



PROSPECTUS

September 30, 2025

NEOS Nasdaq-100® Hedged Equity Income ETF (QQH)

a series of NEOS ETF Trust

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange: Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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

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Summary Information - NEOS Nasdaq-100® Hedged Equity Income ETF**Investment Objective**

The NEOS Nasdaq-100® Hedged Equity Income ETF (the “Fund”) seeks high monthly income in a tax efficient manner with a measure of downside protection.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.** Please contact your financial intermediary about whether such fees may apply to your transactions.

Shareholder Fees (<i>fees paid directly from your investment</i>)	
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.68%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.68%

Expense 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 continue to hold or redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
1	\$69
3	\$218
5	\$379
10	\$847

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. This rate excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund’s Shares and securities, including options, whose maturities or expiration dates at the time of acquisition were one year or less. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024, the portfolio turnover rate of the Predecessor Fund (defined below) was 8% of the average value of its portfolio. For the fiscal period September 1, 2024 to May 31, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective principally by investing in a portfolio of the stocks included in the Nasdaq-100® Index (the “Nasdaq-100®” or the “Reference Index”) and a put spread options collar (*i.e.*, a mix of written (sold) call options, long (bought) put options, and written (sold) put options) on the Nasdaq-100. The Fund seeks to generate tax efficient monthly income from a combination of the dividends received from the Fund’s equity holdings and the premiums earned from the put spread options collar. The put spread options collar seeks to generate a net-credit by receiving premium from the sale of the call and put options that is greater than the cost of buying the protective put options. The put spread options collar is designed to reduce the Fund’s volatility and provide a measure of downside protection, but upside gains will be limited.

The Nasdaq-100® is a market capitalization weighted index comprised of the securities of 100 of the largest non-financial companies listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC based on their market capitalization. Such securities may include companies domiciled domestically or internationally (including in emerging markets), and may include common stocks, ordinary shares, depositary receipts representing interests in non-U.S. companies, and tracking stocks. As of August 31, 2025, the Nasdaq-100® had significant exposure to companies in the information technology sector. The Fund will concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold more than 25% of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Reference Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries.

The Fund will generally use a “replication” strategy to invest in the Nasdaq-100®, meaning the Fund will generally invest in all of the component securities of the Nasdaq-100® in the same approximate proportions as in the Nasdaq-100®. However, the Fund may use a “representative sampling” strategy, meaning it may invest in a sample of the securities in the Nasdaq-100® whose risk, return, and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return, and other characteristics of the Nasdaq-100 as a whole, when NEOS Investment Management, LLC, the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”) believes it is in the best interests of the Fund (e.g., when replicating the Nasdaq-100® involves practical difficulties or substantial costs, a Nasdaq-100® constituent becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable, or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations that apply to the Fund but not to the Nasdaq-100®). The Fund rebalances the equity positions of its investment portfolio to correspond to the extent reasonably possible each time the Nasdaq-100® Index reconstitutes. The Nasdaq-100® reconstitutes annually and often reconstitutes quarterly. In some cases, there are special reconstitutions of the Nasdaq-100®.

The Adviser generally utilizes a proprietary, systematic rules-based model to manage the Fund’s options positions in an objective manner, which may signal the written call options should be closed prior to expiration to potentially capture gains and minimize losses due to the movement of the Nasdaq-100® (e.g., after an increase in the Nasdaq-100®, the model may indicate that the short call should be closed so the Fund can capture more upside potential in the reference asset, or the model may determine most of the premium derived from the sale of the call has been captured due to a falling market).

The Fund’s put spread options collar strategy typically consists of three components: (i) selling call options on the Nasdaq-100® or another reference asset representing U.S. equity securities on up to 100% of the value of the equity securities held by the Fund to generate premium from such options, while (ii) simultaneously reinvesting a portion of such premium to buy put options on the same reference asset(s) to “hedge” or mitigate the downside risk associated with owning equity securities and (iii) selling put options on the Nasdaq-100® to generate additional premium.

