



ROUNDHILL
INVESTMENTS

PROSPECTUS

Roundhill Ether Covered Call Strategy ETF (YETH)

August 30, 2024

Roundhill Ether Covered Call Strategy ETF (the “Fund”) is a series of Roundhill ETF Trust (the “Trust”) and an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”). The Fund lists and principally trades its shares on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (“Cboe” or the “Exchange”).

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) nor the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) has approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Table of Contents

Summary Information	1
Additional Information About the Fund’s Principal Investment Strategies.....	21
Additional Risks of Investing in the Fund	25
Management of the Fund	39
How to Buy and Sell Shares.....	41
Dividends, Distributions and Taxes	42
Distributor	46
Net Asset Value.....	46
Fund Service Providers	46
Premium/Discount Information	47
Investments by Other Investment Companies.....	47
Financial Highlights	47

Roundhill Ether Covered Call Strategy ETF

Investment Objective

The Fund’s primary investment objective is to provide current income. The Fund’s secondary investment objective is to provide exposure to the price return of one or more exchange-traded funds that provide exposure to ether and whose shares trade on a U.S.-regulated securities exchange.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund (“Fund Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees ⁽¹⁾	0.95%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.95%

(1) The investment advisory agreement between the Trust and Roundhill Financial Inc. (“Roundhill”) utilizes a unitary fee arrangement pursuant to which Roundhill will pay all operating expenses of the Fund, except Roundhill’s management fees, interest charges on any borrowings (including net interest expenses incurred in connection with an investment in reverse repurchase agreements or futures contracts), dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments (including any net account or similar fees charged by futures commission merchants), accrued deferred tax liability and extraordinary expenses.

(2) “Other Expenses” are estimates based on the expenses the Fund expects to incur for the current fiscal year.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated, and then sell all of your Fund 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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
\$97	\$303

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 Fund 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. Because the Fund has not yet commenced operations, portfolio turnover information is unavailable at this time.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives through the use of a synthetic covered call strategy that provides current income on a monthly basis, while also providing exposure to the price return of one or more exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that provide exposure to ether and whose shares trade on a U.S.-regulated securities exchange (each, an "Ether ETF"). Currently, the Fund seeks to provide such exposure through options contracts that reference one or more Ether ETFs that invest principally in ether futures contracts (each, an "Ether Futures ETF"). In effectuating its investment strategy, the Fund will purchase and sell a combination of call and put option contracts that utilize an Ether Futures ETF as the reference asset. The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in options contracts that utilize an Ether ETF as the reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value. The Fund's sale of call options on an Ether Futures ETF to generate income will potentially limit the degree to which the Fund will participate in any gains experienced by the Ether Futures ETF. **The Fund does not invest directly in ether. The Fund does not invest in, or seek direct exposure to, the current "spot" or cash price of ether. Investors seeking direct exposure to the price of ether should consider an investment other than the Fund.**

In implementing its investment strategy, the Fund will invest in traditional exchange-traded options contracts and/or FLEXible EXchange[®] options ("FLEX Options") that utilize an Ether Futures ETF as the reference asset. The Fund will only invest in options contracts that are listed for trading on regulated U.S. exchanges. Traditional exchange-traded options have standardized terms, such as the type (call or put), the reference asset, the strike price and expiration date. Exchange-listed options contracts are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC"). FLEX Options are a type of exchange-listed options contract with uniquely customizable terms that allow investors to customize key terms like type, strike price and expiration date that are standardized in a typical options contract. FLEX Options are also guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. It is anticipated that the Fund will invest primarily in FLEX Options. The FLEX Options held by the Fund may be either physical or cash-settled.

In general, an option is a contract that gives the purchaser (holder) of the option, in return for a premium, the right to buy from (call) or sell to (put) the seller (writer) of the option the security or currency underlying (in this case, an Ether Futures ETF) the option at a specified exercise price. The writer of an option has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security or currency upon payment of the exercise price (call) or to pay the exercise price upon delivery of the underlying security or currency (put). The Fund intends to primarily utilize European style options. An option is said to be "European Style" when it can be exercised only at expiration whereas an "American Style" option can be exercised at any time prior to expiration.

In a traditional covered call strategy, an investor (such as the Fund) sells a call option on a security it already owns. However, although the Fund may hold some shares of an Ether Futures ETF, it will primarily derive its exposure to an Ether Futures ETF through the use of options contracts that use an Ether Futures ETF as the reference asset. It is this distinction that causes the Fund's strategy to be properly termed as a "synthetic covered call strategy" as opposed to a traditional covered call strategy, because the Fund primarily has synthetic exposure to an Ether Futures ETF. The Fund's synthetic

exposure to an Ether Futures ETF is achieved through the combination of purchasing call options and selling put options generally at the same strike price which synthetically creates the upside and downside participation in the price returns of an Ether Futures ETF. The Fund will primarily gain exposure to increases in value experienced by an Ether Futures ETF through the purchase of call options. As a buyer of these options, the Fund pays a premium to the seller of the options. The Fund will primarily gain exposure to decreases in value experienced by an Ether Futures ETF through the sale of put options. As the seller of these options, the Fund receives a premium from the buyer of the options. In combination, the purchased call and sold put options generally provide exposure to price returns of an Ether Futures ETF both on the upside and downside.

As the primary means by which the Fund intends to generate income, the Fund will sell call options that reference an Ether Futures ETF at a strike price that is out-of-the-money. However, it is important to note that the sale of these call options to generate income will limit the Fund's ability to participate in increases in value of an Ether Futures ETF's share price beyond a certain point. If the share price of an Ether Futures ETF increases, the above-referenced synthetic long exposure would allow the Fund to experience similar percentage gains. However, if an Ether Future ETF's share price appreciates in value beyond the strike price of one or more of the call option contracts that the Fund has sold to generate income, 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 long exposure. As a result, the Fund's overall strategy (*i.e.*, the combination of the synthetic long exposure to an Ether Futures ETF and the sold Ether Futures ETF call positions) will limit the Fund's participation in gains of an Ether Future ETF's share price beyond a certain point. This strategy effectively converts a portion of the potential upside price return growth of an Ether Futures ETF into current income. It is expected that the call options the Fund will sell to generate options premiums will generally have expirations of approximately one month or less and will be held to or close to expiration. The Fund intends to make monthly distribution payments to shareholders.

In addition to the options contracts, the Fund will also invest in short-term U.S. Treasury securities and money market funds. The Fund may also directly hold shares of an Ether Futures ETF.

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

Additional Information About the Ether Futures ETFs

The Fund currently expects that the two Ether Futures ETFs to which it will have exposure are the ProShares Ether Strategy ETF (NYSE Arca: EETH) and VanEck Ethereum Strategy ETF (Cboe BZX: EFUT). The Ether Futures ETFs are subject to the informational requirements of the federal securities laws and, in accordance therewith, file reports and information with the SEC. The SEC maintains an internet site that contains the reports and other information regarding the Ether Futures ETFs at www.sec.gov.

The Ether Futures ETFs are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act") and do not invest directly in ether. The Ether Futures ETFs seek to provide investment results that correspond to the performance of ether through investments in ether futures contracts. The ether futures contracts held by the Ether Futures ETFs are standardized, cash-settled ether futures contracts traded on commodity exchanges registered with the CFTC. While the Ether Futures ETFs seek to invest in cash-settled, front-month ether futures, they may also invest in back-month, cash-settled ether futures contracts. Front-month ether futures contracts are those contracts with the shortest time to maturity.

Back-month ether futures contracts are those with longer times to maturity. In order to maintain its exposure to ether futures contracts, an Ether Futures ETF must sell its futures contracts as they near expiration and replace them with new futures contracts with a later expiration date. This is often referred to as “rolling” a futures contract. Futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced higher than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called “contango.” When rolling futures contracts that are in contango, an Ether Futures ETF will sell the expiring contract at a relatively lower price and buy a longer-dated contract at a relatively higher price. Conversely, futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced lower than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called “backwardation.” When rolling futures contracts that are in backwardation, an Ether Futures ETF will sell the expiring contract at a relatively higher price and buy a longer-dated contract at a relatively lower price.

An Ether Futures ETF may also invest in money market instruments and U.S. government to provide liquidity, serve as margin or collateralize an Ether Futures ETF’s investments in ether futures contracts. Due to the high margin requirements that are unique to ether futures contracts and certain tests that must be met in order to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”), an Ether Futures ETF may also utilize reverse repurchase agreements during certain times of the year to help maintain the desired level of exposure to ether futures contracts.

The ProShares Ether Strategy ETF expects to gain exposure to ether by investing in ether futures contracts through a wholly-owned subsidiary of the fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Because this Ether Futures ETF intends to qualify for treatment as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, this Ether Futures ETF intends to invest no more than 25% of its total assets in the subsidiary at each quarter end of the fund’s tax year.

Additional Information on Ether

Ether is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the online, peer-to-peer Ethereum network, a decentralized network of computers that operates on cryptographic protocols. No single entity owns or operates the Ethereum network, the infrastructure of which is collectively maintained by a decentralized user base. The Ethereum network allows people to exchange tokens of value, called “ether” or “ETH,” which are recorded on a public transaction ledger known as a blockchain. Ether can be used to pay for goods and services, including computational power on the Ethereum network, or it can be converted to fiat currencies, such as the U.S. dollar, at rates determined on digital asset trading platforms or in individual end-user-to-end-user transactions under a barter system. Furthermore, the Ethereum network also allows users to write and implement smart contracts—that is, general-purpose code that executes on every computer in the network and can instruct the transmission of information and value based on a sophisticated set of logical conditions. Using smart contracts, users can create markets, store registries of debts or promises, represent the ownership of property, move funds in accordance with conditional instructions and create digital assets other than ether on the Ethereum network. Smart contract operations are executed on the Ethereum blockchain in exchange for payment of ether. The Ethereum network is one of a number of projects intended to expand blockchain use beyond just a peer-to-peer money system.

The Ethereum network is decentralized in that it does not require governmental authorities or financial institution intermediaries to create, transmit or determine the value of ether. Rather, following the initial

distribution of ether, ether is created, burned and allocated by the Ethereum network protocol through a process that is currently subject to an issuance and burn rate. Among other things, ether is used to pay for transaction fees and computational services (i.e., smart contracts) on the Ethereum network; users of the Ethereum network pay for the computational power of the machines executing the requested operations with ether. Requiring payment in ether on the Ethereum network incentivizes developers to write quality applications and increases the efficiency of the Ethereum network because wasteful code costs more. It also ensures that the Ethereum network remains economically viable by compensating people for their contributed computational resources. Unlike other digital assets, such as bitcoin, which are solely created through a progressive mining process, 72.0 million ether or “ETH” were created in connection with the launch of the Ethereum network. The ether futures contracts held by the Ether Futures ETF are cash settled based upon the CME CF Ether-Dollar Reference Rate. The CME CF Ether-Dollar Reference Rate aggregates ether U.S. dollar transactions on certain major digital asset trading venues and is calculated using volume-weighted trading price data from those digital asset trading venues.

In 2014, the Ethereum Foundation - a Swiss non-profit organization - conducted an initial coin offering (ICO) for ether, raising \$18.3 million. The Ethereum Foundation is dedicated to the development of the Ethereum blockchain, and supports its growth by funding developers, projects, and teams that it believes will help the Ethereum blockchain and its surrounding ecosystem thrive.

Principal Risks

As with all investments, there are certain risks of investing in the Fund. Fund Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

MARKET RISK. Market risk is the risk that a particular security, or Fund Shares in general, may fall in value. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic, political, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices. Fund Shares could decline in value or underperform other investments. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, natural disasters, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. For example, the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) global pandemic and the ensuing policies enacted by governments and central banks have caused and may continue to cause significant volatility and uncertainty in global financial markets, negatively impacting global growth prospects. Recent and potential future bank failures could result in disruption to the broader banking industry or markets generally and reduce confidence in financial institutions and the economy as a whole, which may also heighten market volatility and reduce liquidity. These events also adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets. Any of such circumstances could have a materially negative impact on the value of the Fund’s shares and result in increased market volatility. During any such events, Fund Shares may trade at increased premiums or discounts to their net asset value and the bid/ask spread on Fund Shares may widen.

COVERED CALL STRATEGY RISK. A covered call strategy involves writing (selling) covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums. The seller of the option gives up the opportunity to benefit from price increases in the underlying instrument above the exercise price of the options, but continues

to bear the risk of underlying instrument price declines. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from underlying instrument price declines, over time. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options during periods of abnormal market volatility. Suspension of trading may mean that an option seller is unable to sell options at a time that may be desirable or advantageous to do so.

The covered call strategy utilized by the Fund is “synthetic” because the Fund’s exposure to the price return of an Ether Futures ETF is derived through options exposure, rather than direct holdings of the shares of an Ether Futures ETF. Because such exposure is synthetic, it is possible that the Fund’s participation in the price return of an Ether Futures ETF may not be as precise as if the Fund were directly holding shares of the Ether Futures ETF.

