the increase in price from the time that the short sale was entered into plus any transaction costs (i.e., premiums and interest) paid to the broker-dealer to borrow securities. Therefore, short sales involve the risk that losses may be exaggerated, potentially losing more money than the actual cost of the investment. By contrast, a loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security and is limited by the fact that a security's value cannot decrease below zero.

Small Fund Risk

A smaller fund may not grow to or maintain an economically viable size to achieve investment or trading efficiencies, which may negatively impact performance and/or force the fund to liquidate. Additionally, a smaller fund may be more adversely affected by large purchases or redemptions of fund shares, which can occur at any time and may impact the fund in the same manner as a high volume of purchases or redemptions.

By investing the proceeds received from selling securities short, the Fund could be deemed to be employing a form of leverage, which creates special risks. The use of leverage may increase the Fund's exposure to long security positions and make any change in the Fund's NAV greater than it would be without the use of leverage. This could result in increased volatility of returns. There is no guarantee that any leveraging strategy a Fund employs will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

In times of unusual or adverse market, economic, regulatory or political conditions, the Fund may not be able, fully or partially, to implement its short selling strategy. Periods of unusual or adverse market, economic, regulatory or political conditions generally may exist for as long as six months and, in some cases, much longer. In response to market events, the SEC and regulatory authorities in other jurisdictions may adopt (and in certain cases, have adopted) bans on, and/or reporting requirements for, short sales of certain securities, including short positions on such securities acquired through swaps. Also, there is the risk that the third party to the short sale or short position will not fulfill its contractual obligations, causing a loss to the Fund.

Sovereign Debt Risk

Sovereign debt risk is the risk that fixed income instruments issued by sovereign entities may decline in value as a result of default or other adverse credit event resulting from an issuer's inability or unwillingness to make principal or interest payments in a timely fashion. A sovereign entity's failure to make timely payments on its debt can result from many factors, including, without limitation, insufficient foreign (non-U.S.) currency reserves or an inability to sufficiently manage fluctuations in relative currency valuations, an inability or unwillingness to satisfy the demands of creditors and/or relevant supranational entities regarding debt service or economic reforms, the size of the debt burden relative to economic output and tax revenues, cash flow difficulties, and other political and social considerations. The risk of loss to the Fund in the event of a sovereign debt default or other adverse credit event is heightened by the unlikelihood of any formal recourse or means to enforce its rights as a holder of the sovereign debt. In addition, sovereign debt restructurings, which may be shaped by entities and factors beyond the Fund's control, may result in a loss in value of the Fund's sovereign debt holdings.

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 their 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. If such provisions are applicable, there could be an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the Fund. The use of derivatives, such as call options, may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains or otherwise affect the Fund's ability to pay out dividends subject to preferential rates or the dividend deduction, thereby increasing the amount of taxes payable by some shareholders. The writing of call options by the Fund may significantly reduce or eliminate the ability to make distributions eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income or as eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

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 semi-annual and annual Form N-CSR contain complete listings of the Fund’s portfolio holdings as of the end of the Fund’s second and fourth fiscal quarters, respectively. The Fund prepares a report on Form N-PORT of its portfolio holdings as of the end of each month. The Fund’s Form N-CSR is filed with the SEC within 70 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 Kurv 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.

Subject to the oversight of the Board of Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for overseeing the management of the Fund’s investments and providing certain administrative services and facilities under an advisory agreement between Kurv ETF Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and the Adviser (the “Investment Advisory Agreement”).

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 based on the Fund’s average daily net assets at the following annual rates:

Fund	Management Fee Annual Rate
Kurv SpaceX Enhanced Income ETF	0.99%

Under the investment advisory agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by a 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”).

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 Form N-CSR for the fiscal period ending November 30, 2026.

Portfolio Manager

Dominique Tersin is responsible for the day-to-day management of each of the Fund. Mr. Tersin is responsible for various functions related to portfolio management, including, but not limited to, investing cash inflows, and overseeing personnel at the Adviser who have more limited responsibilities.