- **Call Options.** A written (sold) call option gives the seller the obligation to sell shares of the reference asset at a specified price (“strike price”) until a specified date (“expiration date”). The writer (seller) of the call option receives an amount (premium) for writing (selling) the option. In the event the reference asset appreciates above the strike price and the holder exercises the call option, the Fund will have to pay the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price or deliver the reference asset (which loss is offset by the premium initially received), and in the event the reference asset declines in value, the call option may end up worthless and the Fund retains the premium. The call options written by the Fund will be collateralized by the Fund’s equity holdings at the time the Fund sells the options.
- **Put Options.** When the Fund purchases a put option, the Fund pays an amount (premium) to acquire the right to sell shares of a reference asset at a strike price until the expiration date. In the event the reference asset declines in value below the strike price and the Fund exercises its put option, the Fund will be entitled to receive the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price (which gain is offset by the premium originally paid by the Fund), and in the event the reference asset closes above the strike price as of the expiration date, the put option may end up worthless and the Fund’s loss is limited to the amount of premium it paid. A written (sold) put option gives the seller the obligation to buy shares of the reference asset at a specified price (“strike price”) until a specified date (“expiration date”). The writer (seller) of the put option receives an amount (premium) for writing (selling) the option. In the event the reference asset depreciates below the strike price and the holder exercises the put option, the Fund will have to pay the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price. In the event the reference asset appreciates and does not fall below the strike prices, the put option may end up worthless and the Fund retains the premium.

The options purchased or sold by the Fund will typically have an expiration date approximately 6 weeks from the time of purchase or sale. Options are rolled at the end of the month. The written calls and puts along with purchased puts for the new put spread collar are reset to current market levels. The Fund expects the total value of the call options and the total value of the put options to each be up to 100% of the Fund’s net assets. The Fund will use a portion of the premium received from writing call and put options to purchase put options. Call options written by the Fund will typically have a strike price that is at, near, or higher than the current price of the reference asset, and put options purchased by the Fund will typically have a strike price that is lower (in some cases, significantly lower) than the current price of the reference asset. Put options written will typically have a strike price that is lower than the long put option. In addition, both the call and put options will be traded on a national securities exchange and be settled in cash.

The Fund seeks tax efficient returns by utilizing index options that qualify as “Section 1256 Contracts.” If such options are held at year end, the Fund will receive favorable tax treatment on such investments. Under Internal Revenue Code rules, they will be deemed as if they were sold at fair market value on the last business day of the tax year. If the Section 1256 contracts produce capital gain or loss, such gain or loss on the Contracts open at the end of the year, or terminated during the year, will be treated as 60% long term and 40% short term, instead of 100% short term gains. The Fund may seek to take advantage of tax loss harvesting opportunities by taking investment losses from certain equity and/or options positions. This can be accomplished by taking investment losses from certain equity to offset realized and/or options positions to offset realized taxable gains of equities and/or options positions.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. Additionally, the Fund’s investment strategies may involve active and frequent trading resulting in high portfolio turnover.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, will be invested in securities, or derivative instruments linked to securities, of companies that are included in the Fund's Reference Index. The remaining 20% may hold cash or cash items under certain market conditions.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Fund."

- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. For example, the global pandemic caused by COVID-19, a novel coronavirus, and the aggressive responses taken by many governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines or similar restrictions, has had negative impacts, and in many cases severe impacts, on markets worldwide. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused prolonged disruptions to the normal business operations of companies around the world and the impact of such disruptions is hard to predict. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Limitation Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund's investment strategy may require it to effect redemptions, in whole or in part, for cash. As a result, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment than if the in-kind redemption process was used exclusively. In addition, with cash redemptions, the Fund may incur brokerage costs and taxable gains losses it would not incur if utilizing a redemption in-kind. These costs could decrease the NAV if they are imposed on the Fund.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