OPTIONS RISK. The use of options involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions and depends on the ability of the Fund’s portfolio managers to forecast market movements correctly. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, or in interest or currency exchange rates, including the anticipated volatility, which in turn are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political and economic events. The effective use of options also depends on the Fund’s ability to terminate option positions at times deemed desirable to do so. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to effect closing transactions at any particular time or at an acceptable price. In addition, there may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options and their underlying securities and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options.

LIQUIDITY RISK. The market for options on an Ether Futures ETF is still developing and may be subject to periods of illiquidity. During such times it may be difficult or impossible to buy or sell a position at the desired price. Market disruptions or volatility can also make it difficult to find a counterparty willing to transact at a reasonable price and sufficient size. Illiquid markets may cause losses, which could be significant. The large size of the positions which the Fund may acquire increases the risk of illiquidity, may make its positions more difficult to liquidate, and may increase the losses incurred while trying to do so. Such large positions also may impact the price of options on an Ether Futures ETF.

Additionally, the ether futures contracts held by an Ether Futures ETF are subject to liquidity risk. The market for ether futures contracts may be less developed, and potentially less liquid and more volatile, than more established futures markets. While the market has grown substantially since ether futures contracts commenced trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. The large size of the positions which an Ether Futures ETF may acquire increases the risk of illiquidity, may make its positions more difficult to liquidate, and may increase the losses incurred while trying to do so. Such large positions also may impact the price of ether futures contracts, which could decrease the correlation between the performance of ether futures contracts and the “spot” price of ether.

ETHER FUTURES ETF RISKS. The Ether Futures ETFs do not invest directly in ether. Accordingly, the performance of an Ether Futures ETF should not be expected to match the performance of ether. The Fund will have significant exposure to an Ether Futures ETF through its options positions that utilize an Ether Futures ETF as the reference asset. Accordingly, the Fund will be subject to the risks

of the Ether Futures ETFs, set forth below. In addition to these risks, an Ether Futures ETF is also subject to the following risks to which the Fund is also subject, which are described within the section entitled “Principal Risks”: Liquidity Risk, Active Management Risk, Active Market Risk, Asset Class Risk, Concentration Risk, Counterparty Risk, Credit Risk, Cybersecurity Risk, Debt Securities Risk, Derivatives Risk, Legislation and Litigation Risk, Leverage Risk, Money Market Instruments Risk, Operational Risk and Structural ETF Risk.

ETHER RISK. Ether is a relatively new innovation and the market for ether is subject to rapid price swings, changes and uncertainty. The further development of the Ethereum network and the acceptance and use of ether are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development of the Ethereum network or the acceptance of ether may adversely affect the price of ether. Ether is subject to the risk of fraud, theft, manipulation or security failures, operational or other problems that impact the digital asset trading venues on which ether trades. The Ethereum blockchain, including the smart contracts running on the Ethereum blockchain, may contain flaws that can be exploited by hackers. A significant portion of ether is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as “whales.” Transactions of these holders may manipulate the price of ether.

Unlike the exchanges for more traditional assets, such as equity securities and futures contracts, ether and the digital asset trading venues on which it trades are largely unregulated or may be operating out of compliance with applicable regulation. As a result, individuals or groups may engage in fraud or market manipulation (including using social media to promote ether in a way that artificially increases the price of ether). Investors may be more exposed to the risk of theft, fraud and market manipulation than when investing in more traditional asset classes. Over the past several years, a number of digital asset trading venues have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. Investors in ether may have little or no recourse should such theft, fraud or manipulation occur and could suffer significant losses. Legal or regulatory changes may negatively impact the operation of the Ethereum network or restrict the use of ether. An Ether Futures ETF may also be negatively impacted by regulatory enforcement actions against the digital asset trading venues upon which ether trades. Such actions could significantly reduce the number of venues upon which ether trades and could negatively impact the ether futures contracts held by an Ether Futures ETF that reference the price of ether. In addition, digital asset trading venues, ether validators and other participants may have significant exposure to other digital assets. Instability in the price, availability or legal or regulatory status of those instruments may adversely impact the operation of the digital asset trading venues and the Ethereum network. The realization of any of these risks could result in a decline in the acceptance of ether and consequently a reduction in the value of ether, ether futures contracts, and shares of an Ether Futures ETF. Such occurrences could also impair an Ether Futures ETF’s ability to meet its investment objective pursuant to its investment strategy.

There is regulatory uncertainty regarding the status of ether under the federal and state securities laws. While the CFTC has classified ether as a commodity and approved the listing of ether futures contracts on a commodity exchange regulated by the CFTC, it is possible that in the future a court could determine that ether is a security. The impact of such a determination on the ether futures contracts held by an Ether Futures ETF is difficult to predict. However, it may significantly negatively impact the value of an Ether Futures ETF and/or hamper the ability of

an Ether Futures ETF's investment adviser to meet the fund's investment objective pursuant to its current investment strategy, especially if the ether futures contracts were delisted or the volume with which such contracts were traded was significantly reduced.

The Ethereum network is maintained and secured by a group of validators who post (or "stake") ether to the network, and then work to validate transactions and finalize settlement on the blockchain. The staked ether works like collateral to ensure that the validators act honestly and provide a high quality of service; if they fail, the network can seize (or "slash") the staked ether. The decentralized nature of the Ethereum blockchain makes it vulnerable to certain types of attacks if there is a significant concentration in the ownership or control of the total amount of staked ether. For example, if a malicious actor (or group of actors) controlled 33% of the total staked ether, even temporarily, they would have the ability to prevent the Ethereum blockchain from finalizing transactions. Although the blockchain has certain protections in place that may allow it to restore the ability to finalize transactions over time, any failure to finalize transactions – whether temporary or ongoing – could significantly impact the value of ether, and thereby of the ether futures contracts owned by the Ether Futures ETF. Additionally, if a malicious actor (or group of actors) were to gain control of more than 50% of all staked ether, even temporarily, that actor (or group of actors) would be able to censor transactions, double-spend ether in certain situations, and re-order recently added blocks to extract value from arbitrage. Although it may be challenging for a malicious actor (or group of actors) to gain control of 50% of all staked ether, such an attack would significantly impact the value of ether, and thereby of the ether futures contracts owned by an Ether Futures ETF. Finally, if a malicious actor (or group of actors) were to gain control of more than 66% of all staked ether, even temporarily, they would have additional and significant powers, including the ability to do long-range reorganizations of the blockchain's history, double-spend ether in many situations, and censor transactions, as the Ethereum blockchain's protocol grants a supermajority (*i.e.* 66% or more) of staked ether the ability to reverse finality on the blockchain without having their staked ether slashed. Although it may be challenging for a malicious actor (or group of actors) to gain control of 66% of all staked ether, such an attack would significantly impact the value of ether, and thereby of the ether futures contracts owned by an Ether Futures ETF.

A blockchain is a public database that is updated, shared and maintained across many computers in a network. The software that powers a blockchain is known as its protocol. Like all software, these protocols may update or change from time-to-time. In the case of the Ethereum protocol, updates are made based on proposals submitted by developers, but only if a majority of the users and validators adopt the new proposals and update their individual copies of the protocol. Certain upgrade proposals to a blockchain may not be accepted by all the participants in an ecosystem. If one significant group adopts a proposed upgrade and another does not — or if groups adopt different upgrades – this can result in a "fork" of the blockchain, wherein two distinct sets of users and validators or users run two different versions of a protocol. If the versions are sufficiently different such that the two versions of the protocol cannot simultaneously maintain and update a shared record of the blockchain database, it is called a "hard fork." A hard fork can result in the creation of two competing blockchains, each with its own native crypto assets. For instance, in June 2016, the Ethereum community faced a divisive choice: whether to reverse a large hack (theft) of ether from a third-party project called "The DAO," a decentralized autonomous organization that was designed to act as a decentralized, investor-directed venture

capital firm operating in the Ethereum ecosystem. While the hack didn't directly impact the Ethereum protocol itself, it harmed trust in the ecosystem. The majority of the ecosystem chose to reverse the hacked transactions and return the stolen ether to its original holders, while a minority believed that reversing the transactions was the incorrect course. This led to a hard fork in the Ethereum blockchain, with the smaller of the two communities taking the name Ethereum Classic and running a separate blockchain with its own native crypto asset. Additional forks of the Ethereum blockchains are possible. A large-scale fork could introduce risk, uncertainty, or confusion into the Ethereum blockchains, or could fraction the value of the main blockchain and its native crypto asset, which could significantly impact the value of ether, and thereby of the ether futures contracts held by an Ether Futures ETF.

While the Ethereum blockchain has, to date, been one of the most successful blockchains as measured by market capitalization, daily active users, or hosted applications, there is no guarantee that it will maintain this leadership position in the future. Over the years, developers have created multiple competing public blockchains that, similar to the Ethereum blockchain, are designed to support the development, deployment and operation of smart contracts. Many of these competing blockchains have certain technical advantages as compared to the Ethereum blockchain, including faster processing and settlement times, higher throughput and lower fees. The Ethereum blockchain has, during multiple moments in its history, become "congested," meaning that the blockchain could not rapidly process all of the transactions that had been proposed by users. This has led to slow processing times, delayed settlement, and significant spikes in the fees paid to have transactions processed. It is possible that existing and/or new blockchains may be able to take users, investment and future growth away from the Ethereum blockchain by offering greater throughput or other advantageous features. If these blockchains are successful, it could harm the price of ether, and thereby, of the ether futures contracts held by an Ether Futures ETF. In addition, one way that the Ethereum ecosystem has attempted to address the issue of throughput (also called "scalability") is by the development of "Layer 2" scaling solutions. Layer 2 scaling solutions are separate blockchains built on top of "Layer 1" blockchains like Ethereum for the purpose of augmenting the throughput of the Layer 1 blockchain, and often, providing lower fees for transaction processing and/or faster settlement times. Layer 2 solutions are commonly considered the primary way that the Ethereum network is expected to scale in the future. Layer 2 blockchains introduce certain risks into the Ethereum ecosystem that should be considered. For instance, Layer 2 blockchains are a relatively new and still developing technology. Technological issues – including hacks, bugs, or failures – could introduce risk or harm confidence in the Ethereum ecosystem, which could negatively impact the price of ether. In addition, users may choose to settle an increasing share of transactions on Layer 2 blockchains, which could negatively impact the transaction activity on, and the amount of fee revenue generated by, the Ethereum blockchain itself, which could negatively impact the price of ether. Any developments with Layer 2 blockchains that negatively impact the price of ether will negatively impact the value of ether futures contracts held by an Ether Futures ETF.

ETHER FUTURES RISK. The market for ether futures contracts may be less developed, and potentially less liquid and more volatile, than more established futures markets. While the market for ether futures contracts has grown substantially since ether futures contracts commenced trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. The price for ether futures contracts is based on a number of factors, including the supply of and the demand for ether futures

contracts. Market conditions and expectations, position limits, accountability levels, collateral requirements, availability of counterparties, and other factors each can impact the supply of and demand for ether futures contracts. Additionally, due to the high margin requirements that are unique to ether futures contracts, an Ether Futures ETF may experience difficulty maintaining the desired level of exposure to ether futures contracts. If an Ether Futures ETF is unable to achieve such exposure it may not be able to meet its investment objective and the fund's returns may be different or lower than expected. Additionally, collateral requirements may require an Ether Futures ETF to liquidate its positions, potentially incurring losses and expenses, when it otherwise would not do so. Investing in derivatives like ether futures contracts may be considered aggressive and may expose an Ether Futures ETF to significant risks. These risks include counterparty risk and liquidity risk.

ETHER FUTURES CAPACITY RISK. If an Ether Future ETF's ability to obtain exposure to ether futures contracts consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason including, for example, limited liquidity in the ether futures contracts market, a disruption to the ether futures contracts market, or as a result of margin requirements, position limits, accountability levels, or other limitations imposed by an Ether Future ETF's futures commission merchants ("FCMs"), the listing exchanges, or the CFTC, an Ether Futures ETF may not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

Any disruption in an Ether Futures ETF's ability to obtain exposure to ether futures contracts will cause the Ether Futures ETF's performance to deviate from the performance of ether futures contracts, and consequently, ether. Additionally, the ability of an Ether Futures ETF to obtain exposure to ether futures contracts may be limited by certain tax rules that limit the amount an Ether Futures ETF can invest in its wholly-owned subsidiary as of the end of each tax quarter. Exceeding this amount may have tax consequences.

COST OF FUTURES INVESTMENT RISK. When an ether futures contract is nearing expiration, an Ether Futures ETF will "roll" the futures contract, which means it will generally sell the ether futures contract and use the proceeds to buy an ether futures contract with a later expiration date. When rolling futures contracts that are in contango, an Ether Futures ETF would sell a lower priced, expiring contract and purchase a higher priced, longer-dated contract. The price difference between the expiring contract and longer-dated contract associated with rolling futures contracts is typically substantially higher than the price difference associated with rolling other futures contracts. Ether futures contracts have historically experienced extended periods of contango. Contango in the ether futures contracts market may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of an Ether Futures ETF and may cause ether futures contracts, and an Ether Futures ETF, to underperform the current price of ether. Both contango and backwardation would reduce an Ether Futures ETF's correlation to the current price of ether and may limit or prevent an Ether Futures ETF from achieving its investment objective.