Dominique Tersin has been employed by the Adviser since 2024. Prior to that, Mr. Tersin was a portfolio manager at Pacific Investment Management Company (PIMCO), focusing on short and low-duration portfolios. He also managed enhanced liquidity program firmwide as well as the European ETF trading operations.

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

Manager of Managers Structure

Section 15(a) of the 1940 Act requires that all contracts pursuant to which persons serve as investment advisers to investment companies be approved by shareholders. This requirement also applies to the appointment of sub-advisers to the Fund. Although the Fund is not currently sub-advised, the Trust and the Adviser have obtained exemptive relief from the SEC (the “Order”), that permits the Adviser, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees (“Board”), including the approval of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act (the “Independent Trustees”), to change or select new unaffiliated sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval (the “Manager-of-Managers Structure”). This relief also permits the Adviser to materially amend the terms of agreements with an unaffiliated sub-adviser (including an increase in the fee paid by the Adviser to the unaffiliated sub-adviser (and not paid by the Fund)) or to continue the employment of an unaffiliated sub-adviser after an event that would otherwise cause the automatic termination of services with Board approval, but without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of any unaffiliated sub-adviser changes. The Adviser, subject to the oversight of the Board, has the ultimate responsibility for overseeing a sub-adviser and recommending their hiring, termination and replacement. The Order also provides relief from certain disclosure obligations with regard to sub-advisory fees paid by the Adviser (not the Fund). The Order is subject to various conditions, including that a Fund will notify shareholders and provide them with certain information required by the exemptive order within 90 days of hiring a sub-adviser, any changes made to the sub-adviser or material changes to a sub-advisory agreement. The sole initial shareholder of the Fund approved the Fund’s operation under the Manager-of-Managers Structure.

The Manager-of-Managers Structure enables the Trust to operate with greater efficiency by not incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approvals for matters relating to sub-advisers or sub-advisory agreements. Operation of the Fund under the Manager-of-Managers Structure does not permit management fees paid by a Fund to the Adviser to be increased without shareholder approval.

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 a Fund calculates its NAV, the security will be fair valued by the Adviser, as Valuation Designee, 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 a 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 a 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 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

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 Funds 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 a 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.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

The Fund has adopted a distribution and service plan ("Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Under the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay distribution fees to the distributor and other firms that provide distribution and shareholder services ("Service Providers"). If a Service Provider provides these services, the Fund may pay fees at an annual rate not to exceed 0.25% of average daily net assets, pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act.

No distribution or service fees are currently paid by the Fund and will not be paid by the Fund unless authorized by the Trust's Board. There are no current plans to impose these fees. In the event Rule 12b-1 fees were charged, over time they would increase the cost of an investment in the Fund.

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 a 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

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 a 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

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 a 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 a 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 a 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 a 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 a 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 a 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.

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.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

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

KURV ETF

Kurv SpaceX Enhanced Income ETF

Investment Adviser

Kurv Investment Management LLC
1 Letterman Drive, Building C, Suite 3-500
San Francisco, CA 94129

Distributor

Foreside Fund Services, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, Maine 04101

Custodian

U.S. Bank, N.A.
1555 N. Rivercenter Drive, MK-WI-S302
Milwaukee, WI 53212

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company, Ltd.
1835 Market Street, Suite 310
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Transfer Agent

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street}
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Legal Counsel

Vedder Price P.C.
1401 New York Avenue, NW.
Washington DC, 20005

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

The Fund's SAI provides additional details about the investments of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

To make shareholder inquiries, for more detailed information on the Fund, or to request the SAI or annual or semi-annual shareholder reports free of charge, please call 1-833-955-KURV (5878). Free copies of the Fund's shareholder reports, Prospectus, and the Statement of Additional Information are also available from our website at www.kurvinvest.com.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Fund is also available, free of charge, on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the Fund and its Shares not contained in this Prospectus and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep this Prospectus for future reference.

Investment Company Act File No. 811-23473.