- **Collared Options Strategy Risk.** Writing and buying options are speculative activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The Fund's use of call and put options can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the reference asset, which may be magnified by certain features of the options.
 - Call options may limit the Fund's upside capture in rising markets and put options may not protect the Fund from losses in declining markets.
 - In a rising market, the upside capture may be limited by the strike price of the short call position. Conversely, the downside protection offered by the put may be limited due to the difference between the current market value of the reference asset and the strike price of the long put.
 - When selling a call option, the Fund will receive a premium; however, this premium may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the reference asset is above the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium.
 - If the model indicates a written call option should be closed prior to its expiration date (e.g., because the market price for the reference asset is above the strike price), and the value of the reference asset increases after the written call option is closed, the Fund may nevertheless underperform the reference asset.
 - Options are rolled at the end of each month. If you purchase Fund shares on any day other than the roll date or hold shares for more or less than the roll period, the value of your investment in the Fund may not be protected against a decline in the value of the reference asset and may not benefit from a gain in the value of the reference asset.
 - The value of an option may be adversely affected if the market for the option becomes less liquid, and will be affected by changes in the value or yield of the option's reference asset, an increase in interest rates, a change in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market or the reference asset and the remaining time to expiration. Additionally, the value of an option does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the reference asset. The price of an option reflects the time value of the option, which decreases over time as the option gets closer to its expiration date.
 - As a seller (writer) of a put option, the Fund will tend to lose money if the value of the reference index or security falls below the strike price. As the buyer of a put option, the Fund risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the Fund does not exercise the option.

The Fund's use of options may reduce the Fund's ability to profit from increases in the value of the Fund's equity holdings. If the price of the reference asset of a written call option rises above its strike price, the value of the option and, consequently, the Fund may decline significantly more than if the Fund invested solely in the reference asset instead of using options. Similarly, if the price of the reference asset of a purchased put option remains above its strike price, the option may become worthless, and, consequently the value of the Fund may decline significantly more than if the Fund invested solely in the reference asset instead of using options.

- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund invests in options that derive their performance from the performance of an underlying reference asset. Derivatives, such as the options in which the Fund invests, can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risks, depending upon the characteristics of a particular derivative. Derivatives may have investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in a derivative could have a substantial impact on the performance of the Fund. The Fund could experience a loss if its derivatives do not perform as anticipated, the derivatives are not correlated with the performance of their reference asset, or if the Fund is unable to purchase or liquidate a position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid, and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.
 - *Information Technology Sector Risk.* Market or economic factors impacting information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.

- **Tax Risk.** The Fund expects to generate premiums from its sale of call options. These options are expected to result in capital gains or losses for federal income tax purposes and may be subject to mark-to-market rules. These gains or losses will be wholly or partly long-term or short-term depending on the nature of the options sold by the Fund and will take into account premiums generated. In addition, stocks that are hedged with options may not be eligible for long-term capital gains tax treatment. If positions held by the Fund were treated as “straddles” for federal income tax purposes, or the Fund’s risk of loss with respect to a position was otherwise diminished as set forth in Treasury Regulations, dividends on stocks that are a part of such positions would not constitute qualified dividend income subject to such favorable income tax treatment and would not be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders. In addition, generally, straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the amount, character and timing of the Fund’s gains and losses with respect to straddle positions. The Fund is not designed for investors seeking a tax efficient investment.
- **Tracking Stock Risk.** Tracking stock is a separate class of common stock designed to “track” the performance of a specific unit or operating division within a larger company. As a result, a tracking stock’s value may decline even if the common stock of the larger company increases in value. Tracking stocks share many of the same investing risks as common stocks, but the holders of tracking stock may not share the same rights as holders of a company’s common stock.
- **Correlation Risk.** The Fund expects to invest a portion of its assets to replicate the holdings of the Nasdaq-100®, and the Fund’s Adviser does not expect to sell shares of an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry, or sector, unless that security is removed from the Nasdaq-100®. Although the Fund expects to invest a portion of its assets to replicate the holdings of the Nasdaq-100®, the performance of such portion of the Fund and the Nasdaq-100® may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Nasdaq-100®. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Nasdaq-100® at all times or may hold securities not included in the Nasdaq-100®.
- **Currency Exchange Rate Risk.** The Fund may invest in investments denominated in non-U.S. currencies or in securities that provide exposure to such currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund’s investment and the value of your Shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.
- **Depository Receipt Risk.** American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and certain additional risks. ADRs listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. When the Fund invests in ADRs as a substitute for a direct investment in the underlying foreign shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the ADRs may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the underlying foreign shares.
- **Emerging Markets Risk.** The Fund may have exposure to companies domiciled or doing business in emerging markets. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Emerging markets may be more prone to political and economic risks, civil conflicts and war, greater volatility, expropriation and nationalization risks, sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments, currency fluctuations, higher transaction costs, delayed settlement, possible foreign controls on investments, and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of foreign markets. In addition, many emerging securities markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets.
- **Foreign Investment Risk.** Because of the Fund’s investment in non-U.S. companies, changes in foreign economies and political climates are more likely to affect the Fund than a fund that invests exclusively in U.S. companies. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information. The value of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax), changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may frequently buy and sell portfolio securities and other assets to rebalance the Fund’s exposure to various market sectors. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund’s performance to be less than you expect.
- **Industry Exposure Risk.** From time to time, the Fund may invest a significant percentage of its assets in issuers in a single industry (or the same group of industries). To the extent the Fund’s investments are concentrated in or have significant exposure to a particular issuer, industry, or group of industries, the Fund may be more vulnerable to adverse events affecting such issuer, industry, or group of industries than if the Fund’s investments were more broadly diversified. The Fund’s industry exposure is expected to vary over time based on the composition of the Reference Index.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively-managed and may or may not meet its investment objective based on the portfolio managers’ success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.