CLEARING BROKER RISK. An Ether Future ETF's investments in exchange-traded futures contracts expose it to the risks of a clearing broker (or an FCM). Under current regulations, a clearing broker or FCM maintains customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. There is a risk that the assets of an Ether Futures ETF deposited with the clearing broker to serve as margin may be used to satisfy the broker's own obligations or the losses of the broker's other clients. In the

event of default, an Ether Futures ETF could experience lengthy delays in recovering some or all of its assets and may not see any recovery at all. Furthermore, an Ether Futures ETF is subject to the risk that no FCM is willing or able to clear the Fund's transactions or maintain an Ether Futures ETF's assets. If an Ether Futures ETF's FCMs are unable or unwilling to clear an Ether Futures ETF's transactions, or if the FCM refuses to maintain an Ether Futures ETF's assets, an Ether Futures ETF will be unable have its orders for ether futures contracts fulfilled or assets custodied. In such a circumstance, the performance of an Ether Futures ETF will likely deviate from the performance of ether and may result in the proportion of ether futures contracts in an Ether Futures ETF's portfolio relative to the total assets of an Ether Futures ETF to decrease.

COMMODITY REGULATORY RISK. An Ether Futures ETF's use of commodities futures subject to regulation by the CFTC has caused an Ether Futures ETF to be classified as a "commodity pool" and this designation requires that an Ether Futures ETF comply with CFTC rules, which may impose additional regulatory requirements and compliance obligations. An Ether Futures ETF's investment decisions may need to be modified, and commodity contract positions held by an Ether Futures ETF may have to be liquidated at disadvantageous times or prices, to avoid exceeding any applicable position limits established by the CFTC, potentially subjecting an Ether Futures ETF to substantial losses. The regulation of commodity transactions in the United States is subject to ongoing modification by government, self-regulatory and judicial action. The effect of any future regulatory change with respect to any aspect of an Ether Futures ETF is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to an Ether Futures ETF.

DIGITAL ASSET INDUSTRY RISK. The digital asset industry is a new, speculative, and still-developing industry that faces many risks. In this emerging environment, events that are not directly related to the security or utility of the Ethereum blockchain can nonetheless precipitate a significant decline in the price of ether. For instance, in May 2022, the collapse of the algorithmic stablecoin TerraUSD and its paired crypto asset LUNA destroyed an estimated \$60 billion in value in the crypto ecosystem. Although TerraUSD and LUNA operated on their own blockchain (the "Terra" blockchain), the events nonetheless contributed to a sharp decline in the price of ether, which fell 30% from May 1, 2022 to May 31, 2022. As another example, in November 2022, FTX Trading Ltd. – an offshore digital asset trading venue specializing in crypto derivatives – collapsed and filed for bankruptcy. While a small fraction of total global trading volume in ether and related derivatives took place on FTX-related venues, the company's collapse nonetheless contributed to a significant decline in the price of ether, which fell 18% in November 2022. Additional instability, failures, bankruptcies or other negative events in the digital asset industry, including events that are not necessarily related to the security or utility of the Ethereum blockchain, could similarly negatively impact the price of ether, and thereby the ether futures contracts held by the Ether Futures ETF.

DIGITAL ASSET REGULATORY RISK. Digital asset markets in the U.S. exist in a state of regulatory uncertainty, and adverse legislative or regulatory developments could significantly harm the value of ether futures contracts or an Ether Futures ETF's shares, such as by banning, restricting or imposing onerous conditions or prohibitions on the use of ether, mining activity, digital wallets, the provision of services related to trading and custodying digital assets, the operation of the Ethereum network, or the digital asset markets generally. Such occurrences could

also impair an Ether Futures ETF's ability to meet its investment objective pursuant to its investment strategy.

FUTURES CONTRACT RISK. Risks of futures contracts include: (i) an imperfect correlation between the value of the futures contract and the underlying asset; (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market; (iii) the inability to close a futures contract when desired; (iv) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which may be unlimited; (v) an obligation for an Ether Futures ETF to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin, particularly at times when an Ether Futures ETF may have insufficient cash; and (vi) unfavorable execution prices from rapid selling. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, futures contracts normally specify a certain date for settlement in cash based on the reference asset. As the futures contracts approach expiration, they may be replaced by similar contracts that have a later expiration. This process is referred to as "rolling." If the market for these contracts is in "contango," meaning that the prices of futures contracts in the nearer months are lower than the price of contracts in the distant months, the sale of the near-term month contract would be at a lower price than the longer-term contract, resulting in a cost to "roll" the futures contract. The actual realization of a potential roll cost will be dependent upon the difference in price of the near and distant contract. The costs associated with rolling ether futures contracts may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Ether Futures ETF.

MARKET AND VOLATILITY RISK. The prices of ether and ether futures contracts have historically been highly volatile. The value of ether has been, and may continue to be, substantially dependent on speculation, such that trading and investing in these assets generally may not be based on fundamental analysis. The value of an Ether Future ETF's investments in ether futures contracts – and therefore the value of an investment in an Ether Futures ETF – could decline significantly and without warning, including to zero.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS RISK. Reverse repurchase agreements involve both counterparty risk and the risk that the value of securities that an Ether Futures ETF is obligated to repurchase under the agreement may decline below the repurchase price. Reverse repurchase agreements involve leverage risk; an Ether Futures ETF may lose money as a result of declines in the values both of the security subject to the reverse repurchase agreement and the instruments in which an Ether Futures ETF invested the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement.

TRADING HALT RISK. Trading in shares of an Ether Futures ETF on U.S. securities exchanges may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of an exchange, make trading in shares of an Ether Futures ETF inadvisable. In addition, trading of shares of an Ether Futures ETF on securities exchanges is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to an exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. Shares of an Ether Futures ETF may be at a higher risk of a trading halt due to the volatility of ether. In the event that shares of an Ether Futures ETF are subject to a trading halt, the Fund's ability to pursue its principal investment strategy may be impaired and the Fund may be negatively affected.

SUBSIDIARY INVESTMENT RISK. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which certain Ether Futures ETFs and their wholly-owned Cayman subsidiaries are organized, respectively, could result in the inability of an Ether Futures ETF to

operate as intended and could negatively affect an Ether Futures ETF and its shareholders (such as the Fund). An Ether Futures ETF's Cayman subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act.

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

ACTIVE MARKET RISK. Although Fund Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Fund Shares will develop or be maintained. Fund Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at or above the Fund's net asset value. Securities, including Fund Shares, are subject to market fluctuations and liquidity constraints that may be caused by such factors as economic, political, or regulatory developments, changes in interest rates, and/or perceived trends in securities prices. Fund Shares could decline in value or underperform other investments.

ASSET CLASS RISK. Securities and other assets in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes. Additionally, an Ether Futures ETF, and the options that reference an Ether Futures ETF, could be significantly negatively affected in the event that other U.S. exchange-traded investment products were to become available that invest directly in ether, as opposed to providing exposure to ether through the use of futures contracts. An Ether Futures ETF could see its assets under management drop sharply and have the options that reference it become increasingly illiquid. Under such circumstances, the Adviser may evaluate other means by which the Fund's investment objectives could be achieved.

CLEARING MEMBER DEFAULT RISK. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including the options held by the Fund, are required to be centrally cleared ("cleared derivatives"). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund's counterparty is a clearinghouse, such as the OCC, rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearinghouses, and only members of a clearinghouse ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearinghouse, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. With regard its cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to, and receive payments from, a clearinghouse through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any option contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member's individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for its options position may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the clearinghouse, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member's bankruptcy. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member's default. If a clearing member defaults, the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. The loss of a clearing member for the Fund to transact with could result in increased transaction costs and other operational issues that could impede the Fund's ability to implement its investment strategy.

If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund's behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

CONCENTRATION RISK. The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in investments that provide exposure to ether.

COUNTERPARTY RISK. Fund transactions involving a counterparty are subject to the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligation to the Fund. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition (*i.e.*, financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), market activities and developments, or other reasons, whether foreseen or not. A counterparty's inability to fulfill its obligation may result in significant financial loss to the Fund. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited recovery, and/or recovery may be delayed.

CREDIT RISK. An issuer or other obligated party of a debt security may be unable or unwilling to make dividend, interest and/or principal payments when due. In addition, the value of a debt security may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability or unwillingness to make such payments.

CYBERSECURITY RISK. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Fund's adviser, sub-adviser, distributor and other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions, negatively impact the Fund's business operations and/or potentially result in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

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

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

events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Derivative contracts ordinarily have leverage inherent in their terms. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet regulatory or contractual requirements for derivatives. The use of derivatives can magnify potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on share price.

DISTRIBUTION TAX RISK. The Fund currently expects to make distributions on a monthly basis. These distributions may exceed the Fund's income and gains for the Fund's taxable year. Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will reduce the shareholder's cost basis and will result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those Fund Shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Once a Fund shareholder's cost basis is reduced to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gain if the Fund shareholder holds Fund Shares as capital assets. Additionally, any capital returned through distributions will be distributed after payment of Fund fees and expenses. Because a portion of the Fund's distributions may consist of return of capital, the Fund may not be an appropriate investment for investors who do not want their principal investment in the Fund to decrease over time or who do not wish to receive return of capital in a given period. In the event that a shareholder purchases Fund Shares shortly before a distribution by the Fund, the entire distribution may be taxable to the shareholder even though a portion of the distribution effectively represents a return of the purchase price.

ETF RISK. The value of an ETF held by the Fund will fluctuate over time based on fluctuations in the values of the assets held by the ETF, which may be affected by changes in general economic conditions, expectations for future growth and profits, interest rates and the supply and demand for those assets. When the Fund invests in an ETF, it will bear a proportionate share of the ETF's expenses. In addition, ETFs are subject to Active Market Risk, Operational Risk, Premium/Discount Risk and the Structural ETF Risks set forth below. Brokerage, tax and other expenses may negatively impact the performance of the ETF and, in turn, the value of the Fund's shares. An ETF that tracks an index may not exactly match the performance of the index due to cash drag, differences between the portfolio of the ETF and the components of the index, expenses and other factors.

FLEX OPTIONS RISK. Trading FLEX Options involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities. The Fund may experience losses from specific FLEX Option positions and certain FLEX Option positions may expire worthless. The FLEX Options are listed on an exchange; however, no one can guarantee that a liquid secondary trading market will exist for the FLEX Options. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of the Fund's FLEX Options may decrease. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, liquidating the FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium (for written FLEX Options) or acceptance of a discounted price (for purchased FLEX Options) and may take longer to complete. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and Fund shares and result in the Fund being unable to achieve its investment objective. Less liquidity in the trading of the Fund's FLEX Options could have an impact on the prices paid or received by the Fund for the FLEX Options in connection with creations and redemptions of the Fund's shares. Depending on the nature of this impact to pricing, the Fund may be forced to pay more for redemptions (or receive less for creations) than the

price at which it currently values the FLEX Options. Such overpayment or under collection could reduce the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Additionally, in a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, the liquidation of a large number of options may more significantly impact the price. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and the value of your investment. The trading in FLEX Options may be less deep and liquid than the market for certain other exchange-traded options, non-customized options or other securities.

INFLATION RISK. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions may decline. This risk is more prevalent with respect to fixed income securities held by the Fund.

INTEREST RATE RISK. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the debt securities in the Fund's portfolio will decline because of rising market interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term debt securities and higher for longer-term debt securities. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates than would normally be the case due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. Duration is a reasonably accurate measure of a debt security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates and a common measure of interest rate risk. Duration measures a debt security's expected life on a present value basis, taking into account the debt security's yield, interest payments and final maturity. In general, duration represents the expected percentage change in the value of a security for an immediate 1% change in interest rates. For example, the price of a debt security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Therefore, prices of debt securities with shorter durations tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than debt securities with longer durations. As the value of a debt security changes over time, so will its duration.

LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION RISK. Legislation or litigation that affects the value of assets or securities held by the Fund may reduce the value of the Fund. From time to time, various legislative initiatives are proposed that may have a negative impact on certain assets or securities in which the Fund invests. In addition, litigation regarding any of the assets or securities owned by the Fund may negatively impact the value of the Shares. Such legislation or litigation may cause the Fund to lose value or may result in higher portfolio turnover if the Adviser determines to sell such a holding.

LEVERAGE RISK. While the Fund does not seek leveraged exposure to an Ether Futures ETF, the Fund seeks to achieve and maintain the exposure to the price of an Ether Futures ETF by using the leverage inherent in options contracts. Therefore, the Fund is subject to leverage risk. When the Fund purchases or sells an instrument or enters into a transaction without investing an amount equal to the full economic exposure of the instrument or transaction, it creates leverage, which can result in the Fund losing more than it originally invested. As a result, these investments may magnify losses to the Fund, and even a small market movement may result in significant losses to the Fund. Leverage may also cause the Fund to be more volatile because it may exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. Options trading involves a degree of leverage and as a result, a relatively small price movement in futures instruments may result in immediate and substantial losses to the Fund.

MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS RISK. The value of money market instruments may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the credit ratings of the investments. If a significant amount of the Fund's assets are invested in money market instruments, it will be more difficult for the Fund to achieve its investment objective. An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund.

NEW FUND RISK. The Fund is a recently organized investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decision.

NON-DIVERSIFICATION RISK. As a "non-diversified" fund, the Fund may hold a smaller number of portfolio securities than many other funds. To the extent the Fund invests in a relatively small number of issuers, a decline in the market value of a particular security held by the Fund may affect its value more than if it invested in a larger number of issuers. The value of the Fund Shares may be more volatile than the values of shares of more diversified funds.

OPERATIONAL RISK. The Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund relies on third-parties for a range of services, including custody. Any delay or failure relating to engaging or maintaining such service providers may affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. Although the Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

SPECIAL TAX RISK. The Fund intends to qualify as a "regulated investment company" or "RIC." If, in any year, the Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under the applicable tax laws, the Fund would be taxed as an ordinary corporation. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the FLEX Options as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. In addition, based upon language in the legislative history, the Fund intends to treat the issuer of the FLEX Options as the referenced asset, which may allow the Fund to qualify for special rules in the RIC diversification requirements. If the income is not qualifying income or the issuer of the FLEX Options is not appropriately the referenced asset, the Fund may lose its own status as a RIC if tax positions reflected by such options are large enough.

STRUCTURAL ETF RISKS. The Fund is an ETF. Accordingly, it is subject to certain risks associated with its unique structure.

Market Participants Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (*i.e.*, on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, Fund Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts or delisting. The Fund may also rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of Fund

Shares but such market makers are under no obligation to do so. Decisions by Authorized Participants or market makers to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers or any issues disrupting the Authorized Participants' ability to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's net asset value and the price at which Fund Shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of Fund Shares. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund Shares trading at a premium or discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads Fund Shares.

Cash Transactions Risk. The Fund currently expects to effect a significant portion of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Paying redemption proceeds in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio securities or other assets at an inopportune time to obtain the cash needed to meet redemption orders. This may cause the Fund to sell a security and recognize a capital gain or loss that might not have been incurred if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher or lower annual capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's Shares to trade in the market at greater bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Furthermore, the Fund may not be able to execute cash transactions for creation and redemption purposes at the same price used to determine the Fund's NAV. To the extent that the maximum additional charge for creation or redemption transactions is insufficient to cover the execution shortfall, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted.

Costs of Buying and Selling Fund Shares. Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Premium/Discount Risk. As with all ETFs, Fund Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The trading prices of Fund Shares in the secondary market may differ from the Fund's daily net asset value per share and there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the net asset value per share (premium) or less than the net asset value per share (discount). If a shareholder purchases Fund Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the net asset value or sells Fund Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the net asset value, the shareholder may pay more for, or receive less than, the underlying value of the Fund Shares, respectively. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.

Trading Risks. Although Fund Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Fund Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Fund Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Fund Shares. Trading in Fund Shares on the Exchange may

be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Fund Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Fund Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange’s “circuit breaker” rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RISK. U.S. government securities are subject to interest rate risk but generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of debt securities. As a result, the yields available from U.S. government securities are generally lower than the yields available from other debt securities. U.S. government securities are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and the payment of principal when held to maturity.

VALUATION RISK. The Fund or an Ether Futures ETF may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund or an Ether Futures ETF could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund or an Ether Futures ETF would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund or an Ether Futures ETF at that time. The Fund’s or an Ether Futures ETF’s ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

Performance

As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations and therefore does not have a performance history. Once available, the Fund’s performance information will be accessible on the Fund’s website at <https://www.roundhillinvestments.com/etf/yeth> and will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund.

Management

Investment Adviser: Roundhill Financial Inc. (“Roundhill” or the “Adviser”)

Investment Sub-Adviser: Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (“ETC” or the “Sub-Adviser”)

Portfolio Managers: The individuals primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Andrew Serowik, Todd Albrecio, Gabriel Tan and Brian Cooper. Each has served as a portfolio manager since its inception in August 2024.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue (or redeem) Fund Shares to certain institutional investors (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of Fund Shares known as “Creation Units.” Creation Unit transactions are conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a designated portfolio of in-kind securities and/or cash.

Individual Fund Shares may only be purchased and sold on the Exchange, other national securities exchanges, electronic crossing networks and other alternative trading systems through your broker-dealer at market prices. Because Fund Shares trade at market prices rather than at net asset value (“NAV”), Fund Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). When buying or selling Fund Shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Fund Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Fund Shares (ask) (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available at <https://www.roundhillinvestments.com/etf/yeth>.

Tax Information

To the extent the Fund’s distributions are taxed, they are expected to be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Any withdrawals made from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you. Certain Fund distributions may exceed the Fund’s income and gains for the Fund’s taxable year. Distributions in excess of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will reduce the shareholder’s cost basis and will result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those Fund Shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Once a Fund shareholder’s cost basis is reduced to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gain if the Fund shareholder holds Fund Shares as capital assets.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Investment Strategies

Overview

The Fund is a series of Roundhill ETF Trust and is regulated as an “investment company” under the 1940 Act. The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to track the performance of an index. Each of the policies described herein, including the investment objective of the Fund, constitutes a non-fundamental policy that may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”) without shareholder approval. Certain fundamental policies of the Fund are set forth in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”). There can be no assurance that the Fund’s objective will be achieved.

The Fund’s investments are subject to certain requirements imposed by law and regulation, as well as the Fund’s investment strategy. These requirements are generally applied at the time the Fund invests its assets. If, subsequent to an investment by the Fund, this requirement is no longer met, the Fund’s future investments will be made in a manner that will bring the Fund into compliance with this requirement.

Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives through the use of a synthetic covered call strategy that provides current income on a monthly basis, while also providing exposure to the price return of one or more ETFs that provide exposure to ether and whose shares trade on a U.S.-regulated securities exchange (an, Ether ETF). Currently, the Fund seeks to provide such exposure through options contracts that reference one or more Ether ETFs that invest principally in ether futures contracts (each, an Ether Futures ETF). In effectuating its investment strategy, the Fund will purchase and sell a combination of call and put option contracts that utilize an Ether Futures ETF as the reference asset. The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in options contracts that utilize an Ether ETF as the reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value. The Fund’s sale of call options on an Ether Futures ETF to generate income will potentially limit the degree to which the Fund will participate in any gains experienced by an Ether Futures ETF. **The Fund does not invest directly in ether. The Fund does not invest in, or seek direct exposure to, the current “spot” or cash price of ether. Investors seeking direct exposure to the price of ether should consider an investment other than the Fund.**

In implementing its investment strategy, the Fund may invest in traditional exchange-traded options contracts and/or FLEX Options that utilize an Ether Futures ETF as the reference asset. The Fund will only invest in options contracts that are listed for trading on regulated U.S. exchanges. Traditional exchange-traded options have standardized terms, such as the type (call or put), the reference asset, the strike price and expiration date. Exchange-listed options contracts are guaranteed for settlement by the 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. It is anticipated that the Fund will invest primarily in FLEX Options. The FLEX Options held by the Fund may be either physical or cash-settled.

In general, an option is a contract that gives the purchaser (holder) of the option, in return for a premium, the right to buy from (call) or sell to (put) the seller (writer) of the option the security or currency

underlying (in this case, an Ether Futures ETF) the option at a specified exercise price. The writer of an option has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security or currency upon payment of the exercise price (call) or to pay the exercise price upon delivery of the underlying security or currency (put). The Fund intends to primarily utilize European style options. An option is said to be “European Style” when it can be exercised only at expiration whereas an “American Style” option can be exercised at any time prior to expiration.

In a traditional covered call strategy, an investor (such as the Fund) sells a call option on a security it already owns. However, although the Fund may hold some shares of an Ether Futures ETF, it will primarily derive its exposure to an Ether Futures ETF through the use of options contracts that use an Ether Futures ETF as the reference asset. It is this distinction that causes the Fund’s strategy to be properly termed as a “synthetic covered call strategy” as opposed to a traditional covered call strategy, because the Fund primarily has synthetic exposure to an Ether Futures ETF. The Fund’s synthetic exposure to an Ether Futures ETF is achieved through the combination of purchasing call options and selling put options generally at the same strike price which synthetically creates the upside and downside participation in the price returns of an Ether Futures ETF. The Fund will primarily gain exposure to increases in value experienced by an Ether Futures ETF through the purchase of call options. As a buyer of these options, the Fund pays a premium to the seller of the options. The Fund will primarily gain exposure to decreases in value experienced by an Ether Futures ETF through the sale of put options. As the seller of these options, the Fund receives a premium from the buyer of the options. In combination, the purchased call and sold put options generally provide exposure to price returns of an Ether Futures ETF both on the upside and downside.

As the primary means by which the Fund intends to generate income, the Fund will sell call options that reference an Ether Futures ETF at a strike price that is out-of-the-money. However, it is important to note that the sale of these call options to generate income will limit the Fund’s ability to participate in increases in value of an Ether Futures ETF’s share price beyond a certain point. If the share price of an Ether Futures ETF increases, the above-referenced synthetic long exposure would allow the Fund to experience similar percentage gains. However, if an Ether Future ETF’s share price appreciates in value beyond the strike price of one or more of the call option contracts that the Fund has sold to generate income, 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 long exposure. As a result, the Fund’s overall strategy (*i.e.*, the combination of the synthetic long exposure to an Ether Futures ETF and the sold Ether Futures ETF call positions) will limit the Fund’s participation in gains of an Ether Future ETF’s share price beyond a certain point. This strategy effectively converts a portion of the potential upside price return growth of an Ether Futures ETF into current income. It is expected that the call options the Fund will sell to generate options premiums will generally have expirations of approximately one month or less and will be held to or close to expiration. The Fund intends to make monthly distribution payments to shareholders.

In addition to the options contracts, the Fund will also invest in short-term U.S. Treasury securities and money market funds. The Fund may also directly hold shares of an Ether Futures ETF.

In the event that, in the future, a liquid options market develops for an exchange-traded grantor trust that directly holds ether, the Fund may alter its strategy, with notice to shareholders, to have such grantor trust constitute the reference asset for its synthetic covered call strategy. The Fund may also seek to derive its long exposure to ether through direct investments in the shares of such grantor trust. Such

grantor trusts are not registered investment companies subject to the 1940 Act. Consequently, shareholders of these trusts do not have the regulatory protections provided to shareholders in registered and regulated investment companies, which, for example, require investment companies to have a certain percentage of disinterested directors and regulate the relationship between the investment company and certain of its affiliates.

The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the 1940 Act.

Additional Information About the Ether Futures ETF

The Fund currently expects that the two Ether Futures ETFs to which it will have exposure are the ProShares Ether Strategy ETF (NYSE Arca: EETH) and VanEck Ethereum Strategy ETF (Cboe BZX: EFUT). The Ether Futures ETFs are subject to the informational requirements of the federal securities laws and, in accordance therewith, file reports and information with the SEC. The SEC maintains an internet site that contains the reports and other information regarding the Ether Futures ETFs at www.sec.gov.

The Ether Futures ETFs are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”) and do not invest directly in ether. The Ether Futures ETFs seek to provide investment results that correspond to the performance of ether through investments in ether futures contracts. The ether futures contracts held by the Ether Futures ETFs are standardized, cash-settled ether futures contracts traded on commodity exchanges registered with the CFTC. While the Ether Futures ETFs seek to invest in cash-settled, front-month ether futures, they may also invest in back-month, cash-settled ether futures contracts. Front-month ether futures contracts are those contracts with the shortest time to maturity. Back-month ether futures contracts are those with longer times to maturity. In order to maintain its exposure to ether futures contracts, an Ether Futures ETF must sell its futures contracts as they near expiration and replace them with new futures contracts with a later expiration date. This is often referred to as “rolling” a futures contract. Futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced higher than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called “contango.” When rolling futures contracts that are in contango, an Ether Futures ETF will sell the expiring contract at a relatively lower price and buy a longer-dated contract at a relatively higher price. Conversely, futures contracts with a longer term to expiration may be priced lower than futures contracts with a shorter term to expiration, a relationship called “backwardation.” When rolling futures contracts that are in backwardation, an Ether Futures ETF will sell the expiring contract at a relatively higher price and buy a longer-dated contract at a relatively lower price.

An Ether Futures ETF may also invest in money market instruments and U.S. government to provide liquidity, serve as margin or collateralize an Ether Futures ETF’s investments in ether futures contracts. Due to the high margin requirements that are unique to ether futures contracts and certain tests that must be met in order to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”), an Ether Futures ETF may also utilize reverse repurchase agreements during certain times of the year to help maintain the desired level of exposure to ether futures contracts.

The ProShares Ether Strategy ETF expects to gain exposure to ether by investing in ether futures contracts through a wholly-owned subsidiary of the fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Because this Ether Futures ETF intends to qualify for treatment as a RIC under Subchapter M

of the Code, this Ether Futures ETF intends to invest no more than 25% of its total assets in the subsidiary at each quarter end of the fund's tax year.