- **Market Capitalization Risk.**

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

- **Model and Data Risk.** The Adviser will make use of quantitative models and information and data supplied by third parties to, among other things, help determine the strike prices of, or when to close, the Fund's written put positions. To the extent the models used by the Adviser or the information and data supplied by third parties are incorrect or incomplete, the decisions made by the Adviser in reliance thereon will expose the Fund to potential risks and could lead to the Fund incurring losses or missing gains on its investments.

- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund will be considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance. However, the Fund intends to satisfy the diversification requirements for qualifying as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

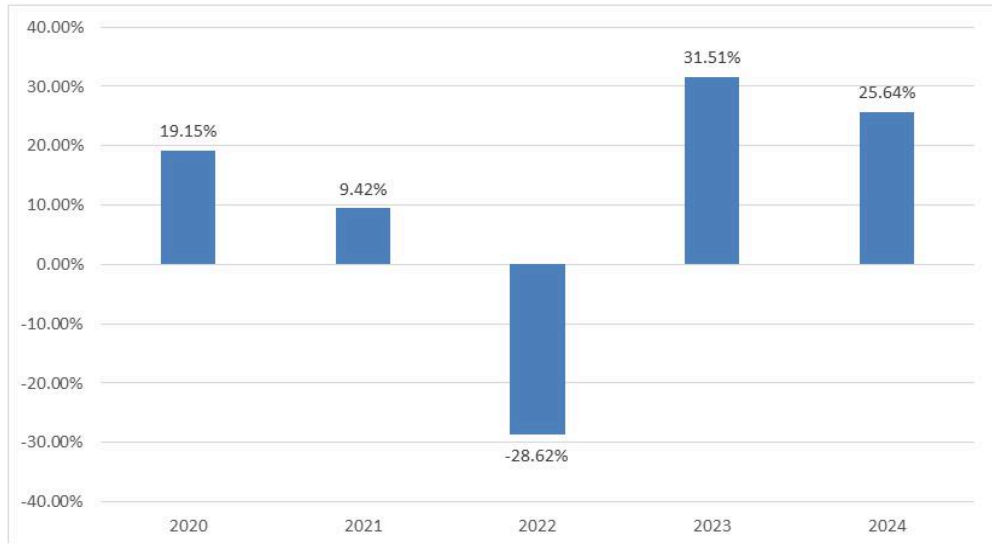
- **Return of Capital Risk.** The Fund expects to make monthly distributions regardless of its performance. All or a portion of such distributions may represent a return of capital. A return of capital is the portion of the distribution representing the return of your investment in the Fund. A return of capital is generally tax-free to the extent of a shareholder's basis in the Fund's shares and reduces the shareholder's basis in their shares and results in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the shares on which the return of capital distribution was received are sold. After a shareholder's basis in the shares has been reduced to zero, return of capital distributions will be treated as gain from the sale of the shareholder's shares.

Performance

The Fund acquired the assets and liabilities of the Nationwide Nasdaq-100® Risk-Managed Income ETF, a series of the ETF Series Solutions (the "Predecessor Fund") on November 8, 2024. The Fund adopted the financial statements of the Predecessor Fund, the accounting successor of the Reorganization. Performance results shown in the bar chart and the performance table below reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to November 8, 2024. Note that while the investment strategy of the Fund and the Predecessor Fund both include an options strategy designed to reduce volatility and provide a measure of downside protection, the options strategy employed for the Fund has been modified.

The following performance information indicates some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund's performance for the calendar years ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund's average annual returns over various periods compared with those of a broad measure of market performance as well as an additional index that represents the asset classes in which the Fund invests. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is also available on the Fund's website at www.neosfunds.com.

Calendar Year Total Return



Best Quarter	06/30/2020	16.13%
Worst Quarter	06/30/2022	-20.14%

The Fund's calendar year-to-date return as of June 30, 2025 was 5.20%.

**Average Annual Total Returns
For the Period Ended December 31, 2024**

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (12/19/19)
Return Before Taxes	25.64%	9.10%	9.15%
Return After Taxes on Distributions (No load)	25.59%	9.05%	9.07%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares (No load)	15.21%	7.16%	7.20%
Cboe S&P 500 Zero-Cost Put Spread Collar Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	20.52%	10.47%	10.40%
Nasdaq[®] Composite Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	29.57%	17.49%	17.59%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged accounts.

Portfolio Management

Adviser NEOS Investment Management, LLC (the "Adviser")

Portfolio Managers Garrett Paoletta, Managing Partner and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser
Troy Cates, Managing Partner and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund's website at www.neosfunds.com.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Objectives

The Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

Temporary Defensive Positions

To respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in a temporary defensive manner by holding all or a substantial portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents, or other high quality short-term investments. Examples of temporary defensive investments include short-term U.S. government securities, commercial paper, bank obligations, repurchase agreements, money market fund shares, and other money market instruments. The Fund also may invest in these types of defensive investments or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective.

Manager of Managers Structure

The Fund and the Adviser may request exemptive relief from the SEC permitting the Adviser to change or select sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval. The relief would also permit the Adviser, subject to the approval of the Board, to replace sub-advisers or amend sub-advisory agreements, including fees, without shareholder approval if the Adviser and the Board believe such action will benefit the Fund and its shareholders. There is no guarantee that the Trust or the Adviser would receive such relief from the SEC.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund has adopted a policy, as described below, to comply with Rule 35d-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). Such policy has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days’ written notice to shareholders. With respect to the policies below, the Fund defines “equity securities” to mean common and preferred stocks, rights, warrants, depositary receipts, equity interests in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), and master limited partnerships.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, of the Fund will be invested in securities, or derivative instruments linked to securities, of companies that are included in such Fund’s Reference Index.

Principal Investment Risks

This section provides additional information regarding the principal risks described in the Fund Summary. As in the Fund Summary, the principal risks below are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk described below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the applicable Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Each of the factors below could have a negative impact on the applicable Fund’s performance and trading prices. Each risk applies to the Fund unless otherwise specified.

- **Equity Market Risk.** Equity securities are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including: expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; local, regional or global events such as acts of terrorism or war, including Russia’s invasion of Ukraine; and global or regional political, economic, public health, and banking crises. If you held common stock, or common stock equivalents, of any given issuer, you would generally be exposed to greater risk than if you held preferred stocks and debt obligations of the issuer because common stockholders, or holders of equivalent interests, generally have inferior rights to receive payments from issuers in comparison with the rights of preferred stockholders, bondholders, and other creditors of such issuers.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2020, financial markets in the United States and around the world experienced extreme and, in many cases, unprecedented volatility and severe losses due to the global pandemic caused by COVID-19, a novel coronavirus. The pandemic resulted in a wide range of social and economic disruptions, including closed borders, voluntary or compelled quarantines of large populations, stressed healthcare systems, reduced or prohibited domestic or international travel, and supply chain disruptions affecting the United States and many other countries. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced particularly large losses as a result of these disruptions, and such disruptions may continue for an extended period of time or reoccur in the future to a similar or greater extent. In response, the U.S. government and the Federal Reserve have taken extraordinary actions to support the domestic economy and financial markets. Many countries, including the U.S., are subject to few restrictions related to the spread of COVID-19. It is unknown how long circumstances related to the pandemic will persist, whether they will reoccur in the future, whether efforts to support the economy and financial markets will be successful, and what additional implications may follow from the pandemic. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect Fund performance.