Additional Information on Ether

Ether is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the online, peer-to-peer Ethereum network, a decentralized network of computers that operates on cryptographic protocols. No single entity owns or operates the Ethereum network, the infrastructure of which is collectively maintained by a decentralized user base. The Ethereum network allows people to exchange tokens of value, called "ether" or "ETH," which are recorded on a public transaction ledger known as a blockchain. Ether can be used to pay for goods and services, including computational power on the Ethereum network, or it can be converted to fiat currencies, such as the U.S. dollar, at rates determined on digital asset trading platforms or in individual end-user-to-end-user transactions under a barter system. Furthermore, the Ethereum network also allows users to write and implement smart contracts—that is, general-purpose code that executes on every computer in the network and can instruct the transmission of information and value based on a sophisticated set of logical conditions. Using smart contracts, users can create markets, store registries of debts or promises, represent the ownership of property, move funds in accordance with conditional instructions and create digital assets other than ether on the Ethereum network. Smart contract operations are executed on the Ethereum blockchain in exchange for payment of ether. The Ethereum network is one of a number of projects intended to expand blockchain use beyond just a peer-to-peer money system.

The Ethereum network is decentralized in that it does not require governmental authorities or financial institution intermediaries to create, transmit or determine the value of ether. Rather, following the initial distribution of ether, ether is created, burned and allocated by the Ethereum network protocol through a process that is currently subject to an issuance and burn rate. Among other things, ether is used to pay for transaction fees and computational services (i.e., smart contracts) on the Ethereum network; users of the Ethereum network pay for the computational power of the machines executing the requested operations with ether. Requiring payment in ether on the Ethereum network incentivizes developers to write quality applications and increases the efficiency of the Ethereum network because wasteful code costs more. It also ensures that the Ethereum network remains economically viable by compensating people for their contributed computational resources. Unlike other digital assets, such as bitcoin, which are solely created through a progressive mining process, 72.0 million ether or "ETH" were created in connection with the launch of the Ethereum network. The ether futures contracts held by the Ether Futures ETF are cash settled based upon the CME CF Ether-Dollar Reference Rate. The CME CF Ether-Dollar Reference Rate aggregates ether U.S. dollar transactions on certain major digital asset trading venues and is calculated using volume-weighted trading price data from those digital asset trading venues.

In 2014, the Ethereum Foundation - a Swiss non-profit organization - conducted an initial coin offering (ICO) for ether, raising \$18.3 million. The Ethereum Foundation is dedicated to the development of the Ethereum blockchain, and supports its growth by funding developers, projects, and teams that it believes will help the Ethereum blockchain and its surrounding ecosystem thrive.

Non-Principal Strategies

Borrowing Money. The Fund may borrow money from a bank as permitted by the 1940 Act or the rules thereunder, or by the SEC or other regulatory agency with authority over the Fund. The 1940 Act presently allows a fund to borrow from any bank (including pledging, mortgaging or hypothecating assets) in an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (not including temporary borrowings not in excess of 5% of its total assets).

Additional Risks of Investing in the Fund

Risk is inherent in all investing. Investing in the Fund involves risk, including the risk that you may lose all or part of your investment. There can be no assurance that the Fund will meet its stated objective. Before you invest, you should consider the following supplemental disclosure pertaining to the Principal Risks set forth above as well as additional Non-Principal Risks set forth below in this prospectus.

Principal Risks

MARKET RISK. Market risk is the risk that a particular security, or Fund Shares in general, may fall in value. Securities are subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic, political, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices. Fund Shares could decline in value or underperform other investments. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, natural disasters, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. For example, the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) global pandemic and the ensuing policies enacted by governments and central banks have caused and may continue to cause significant volatility and uncertainty in global financial markets, negatively impacting global growth prospects. Recent and potential future bank failures could result in disruption to the broader banking industry or markets generally and reduce confidence in financial institutions and the economy as a whole, which may also heighten market volatility and reduce liquidity. These events also adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets. Any of such circumstances could have a materially negative impact on the value of the Fund's shares and result in increased market volatility. During any such events, Fund Shares may trade at increased premiums or discounts to their net asset value and the bid/ask spread on Fund Shares may widen.

COVERED CALL STRATEGY RISK. A covered call strategy involves writing (selling) covered call options in return for the receipt of premiums. The seller of the option gives up the opportunity to benefit from price increases in the underlying instrument above the exercise price of the options, but continues to bear the risk of underlying instrument price declines. The premiums received from the options may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from underlying instrument price declines, over time. As a result, the risks associated with writing covered call options may be similar to the risks associated with writing put options. Exchanges may suspend the trading of options during periods of abnormal market volatility. Suspension of trading may mean that an option seller is unable to sell options at a time that may be desirable or advantageous to do so.

The covered call strategy utilized by the Fund is "synthetic" because the Fund's exposure to the price return of an Ether Futures ETF is derived through options exposure, rather than direct holdings of the

shares of an Ether Futures ETF. Because such exposure is synthetic, it is possible that the Fund's participation in the price return of an Ether Futures ETF may not be as precise as if the Fund were directly holding shares of the Ether Futures ETF.

OPTIONS RISK. The use of options involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions and depends on the ability of the Fund's portfolio managers to forecast market movements correctly. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, or in interest or currency exchange rates, including the anticipated volatility, which in turn are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political and economic events. The effective use of options also depends on the Fund's ability to terminate option positions at times deemed desirable to do so. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to effect closing transactions at any particular time or at an acceptable price. In addition, there may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options and their underlying securities and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options.

LIQUIDITY RISK. The market for options on an Ether Futures ETF is still developing and may be subject to periods of illiquidity. During such times it may be difficult or impossible to buy or sell a position at the desired price. Market disruptions or volatility can also make it difficult to find a counterparty willing to transact at a reasonable price and sufficient size. Illiquid markets may cause losses, which could be significant. The large size of the positions which the Fund may acquire increases the risk of illiquidity, may make its positions more difficult to liquidate, and may increase the losses incurred while trying to do so. Such large positions also may impact the price of options on an Ether Futures ETF.

Additionally, the ether futures contracts held by an Ether Futures ETF are subject to liquidity risk. The market for ether futures contracts may be less developed, and potentially less liquid and more volatile, than more established futures markets. While the market has grown substantially since ether futures contracts commenced trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. The large size of the positions which an Ether Futures ETF may acquire increases the risk of illiquidity, may make its positions more difficult to liquidate, and may increase the losses incurred while trying to do so. Such large positions also may impact the price of ether futures contracts, which could decrease the correlation between the performance of ether futures contracts and the "spot" price of ether.

ETHER FUTURES ETF RISKS. The Ether Futures ETFs do not invest directly in ether. Accordingly, the performance of an Ether Futures ETF should not be expected to match the performance of ether. The Fund will have significant exposure to an Ether Futures ETF through its options positions that utilize an Ether Futures ETF as the reference asset. Accordingly, the Fund will be subject to the risks of the Ether Futures ETFs, set forth below. In addition to these risks, an Ether Futures ETF is also subject to the following risks to which the Fund is also subject, which are described within the section entitled "Principal Risks": Liquidity Risk, Active Management Risk, Active Market Risk, Asset Class Risk, Concentration Risk, Counterparty Risk, Credit Risk, Cybersecurity Risk, Debt Securities Risk, Derivatives Risk, Legislation and Litigation Risk, Leverage Risk, Money Market Instruments Risk, Operational Risk and Structural ETF Risk.

ETHER RISK. Ether is a relatively new innovation and the market for ether is subject to rapid price swings, changes and uncertainty. The further development of the Ethereum network and

the acceptance and use of ether are subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development of the Ethereum network or the acceptance of ether may adversely affect the price of ether. Ether is subject to the risk of fraud, theft, manipulation or security failures, operational or other problems that impact the digital asset trading venues on which ether trades. The Ethereum blockchain, including the smart contracts running on the Ethereum blockchain, may contain flaws that can be exploited by hackers. A significant portion of ether is held by a small number of holders sometimes referred to as “whales.” Transactions of these holders may manipulate the price of ether.

Unlike the exchanges for more traditional assets, such as equity securities and futures contracts, ether and the digital asset trading venues on which it trades are largely unregulated or may be operating out of compliance with applicable regulation. As a result, individuals or groups may engage in fraud or market manipulation (including using social media to promote ether in a way that artificially increases the price of ether). Investors may be more exposed to the risk of theft, fraud and market manipulation than when investing in more traditional asset classes. Over the past several years, a number of digital asset trading venues have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. Investors in ether may have little or no recourse should such theft, fraud or manipulation occur and could suffer significant losses. Legal or regulatory changes may negatively impact the operation of the Ethereum network or restrict the use of ether. An Ether Futures ETF may also be negatively impacted by regulatory enforcement actions against the digital asset trading venues upon which ether trades. Such actions could significantly reduce the number of venues upon which ether trades and could negatively impact the ether futures contracts held by an Ether Futures ETF that reference the price of ether. In addition, digital asset trading venues, ether validators and other participants may have significant exposure to other digital assets. Instability in the price, availability or legal or regulatory status of those instruments may adversely impact the operation of the digital asset trading venues and the Ethereum network. The realization of any of these risks could result in a decline in the acceptance of ether and consequently a reduction in the value of ether, ether futures contracts, and shares of an Ether Futures ETF. Such occurrences could also impair an Ether Futures ETF’s ability to meet its investment objective pursuant to its investment strategy.

There is regulatory uncertainty regarding the status of ether under the federal and state securities laws. While the CFTC has classified ether as a commodity and approved the listing of ether futures contracts on a commodity exchange regulated by the CFTC, it is possible that in the future a court could determine that ether is a security. The impact of such a determination on the ether futures contracts held by an Ether Futures ETF is difficult to predict. However, it may significantly negatively impact the value of an Ether Futures ETF and/or hamper the ability of an Ether Futures ETF’s investment adviser to meet the fund’s investment objective pursuant to its current investment strategy, especially if the ether futures contracts were delisted or the volume with which such contracts were traded was significantly reduced.

The Ethereum network is maintained and secured by a group of validators who post (or “stake”) ether to the network, and then work to validate transactions and finalize settlement on the blockchain. The staked ether works like collateral to ensure that the validators act honestly and provide a high quality of service; if they fail, the network can seize (or “slash”) the staked ether. The decentralized nature of the Ethereum blockchain makes it vulnerable to certain types of

attacks if there is a significant concentration in the ownership or control of the total amount of staked ether. For example, if a malicious actor (or group of actors) controlled 33% of the total staked ether, even temporarily, they would have the ability to prevent the Ethereum blockchain from finalizing transactions. Although the blockchain has certain protections in place that may allow it to restore the ability to finalize transactions over time, any failure to finalize transactions – whether temporary or ongoing – could significantly impact the value of ether, and thereby of the ether futures contracts owned by the Ether Futures ETF. Additionally, if a malicious actor (or group of actors) were to gain control of more than 50% of all staked ether, even temporarily, that actor (or group of actors) would be able to censor transactions, double-spend ether in certain situations, and re-order recently added blocks to extract value from arbitrage. Although it may be challenging for a malicious actor (or group of actors) to gain control of 50% of all staked ether, such an attack would significantly impact the value of ether, and thereby of the ether futures contracts owned by an Ether Futures ETF. Finally, if a malicious actor (or group of actors) were to gain control of more than 66% of all staked ether, even temporarily, they would have additional and significant powers, including the ability to do long-range reorganizations of the blockchain’s history, double-spend ether in many situations, and censor transactions, as the Ethereum blockchain’s protocol grants a supermajority (*i.e.* 66% or more) of staked ether the ability to reverse finality on the blockchain without having their staked ether slashed. Although it may be challenging for a malicious actor (or group of actors) to gain control of 66% of all staked ether, such an attack would significantly impact the value of ether, and thereby of the ether futures contracts owned by an Ether Futures ETF.

A blockchain is a public database that is updated, shared and maintained across many computers in a network. The software that powers a blockchain is known as its protocol. Like all software, these protocols may update or change from time-to-time. In the case of the Ethereum protocol, updates are made based on proposals submitted by developers, but only if a majority of the users and validators adopt the new proposals and update their individual copies of the protocol. Certain upgrade proposals to a blockchain may not be accepted by all the participants in an ecosystem. If one significant group adopts a proposed upgrade and another does not — or if groups adopt different upgrades – this can result in a “fork” of the blockchain, wherein two distinct sets of users and validators or users run two different versions of a protocol. If the versions are sufficiently different such that the two versions of the protocol cannot simultaneously maintain and update a shared record of the blockchain database, it is called a “hard fork.” A hard fork can result in the creation of two competing blockchains, each with its own native crypto assets. For instance, in June 2016, the Ethereum community faced a divisive choice: whether to reverse a large hack (theft) of ether from a third-party project called “The DAO,” a decentralized autonomous organization that was designed to act as a decentralized, investor-directed venture capital firm operating in the Ethereum ecosystem. While the hack didn’t directly impact the Ethereum protocol itself, it harmed trust in the ecosystem. The majority of the ecosystem chose to reverse the hacked transactions and return the stolen ether to its original holders, while a minority believed that reversing the transactions was the incorrect course. This led to a hard fork in the Ethereum blockchain, with the smaller of the two communities taking the name Ethereum Classic and running a separate blockchain with its own native crypto asset. Additional forks of the Ethereum blockchains are possible. A large-scale fork could introduce risk, uncertainty, or confusion into the Ethereum blockchains, or could fraction the value of the main blockchain and

its native crypto asset, which could significantly impact the value of ether, and thereby of the ether futures contracts held by an Ether Futures ETF.

While the Ethereum blockchain has, to date, been one of the most successful blockchains as measured by market capitalization, daily active users, or hosted applications, there is no guarantee that it will maintain this leadership position in the future. Over the years, developers have created multiple competing public blockchains that, similar to the Ethereum blockchain, are designed to support the development, deployment and operation of smart contracts. Many of these competing blockchains have certain technical advantages as compared to the Ethereum blockchain, including faster processing and settlement times, higher throughput and lower fees. The Ethereum blockchain has, during multiple moments in its history, become “congested,” meaning that the blockchain could not rapidly process all of the transactions that had been proposed by users. This has led to slow processing times, delayed settlement, and significant spikes in the fees paid to have transactions processed. It is possible that existing and/or new blockchains may be able to take users, investment and future growth away from the Ethereum blockchain by offering greater throughput or other advantageous features. If these blockchains are successful, it could harm the price of ether, and thereby, of the ether futures contracts held by an Ether Futures ETF. In addition, one way that the Ethereum ecosystem has attempted to address the issue of throughput (also called “scalability”) is by the development of “Layer 2” scaling solutions. Layer 2 scaling solutions are separate blockchains built on top of “Layer 1” blockchains like Ethereum for the purpose of augmenting the throughput of the Layer 1 blockchain, and often, providing lower fees for transaction processing and/or faster settlement times. Layer 2 solutions are commonly considered the primary way that the Ethereum network is expected to scale in the future. Layer 2 blockchains introduce certain risks into the Ethereum ecosystem that should be considered. For instance, Layer 2 blockchains are a relatively new and still developing technology. Technological issues – including hacks, bugs, or failures – could introduce risk or harm confidence in the Ethereum ecosystem, which could negatively impact the price of ether. In addition, users may choose to settle an increasing share of transactions on Layer 2 blockchains, which could negatively impact the transaction activity on, and the amount of fee revenue generated by, the Ethereum blockchain itself, which could negatively impact the price of ether. Any developments with Layer 2 blockchains that negatively impact the price of ether will negatively impact the value of ether futures contracts held by an Ether Futures ETF.

ETHER FUTURES RISK. The market for ether futures contracts may be less developed, and potentially less liquid and more volatile, than more established futures markets. While the market for ether futures contracts has grown substantially since ether futures contracts commenced trading, there can be no assurance that this growth will continue. The price for ether futures contracts is based on a number of factors, including the supply of and the demand for ether futures contracts. Market conditions and expectations, position limits, accountability levels, collateral requirements, availability of counterparties, and other factors each can impact the supply of and demand for ether futures contracts. Additionally, due to the high margin requirements that are unique to ether futures contracts, an Ether Futures ETF may experience difficulty maintaining the desired level of exposure to ether futures contracts. If an Ether Futures ETF is unable to achieve such exposure it may not be able to meet its investment objective and the fund’s returns may be different or lower than expected. Additionally, collateral requirements may require an Ether Futures ETF to liquidate its positions, potentially incurring losses and expenses, when it

otherwise would not do so. Investing in derivatives like ether futures contracts may be considered aggressive and may expose an Ether Futures ETF to significant risks. These risks include counterparty risk and liquidity risk.

ETHER FUTURES CAPACITY RISK. If an Ether Future ETF's ability to obtain exposure to ether futures contracts consistent with its investment objective is disrupted for any reason including, for example, limited liquidity in the ether futures contracts market, a disruption to the ether futures contracts market, or as a result of margin requirements, position limits, accountability levels, or other limitations imposed by an Ether Future ETF's futures commission merchants ("FCMs"), the listing exchanges, or the CFTC, an Ether Futures ETF may not be able to achieve its investment objective and may experience significant losses.

Any disruption in an Ether Futures ETF's ability to obtain exposure to ether futures contracts will cause the Ether Futures ETF's performance to deviate from the performance of ether futures contracts, and consequently, ether. Additionally, the ability of an Ether Futures ETF to obtain exposure to ether futures contracts may be limited by certain tax rules that limit the amount an Ether Futures ETF can invest in its wholly-owned subsidiary as of the end of each tax quarter. Exceeding this amount may have tax consequences.

COST OF FUTURES INVESTMENT RISK. When an ether futures contract is nearing expiration, an Ether Futures ETF will "roll" the futures contract, which means it will generally sell the ether futures contract and use the proceeds to buy an ether futures contract with a later expiration date. When rolling futures contracts that are in contango, an Ether Futures ETF would sell a lower priced, expiring contract and purchase a higher priced, longer-dated contract. The price difference between the expiring contract and longer-dated contract associated with rolling futures contracts is typically substantially higher than the price difference associated with rolling other futures contracts. Ether futures contracts have historically experienced extended periods of contango. Contango in the ether futures contracts market may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of an Ether Futures ETF and may cause ether futures contracts, and an Ether Futures ETF, to underperform the current price of ether. Both contango and backwardation would reduce an Ether Futures ETF's correlation to the current price of ether and may limit or prevent an Ether Futures ETF from achieving its investment objective.

CLEARING BROKER RISK. An Ether Future ETF's investments in exchange-traded futures contracts expose it to the risks of a clearing broker (or an FCM). Under current regulations, a clearing broker or FCM maintains customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. There is a risk that the assets of an Ether Futures ETF deposited with the clearing broker to serve as margin may be used to satisfy the broker's own obligations or the losses of the broker's other clients. In the event of default, an Ether Futures ETF could experience lengthy delays in recovering some or all of its assets and may not see any recovery at all. Furthermore, an Ether Futures ETF is subject to the risk that no FCM is willing or able to clear the Fund's transactions or maintain an Ether Futures ETF's assets. If an Ether Futures ETF's FCMs are unable or unwilling to clear an Ether Futures ETF's transactions, or if the FCM refuses to maintain an Ether Futures ETF's assets, an Ether Futures ETF will be unable have its orders for ether futures contracts fulfilled or assets custodied. In such a circumstance, the performance of an Ether Futures ETF will likely deviate

from the performance of ether and may result in the proportion of ether futures contracts in an Ether Futures ETF's portfolio relative to the total assets of an Ether Futures ETF to decrease.

COMMODITY REGULATORY RISK. An Ether Futures ETF's use of commodities futures subject to regulation by the CFTC has caused an Ether Futures ETF to be classified as a "commodity pool" and this designation requires that an Ether Futures ETF comply with CFTC rules, which may impose additional regulatory requirements and compliance obligations. An Ether Futures ETF's investment decisions may need to be modified, and commodity contract positions held by an Ether Futures ETF may have to be liquidated at disadvantageous times or prices, to avoid exceeding any applicable position limits established by the CFTC, potentially subjecting an Ether Futures ETF to substantial losses. The regulation of commodity transactions in the United States is subject to ongoing modification by government, self-regulatory and judicial action. The effect of any future regulatory change with respect to any aspect of an Ether Futures ETF is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to an Ether Futures ETF.

DIGITAL ASSET INDUSTRY RISK. The digital asset industry is a new, speculative, and still-developing industry that faces many risks. In this emerging environment, events that are not directly related to the security or utility of the Ethereum blockchain can nonetheless precipitate a significant decline in the price of ether. For instance, in May 2022, the collapse of the algorithmic stablecoin TerraUSD and its paired crypto asset LUNA destroyed an estimated \$60 billion in value in the crypto ecosystem. Although TerraUSD and LUNA operated on their own blockchain (the "Terra" blockchain), the events nonetheless contributed to a sharp decline in the price of ether, which fell 30% from May 1, 2022 to May 31, 2022. As another example, in November 2022, FTX Trading Ltd. – an offshore digital asset trading venue specializing in crypto derivatives – collapsed and filed for bankruptcy. While a small fraction of total global trading volume in ether and related derivatives took place on FTX-related venues, the company's collapse nonetheless contributed to a significant decline in the price of ether, which fell 18% in November 2022. Additional instability, failures, bankruptcies or other negative events in the digital asset industry, including events that are not necessarily related to the security or utility of the Ethereum blockchain, could similarly negatively impact the price of ether, and thereby the ether futures contracts held by the Ether Futures ETF.

DIGITAL ASSET REGULATORY RISK. Digital asset markets in the U.S. exist in a state of regulatory uncertainty, and adverse legislative or regulatory developments could significantly harm the value of ether futures contracts or an Ether Futures ETF's shares, such as by banning, restricting or imposing onerous conditions or prohibitions on the use of ether, mining activity, digital wallets, the provision of services related to trading and custodial digital assets, the operation of the Ethereum network, or the digital asset markets generally. Such occurrences could also impair an Ether Futures ETF's ability to meet its investment objective pursuant to its investment strategy.

FUTURES CONTRACT RISK. Risks of futures contracts include: (i) an imperfect correlation between the value of the futures contract and the underlying asset; (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market; (iii) the inability to close a futures contract when desired; (iv) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which may be unlimited; (v) an obligation for an Ether

Futures ETF to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin, particularly at times when an Ether Futures ETF may have insufficient cash; and (vi) unfavorable execution prices from rapid selling. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, futures contracts normally specify a certain date for settlement in cash based on the reference asset. As the futures contracts approach expiration, they may be replaced by similar contracts that have a later expiration. This process is referred to as “rolling.” If the market for these contracts is in “contango,” meaning that the prices of futures contracts in the nearer months are lower than the price of contracts in the distant months, the sale of the near-term month contract would be at a lower price than the longer-term contract, resulting in a cost to “roll” the futures contract. The actual realization of a potential roll cost will be dependent upon the difference in price of the near and distant contract. The costs associated with rolling ether futures contracts may have a significant adverse impact on the performance of the Ether Futures ETF.

MARKET AND VOLATILITY RISK. The prices of ether and ether futures contracts have historically been highly volatile. The value of ether has been, and may continue to be, substantially dependent on speculation, such that trading and investing in these assets generally may not be based on fundamental analysis. The value of an Ether Future ETF’s investments in ether futures contracts – and therefore the value of an investment in an Ether Futures ETF – could decline significantly and without warning, including to zero.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS RISK. Reverse repurchase agreements involve both counterparty risk and the risk that the value of securities that an Ether Futures ETF is obligated to repurchase under the agreement may decline below the repurchase price. Reverse repurchase agreements involve leverage risk; an Ether Futures ETF may lose money as a result of declines in the values both of the security subject to the reverse repurchase agreement and the instruments in which an Ether Futures ETF invested the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement.

TRADING HALT RISK. Trading in shares of an Ether Futures ETF on U.S. securities exchanges may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of an exchange, make trading in shares of an Ether Futures ETF inadvisable. In addition, trading of shares of an Ether Futures ETF on securities exchanges is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to an exchange’s “circuit breaker” rules. Shares of an Ether Futures ETF may be at a higher risk of a trading halt due to the volatility of ether. In the event that shares of an Ether Futures ETF are subject to a trading halt, the Fund’s ability to pursue its principal investment strategy may be impaired and the Fund may be negatively affected.

SUBSIDIARY INVESTMENT RISK. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which certain Ether Futures ETFs and their wholly-owned Cayman subsidiaries are organized, respectively, could result in the inability of an Ether Futures ETF to operate as intended and could negatively affect an Ether Futures ETF and its shareholders (such as the Fund). An Ether Futures ETF’s Cayman subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act.

ACTIVE MANAGEMENT RISK. The Fund is actively-managed and its performance reflects investment decisions that the Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser makes for the Fund. Such judgments about the Fund’s investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and the strategies employed

by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform as compared to other funds with similar investment objectives and/or strategies, or could have negative returns.

ACTIVE MARKET RISK. Although Fund Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Fund Shares will develop or be maintained. Fund Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at or above the Fund's net asset value. Securities, including Fund Shares, are subject to market fluctuations and liquidity constraints that may be caused by such factors as economic, political, or regulatory developments, changes in interest rates, and/or perceived trends in securities prices. Fund Shares could decline in value or underperform other investments.

ASSET CLASS RISK. Securities and other assets in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes. Additionally, an Ether Futures ETF, and the options that reference an Ether Futures ETF, could be significantly negatively affected in the event that other U.S. exchange-traded investment products were to become available that invest directly in ether, as opposed to providing exposure to ether through the use of futures contracts. An Ether Futures ETF could see its assets under management drop sharply and have the options that reference it become increasingly illiquid. Under such circumstances, the Adviser may evaluate other means by which the Fund's investment objectives could be achieved.

CLEARING MEMBER DEFAULT RISK. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including the options held by the Fund, are required to be centrally cleared ("cleared derivatives"). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund's counterparty is a clearinghouse, such as the OCC, rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearinghouses, and only members of a clearinghouse ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearinghouse, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. With regard its cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to, and receive payments from, a clearinghouse through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any option contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member's individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for its options position may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the clearinghouse, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member's bankruptcy. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member's default. If a clearing member defaults, the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. The loss of a clearing member for the Fund to transact with could result in increased transaction costs and other operational issues that could impede the Fund's ability to implement its investment strategy. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund's behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

CONCENTRATION RISK. The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in investments that provide exposure to ether.

COUNTERPARTY RISK. Fund transactions involving a counterparty are subject to the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligation to the Fund. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition (*i.e.*, financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), market activities and developments, or other reasons, whether foreseen or not. A counterparty's inability to fulfill its obligation may result in significant financial loss to the Fund. The Fund may be unable to recover its investment from the counterparty or may obtain a limited recovery, and/or recovery may be delayed.

CREDIT RISK. An issuer or other obligated party of a debt security may be unable or unwilling to make dividend, interest and/or principal payments when due. In addition, the value of a debt security may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability or unwillingness to make such payments.

CYBERSECURITY RISK. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Fund's adviser, sub-adviser, distributor and other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions, negatively impact the Fund's business operations and/or potentially result in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems of the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

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

DERIVATIVES RISK. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include: (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Derivative contracts ordinarily have leverage inherent in their terms. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet regulatory or contractual requirements

for derivatives. The use of derivatives can magnify potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on share price.

DISTRIBUTION TAX RISK. The Fund currently expects to make distributions on a monthly basis. These distributions may exceed the Fund's income and gains for the Fund's taxable year. Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will reduce the shareholder's cost basis and will result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those Fund Shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Once a Fund shareholder's cost basis is reduced to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gain if the Fund shareholder holds Fund Shares as capital assets. Additionally, any capital returned through distributions will be distributed after payment of Fund fees and expenses. Because a portion of the Fund's distributions may consist of return of capital, the Fund may not be an appropriate investment for investors who do not want their principal investment in the Fund to decrease over time or who do not wish to receive return of capital in a given period. In the event that a shareholder purchases Fund Shares shortly before a distribution by the Fund, the entire distribution may be taxable to the shareholder even though a portion of the distribution effectively represents a return of the purchase price.

ETF RISK. The value of an ETF held by the Fund will fluctuate over time based on fluctuations in the values of the assets held by the ETF, which may be affected by changes in general economic conditions, expectations for future growth and profits, interest rates and the supply and demand for those assets. When the Fund invests in an ETF, it will bear a proportionate share of the ETF's expenses. In addition, ETFs are subject to Active Market Risk, Operational Risk, Premium/Discount Risk and the Structural ETF Risks set forth below. Brokerage, tax and other expenses may negatively impact the performance of the ETF and, in turn, the value of the Fund's shares. An ETF that tracks an index may not exactly match the performance of the index due to cash drag, differences between the portfolio of the ETF and the components of the index, expenses and other factors.

FLEX OPTIONS RISK. Trading FLEX Options involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities. The Fund may experience losses from specific FLEX Option positions and certain FLEX Option positions may expire worthless. The FLEX Options are listed on an exchange; however, no one can guarantee that a liquid secondary trading market will exist for the FLEX Options. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of the Fund's FLEX Options may decrease. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, liquidating the FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium (for written FLEX Options) or acceptance of a discounted price (for purchased FLEX Options) and may take longer to complete. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and Fund shares and result in the Fund being unable to achieve its investment objective. Less liquidity in the trading of the Fund's FLEX Options could have an impact on the prices paid or received by the Fund for the FLEX Options in connection with creations and redemptions of the Fund's shares. Depending on the nature of this impact to pricing, the Fund may be forced to pay more for redemptions (or receive less for creations) than the price at which it currently values the FLEX Options. Such overpayment or under collection could reduce the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Additionally, in a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, the liquidation of a large number of options may more significantly impact the price. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and the value of your

investment. The trading in FLEX Options may be less deep and liquid than the market for certain other exchange-traded options, non-customized options or other securities.

INFLATION RISK. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions may decline. This risk is more prevalent with respect to fixed income securities held by the Fund.

INTEREST RATE RISK. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the debt securities in the Fund's portfolio will decline because of rising market interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term debt securities and higher for longer-term debt securities. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates than would normally be the case due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. Duration is a reasonably accurate measure of a debt security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates and a common measure of interest rate risk. Duration measures a debt security's expected life on a present value basis, taking into account the debt security's yield, interest payments and final maturity. In general, duration represents the expected percentage change in the value of a security for an immediate 1% change in interest rates. For example, the price of a debt security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Therefore, prices of debt securities with shorter durations tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than debt securities with longer durations. As the value of a debt security changes over time, so will its duration.

LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION RISK. Legislation or litigation that affects the value of assets or securities held by the Fund may reduce the value of the Fund. From time to time, various legislative initiatives are proposed that may have a negative impact on certain assets or securities in which the Fund invests. In addition, litigation regarding any of the assets or securities owned by the Fund may negatively impact the value of the Shares. Such legislation or litigation may cause the Fund to lose value or may result in higher portfolio turnover if the Adviser determines to sell such a holding.

LEVERAGE RISK. While the Fund does not seek leveraged exposure to an Ether Futures ETF, the Fund seeks to achieve and maintain the exposure to the price of an Ether Futures ETF by using the leverage inherent in options contracts. Therefore, the Fund is subject to leverage risk. When the Fund purchases or sells an instrument or enters into a transaction without investing an amount equal to the full economic exposure of the instrument or transaction, it creates leverage, which can result in the Fund losing more than it originally invested. As a result, these investments may magnify losses to the Fund, and even a small market movement may result in significant losses to the Fund. Leverage may also cause the Fund to be more volatile because it may exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. Options trading involves a degree of leverage and as a result, a relatively small price movement in futures instruments may result in immediate and substantial losses to the Fund.

MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS RISK. The value of money market instruments may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the credit ratings of the investments. If a significant amount of the Fund's assets are invested in money market instruments, it will be more difficult for the Fund to achieve its investment objective. An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by

the FDIC or any other government agency. It is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund.

NEW FUND RISK. The Fund is a recently organized investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decision.

NON-DIVERSIFICATION RISK. As a “non-diversified” fund, the Fund may hold a smaller number of portfolio securities than many other funds. To the extent the Fund invests in a relatively small number of issuers, a decline in the market value of a particular security held by the Fund may affect its value more than if it invested in a larger number of issuers. The value of the Fund Shares may be more volatile than the values of shares of more diversified funds.

OPERATIONAL RISK. The Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund’s service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund relies on third-parties for a range of services, including custody. Any delay or failure relating to engaging or maintaining such service providers may affect the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective. Although the Fund and the Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

SPECIAL TAX RISK. The Fund intends to qualify as a “regulated investment company” or “RIC.” If, in any year, the Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under the applicable tax laws, the Fund would be taxed as an ordinary corporation. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the FLEX Options as “qualifying income” under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. In addition, based upon language in the legislative history, the Fund intends to treat the issuer of the FLEX Options as the referenced asset, which may allow the Fund to qualify for special rules in the RIC diversification requirements. If the income is not qualifying income or the issuer of the FLEX Options is not appropriately the referenced asset, the Fund may lose its own status as a RIC if tax positions reflected by such options are large enough.

STRUCTURAL ETF RISKS. The Fund is an ETF. Accordingly, it is subject to certain risks associated with its unique structure.

Market Participants Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (*i.e.*, on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, Fund Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts or delisting. The Fund may also rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of Fund Shares but such market makers are under no obligation to do so. Decisions by Authorized Participants or market makers to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund’s portfolio securities and the Fund’s

market price. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers or any issues disrupting the Authorized Participants' ability to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's net asset value and the price at which Fund Shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of Fund Shares. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund Shares trading at a premium or discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads Fund Shares.

Cash Transactions Risk. The Fund currently expects to effect a significant portion of its creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Paying redemption proceeds in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio securities or other assets at an inopportune time to obtain the cash needed to meet redemption orders. This may cause the Fund to sell a security and recognize a capital gain or loss that might not have been incurred if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher or lower annual capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. The use of cash creations and redemptions may also cause the Fund's Shares to trade in the market at greater bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV. Furthermore, the Fund may not be able to execute cash transactions for creation and redemption purposes at the same price used to determine the Fund's NAV. To the extent that the maximum additional charge for creation or redemption transactions is insufficient to cover the execution shortfall, the Fund's performance could be negatively impacted.

Costs of Buying and Selling Fund Shares. Due to the costs of buying or selling Fund Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Fund Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Fund Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Premium/Discount Risk. As with all ETFs, Fund Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The trading prices of Fund Shares in the secondary market may differ from the Fund's daily net asset value per share and there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the net asset value per share (premium) or less than the net asset value per share (discount). If a shareholder purchases Fund Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the net asset value or sells Fund Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the net asset value, the shareholder may pay more for, or receive less than, the underlying value of the Fund Shares, respectively. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.

Trading Risks. Although Fund Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Fund Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Fund Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Fund Shares. Trading in Fund Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Fund Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Fund Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange's "circuit

breaker” rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RISK. U.S. government securities are subject to interest rate risk but generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of debt securities. As a result, the yields available from U.S. government securities are generally lower than the yields available from other debt securities. U.S. government securities are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and the payment of principal when held to maturity.

VALUATION RISK. The Fund or an Ether Futures ETF may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund or an Ether Futures ETF could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund or an Ether Futures ETF would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund or an Ether Futures ETF at that time. The Fund’s or an Ether Futures ETF’s ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

Management of the Fund

The Fund is a series of Roundhill ETF Trust, an investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund is treated as a separate fund with its own investment objectives and policies. The Trust is organized as a Delaware statutory trust. The Board is responsible for the overall management and direction of the Trust. The Board elects the Trust’s officers and approves all significant agreements, including those with the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, distributor, custodian and fund administrative and accounting agent.

Investment Adviser. Roundhill Financial Inc., a Delaware corporation located at 154 West 14th Street, 2nd Floor, New York, New York 10011, serves as the investment adviser for the Fund. The Adviser is an SEC-registered investment adviser that has provided investment advisory services to pooled investment vehicles since 2019, including to 1940 Act-registered ETFs, a private fund and a UCITS ETF. The Adviser oversees the day-to-day operations of the Fund, subject to the general supervision and oversight of the Board. The Adviser also arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, distribution and all other services necessary for the Fund to operate. The Adviser continuously reviews, supervises, and administers the Fund’s investment program. In particular, the Adviser provides investment and operational oversight of the Sub-Adviser.

Investment Sub-Adviser. Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC, an Oklahoma limited liability company located at 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 400, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120, serves as the Fund’s investment sub-adviser. The Sub-Adviser is an SEC-registered investment adviser that has provided investment advisory services to pooled investment vehicles since 2009, including to over 50 1940 Act-

registered ETFs as of March 2024. ETC has responsibility for managing the Fund's investment program in pursuit of its investment objective.

Portfolio Managers. Andrew Serowik, Todd Alberico, Gabriel Tan and Brian Cooper serve as the Fund's portfolio managers.

- Mr. Serowik joined ETC from Goldman Sachs. He began his career at Spear, Leeds & Kellogg, continuing with Goldman after its acquisition of SLK. During his career of more than 18 years at the combined companies, he held various roles, including managing the global Quant ETF Strats team and One Delta ETF Strats. He designed and developed systems for portfolio risk calculation, algorithmic ETF trading, and execution monitoring, with experience across all asset classes. He graduated from the University of Michigan with a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in Finance.
- Mr. Alberico joined ETC in November 2020, having spent the past 14 years in ETF trading at Goldman Sachs, Cantor Fitzgerald, and, most recently, Virtu Financial. He spent most of that time focused on the Trading and Portfolio Risk Management of ETFs exposed to international and domestic equity. He has worked on several different strategies including lead market-making and electronic trading, to customer facing institutional business developing models for block trading as well as transitional trades. Mr. Alberico graduated from St. John's University in New York with a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance.
- Mr. Tan joined ETC in May 2019 as an Associate Portfolio Manager and was promoted to Portfolio Manager in December 2020. He began his career at UBS and BBR Partners where he worked as a financial planning analyst and a portfolio strategist for over four years. During his time there, he developed comprehensive wealth management solutions focused on portfolio optimization, trust and estate planning, and tax planning. Mr. Tan graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill with a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration with a concentration in Investments, a Bachelor of Arts in Economics, and a Minor in Chinese.
- Mr. Cooper joined ETC in November 2021 and currently serves as a Portfolio Manager. Previously, Mr. Cooper had roles in trade operations for Constellation Advisers from March 2017 until April 2018 and for QFR Capital Management from April 2018 until July 2020 and in the middle office derivatives group of Elliot Capital Management from September 2020 until November 2021. Prior to these roles, he spent 14 years working in various operational roles for Falcon Management Corporation, a global macro family office, gaining exposure to a variety of asset classes with a focus on operations, accounting, and technology. Mr. Cooper graduated from Pennsylvania State University in 2002 with a Bachelor of Science in Finance and a minor in Business Law.

For additional information concerning Roundhill and ETC, including a description of the services provided to the Fund, please see the Fund's SAI. Additional information regarding the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of Fund Shares may also be found in the SAI.

The Fund operates a multi-manager structure pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the SEC. The order permits Roundhill, subject to certain conditions, to enter into new or modified sub-advisory agreements with existing or new sub-advisers without the approval of Fund shareholders, but subject to

approval by the Board. Roundhill has the ultimate responsibility for overseeing the Fund's sub-advisers and recommending their hiring, termination and replacement, subject to oversight by the Board. The order also grants Roundhill and the Fund relief with respect to the disclosure of the advisory fees paid to individual sub-advisers in various documents filed with the SEC and provided to shareholders. Pursuant to this relief, the Fund may disclose the aggregate fees payable to Roundhill and wholly-owned sub-advisers and the aggregate fees payable to unaffiliated sub-advisers and sub-advisers affiliated with Roundhill, other than wholly-owned sub-advisers.

If the Fund relies on the order to hire a new sub-adviser, the Fund will provide shareholders with certain information regarding the sub-adviser within 90 days of hiring the new sub-adviser, as required by the order. In the future, Roundhill may propose the addition of one or more additional sub-advisers, subject to approval by the Board and, if required by the 1940 Act, or any applicable exemptive relief, fund shareholders. The Prospectus will be supplemented if additional investment sub-advisers are retained or the contract with any existing sub-adviser is terminated.

Management Fee

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between Roundhill and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund (the "Investment Management Agreement"), the Fund has agreed to pay an annual unitary management fee to Roundhill in an amount equal to 0.95% of its average daily net assets. This unitary management fee is designed to pay the Fund's expenses and to compensate Roundhill for the services it provides to the Fund. Out of the unitary management fee, Roundhill pays substantially all expenses of the Fund, including the cost of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other service and license fees. However, Roundhill is not responsible for interest charges on any borrowings (including net interest expenses incurred in connection with an investment in reverse repurchase agreements or futures contracts), dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes (of any kind or nature, including, but not limited to, income, excise, transfer and withholding taxes), brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments (including any net account or similar fees charged by futures commission merchants) or in connection with creation and redemption transactions (including without limitation any fees, charges, taxes, levies or expenses related to the purchase or sale of an amount of any currency, or the patriation or repatriation of any security or other asset, related to the execution of portfolio transactions or any creation or redemption transactions), acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, fees and expenses payable related to the provision of securities lending services, legal fees or expenses in connection with any arbitration, litigation or pending or threatened arbitration or litigation, including any settlements in connection therewith, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act.

Pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement between Roundhill, ETC and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund (the "Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement"), Roundhill has agreed to pay an annual sub-advisory fee to ETC in an amount based on the Fund's average daily net assets. Roundhill is responsible for paying the entirety of ETC's sub-advisory fee. The Fund does not directly pay ETC.

How to Buy and Sell Shares

Fund Shares are listed for secondary trading on the Exchange and individual Fund Shares may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through a broker-dealer. The Exchange and secondary

markets are closed on weekends and also are generally closed on the following holidays: New Year's Day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day (observed), Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The Exchange may close early on the business day before certain holidays and on the day after Thanksgiving Day. Exchange holiday schedules are subject to change without notice. If you buy or sell Fund Shares in the secondary market, you will pay the secondary market price for Fund Shares. In addition, you may incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction.

The trading prices of Fund Shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand rather than the relevant Fund's net asset value, which is calculated at the end of each business day. Fund Shares will trade on the Exchange at prices that may be above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount), to varying degrees, the daily net asset value of Fund Shares. The trading prices of Fund Shares may deviate significantly from the Fund's net asset value during periods of market volatility. Given, however, that Fund Shares can be issued and redeemed daily in Creation Units, the Adviser believes that large discounts and premiums to net asset value should not be sustained over long periods.

Book Entry

Fund Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of, and holds legal title to, all outstanding Fund Shares. Investors owning Fund Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for Fund Shares.

DTC 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 Fund Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Fund Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Fund Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Fund 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" form.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

The Fund intends to declare and pay monthly dividends to shareholders, although this policy may be amended at any time. To the extent that sufficient investment income is not available on a monthly basis, some or all of the Fund's distributions could consist primarily or entirely of return of capital, as discussed below. The amount treated as a return of capital will reduce a shareholder's cost basis in the shareholder's Fund Shares, thereby increasing the potential gain or reducing the potential loss on the sale of Fund Shares. Investors should not make any conclusions about the Fund's investment performance from the amount of the Fund's distributions.

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid at least annually by the Fund. The Fund distributes its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually.

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

Taxes

This section summarizes some of the main U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning shares of the Fund. This section is current as of the date of this prospectus. Tax laws and interpretations change frequently, and these summaries do not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, these summaries generally do not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S. person, a broker-dealer, or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Fund. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. In addition, counsel to the Fund may not have been asked to review, and may not have reached a conclusion with respect to, the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be included in the Fund. The following disclosure may not be sufficient for you to use for the purpose of avoiding penalties under federal tax law.

As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax advisor.

Fund Status. The Fund intends to qualify as a “regulated investment company” under the federal tax laws. If the Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company and distributes its income as required by the tax law, the Fund generally will not pay federal income taxes.

Distributions. The Fund’s distributions are generally taxable. After the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement that separates the distributions of the Fund into three categories: ordinary income distributions, capital gain dividends and returns of capital. Ordinary income distributions are generally taxed at your ordinary tax rate, however, as further discussed below certain ordinary income distributions received from the Fund may be taxed at the capital gains tax rates. Generally, you will treat all capital gain dividends as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your Fund Shares.

To determine your actual tax liability for your capital gain dividends, you must calculate your total net capital gain or loss for the tax year after considering all of your other taxable transactions, as described below. In addition, the Fund may make distributions that represent a return of capital for tax purposes and thus will generally not be taxable to you; however, such distributions may reduce your tax basis in your Fund Shares, which could result in you having to pay higher taxes in the future when Fund Shares are sold, even if you sell the Fund Shares at a loss from your original investment. A “return of capital” is a return, in whole or in part, of the funds that you previously invested in the Fund. A return of capital distribution should not be considered part of the Fund’s dividend yield or total return of an investment in Fund Shares. The tax status of your distributions from a Fund is not affected by whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund Shares or receive them in cash. The income from the Fund that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay a deferred sales fee, if any. The tax laws may require you to treat distributions made to you in January as if you had received them on December 31 of the previous year.

Income from the Fund may also be subject to a 3.8% “Medicare tax.” This tax generally applies to your net investment income if your adjusted gross income exceeds certain threshold amounts, which are \$250,000 in the case of married couples filing joint returns and \$200,000 in the case of single individuals.

Dividends Received Deduction. A corporation that owns Fund Shares generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to many dividends received from the Fund because the dividends received deduction is generally not available for distributions from RICs. However, certain ordinary income dividends on Fund Shares that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Fund from certain corporations may be reported by the Fund as being eligible for the dividends received deduction.

Capital Gains and Losses and Certain Ordinary Income Dividends. If you are an individual, the maximum marginal stated federal tax rate for net capital gains is generally 20% (15% or 0% for taxpayers with taxable incomes below certain thresholds). Some capital gains, including some portion of your capital gain dividends may be taxed at a higher maximum stated tax rate. Capital gains may also be subject to the Medicare tax described above.

Net capital gain equals net long-term capital gain minus net short-term capital loss for the taxable year. Capital gain or loss is long-term if the holding period for the asset is more than one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your Fund Shares to determine your holding period. However, if you receive a capital gain dividend from the Fund and sell your Fund Shares at a loss after holding them for six months or less, the loss will be recharacterized as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividend received. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income. The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, treats certain capital gains as ordinary income in special situations.

Ordinary income dividends received by an individual shareholder from a RIC such as the Fund are generally taxed at the same rates that apply to net capital gain (as discussed above), provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied and provided the dividends are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Fund itself. The Fund will provide notice to its shareholders of the amount of any distribution which may be taken into account as a dividend which is eligible for the capital gains tax rates.

Options. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options as “qualifying income” under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. In addition, based upon language in the legislative history, the Fund intends to treat the issuer of the options as the referenced asset, which may allow the trust to qualify for special rules in the RIC diversification requirements. If the referenced asset is an index, the Fund intends to treat the issuer of the options as the issuer of the securities comprising the index. If the income is not qualifying income or the issuer of the options is not appropriately the referenced asset, the Fund could lose its own status as a RIC if the positions reflected by such options are large enough.

Sale of Fund Shares. If you sell or redeem your Fund Shares, you will generally recognize a taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your tax basis in your Fund Shares from the amount you receive in the transaction. Your tax basis in your Fund Shares is generally equal to the cost of your Fund Shares, generally including brokerage fees, if any. In some cases, however,

you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your Fund Shares. An election may be available to you to defer recognition of capital gain if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax advisor about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units. If you exchange securities for Creation Units, you will generally recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and your aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the cash component paid. If you exchange Creation Units for securities, you will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between your basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and the cash redemption amount. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units or Creation Units for securities cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing “wash sales,” or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

Treatment of Expenses. Expenses incurred and deducted by the Fund will generally not be treated as income taxable to you.

Non-U.S. Investors. If you are a non-U.S. investor (i.e., an investor other than a U.S. citizen or resident or a U.S. corporation, partnership, estate or trust), you should be aware that, generally, subject to applicable tax treaties, distributions from the Fund are characterized as dividends for federal income tax purposes (other than dividends which the Fund properly reports as capital gain dividends) are subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, subject to certain exceptions described below. However, distributions received by a non-U.S. investor from the Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, provided that the Fund makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. Distributions from the Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as an interest-related dividend attributable to certain interest income received by the Fund or as short-term capital gain income dividend attributable to certain net short term capital gain received by the Fund may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes when received by certain non-U.S. investors, provided that the Fund makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. For tax years after December 31, 2022, amounts paid to or recognized by a non-U.S. affiliate that are excluded from tax under the portfolio interest, capital gain dividends, short-term capital gains or tax-exempt interest dividend exceptions or applicable treaties, may be taken into consideration in determining whether a corporation is an “applicable corporation” subject to a 15% minimum tax on adjusted financial statement income.

Distributions may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30% in the case of distributions to (i) certain non-U.S. financial institutions that have not entered into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury to collect and disclose certain information and are not resident in a jurisdiction that has entered into such an agreement with the U.S. Treasury and (ii) certain other non-U.S. entities that do not provide certain certifications and information about the entity’s U.S. owners. This withholding tax is also currently scheduled to apply to the gross proceeds from the disposition of securities that produce U.S. source interest or dividends. However, proposed regulations may eliminate the requirement to withhold on payments of gross proceeds from dispositions.

It is the responsibility of the entity through which you hold your Fund Shares to determine the applicable withholding.

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

Distributor

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

Net Asset Value

The NAV of the Fund normally is determined once daily Monday through Friday, generally as of the close of regular trading hours of the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on each day that the NYSE is open for trading, based on prices at the time of closing, provided that any Fund assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more data service providers. The NAV of the Fund is calculated 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 outstanding Fund Shares, generally rounded to the nearest cent.

The Board has adopted valuation policies and procedures pursuant to which it has designated the Adviser to determine the fair value of the Fund’s investments, subject to the Board’s oversight, when market prices for those investments are not “readily available,” including when they are determined by the Adviser to be unreliable. Such circumstances may arise when: (i) a security has been de-listed or its trading halted or suspended; (ii) a security’s primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) a security’s primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) a security’s value has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the security’s primary trading market and before a Fund calculates its NAV. Generally, when determining the fair value of a Fund investment, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer’s business, recent trades or offers of the security, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the security. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies established by the Adviser. Due to the subjective and variable nature of determining the fair value of a security or other investment, there can be no assurance that the Adviser’s determined fair value will match or closely correlate to any market quotation that subsequently becomes available or the price quoted or published by other sources. In addition, the Fund may not be able to obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if the Fund were to sell such investment at or near the time its fair value is determined.

Fund Service Providers

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC is the administrator and transfer agent for the Trust. U.S. Bank National Association serves as the custodian for the Trust.

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

Cohen & Company Ltd., 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, Ohio 44115, serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm and is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund.

Premium/Discount Information

Information showing the number of days the market price of the Fund Shares was greater (at a premium) and less (at a discount) than the Fund's NAV for the most recently completed calendar year, and the most recently completed calendar quarters since that year (or the life of the Fund, if shorter), is available at <https://www.roundhillinvestments.com/etf/yeth>.

Investments by Other Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Fund Shares. The SEC has adopted Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act. The Fund is required to comply with the conditions of Rule 12d1-4, which allows, subject to certain conditions, the Fund to invest in other registered investment companies and other registered investment companies to invest in the Fund beyond the limits contained in Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act.

Financial Highlights

The Fund is new and has no performance history as of the date of this prospectus. Financial information is therefore not available.



ROUNDHILL
INVESTMENTS

Roundhill Ether Covered Call Strategy ETF

For more detailed information on the Fund, several additional sources of information are available to you. The Fund's SAI, incorporated by reference into this prospectus, contains detailed information on the Fund's policies and operation. Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Fund's annual reports, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly impacted the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. The Fund's most recent SAI, annual or semi-annual reports and certain other information are available free of charge by calling the Fund at (855) 561-5728, on the Fund's website at www.roundhillinvestments.com/etf/yeth or through your financial advisor. Shareholders may call the toll-free number above with any inquiries.

You may obtain this and other information regarding the Fund, including the SAI and Codes of Ethics adopted by the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, Distributor and the Trust, directly from the SEC. Information on the SEC's website is free of charge. Visit the SEC's on-line EDGAR database at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also request information regarding the Fund by sending a request (along with a duplication fee) to the SEC by sending an electronic request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

Roundhill Investments
154 West 14th Street, 2nd Floor
New York, New York 10011
(646) 661-5441
www.roundhillinvestments.com
SEC File #333-273052
811-23887