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

- *Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund's investment strategy may require it to effect redemptions, in whole or in part, for cash. As a result, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment than if the in-kind redemption process was used exclusively. In addition, with cash redemptions, the Fund may incur brokerage costs and taxable gains losses it would not incur if utilizing a redemption in-kind. These costs could decrease the NAV if they are imposed on the Fund.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid-ask spread." The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of domestic ETFs.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500[®] Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **Collared Options Strategy Risk.** Writing and buying options are speculative activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The Fund's use of call and put options can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the reference asset, which may be magnified by certain features of the options.
 - Call options may limit the Fund's upside capture in rising markets and put options may not protect the Fund from losses in declining markets.
 - In a rising market, the upside capture may be limited by the strike price of the short call position. Conversely, the downside protection offered by the put may be limited due to the difference between the current market value of the reference asset and the strike price of the long put.
 - When selling a call option, the Fund will receive a premium; however, this premium may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the reference asset is above the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium.
 - If the model indicates a written call option should be closed prior to its expiration date (e.g., because the market price for the reference asset is above the strike price), and the value of the reference asset increases after the written call option is closed, the Fund may nevertheless underperform the reference asset.
 - Options are rolled at the end of each month. If you purchase Fund shares on any day other than the roll date or hold shares for more or less than the roll period, the value of your investment in the Fund may not be protected against a decline in the value of the reference asset and may not benefit from a gain in the value of the reference asset.

- The value of an option may be adversely affected if the market for the option becomes less liquid, and will be affected by changes in the value or yield of the option's reference asset, an increase in interest rates, a change in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market or the reference asset and the remaining time to expiration. Additionally, the value of an option does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the reference asset. The price of an option reflects the time value of the option, which decreases over time as the option gets closer to its expiration date.
- As a seller (writer) of a put option, the Fund will tend to lose money if the value of the reference index or security falls below the strike price. As the buyer of a put option, the Fund risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the Fund does not exercise the option.
- Short Put Options. When the Fund sells a short put option it creates a contract between the option writer (the Fund) and the option buyer (counterparty). The writer of the put option receives an amount (premium) for writing the option. The contract provides the counterparty with the right to sell the underlying asset for a pre-specified price (strike price) by a pre-specified date (expiration date). However, no obligation is created for the counterparty, who is not forced to sell the underlying asset (exercising the option) by the expiration date. If the price of the underlying asset is less than the strike price at the expiration date, the counterparty may exercise their option. If the option is exercised, the buyer will be entitled to receive the difference between the value of the underlying asset and the strike price which results in a loss for the Fund. If the price of the underlying asset is higher than or equal to the strike price at the expiration date, the counterparty (buyer) will not exercise its option. It will expire as worthless, which results in a profit for the writer (Fund) and a corresponding loss for the holder.
- Long Put Options. When the Fund purchases a long put option, it creates a contract between option buyer (the Fund) and the option seller (counterparty). The Fund pays an amount (premium) to a counterparty for the right to sell shares of the underlying asset for a pre-specified price (strike price) until a pre-specified date (expiration date). The Fund has no obligation to exercise the put option by the expiration date. In the event the underlying asset depreciates in value below the strike price, the Fund may exercise its put option and will be entitled to receive the difference between the value of the underlying asset and the strike price, minus the initial premium that the Fund paid for the put option. If the underlying asset closes above the strike price at the expiration date, the put option may expire worthless, and the Fund's loss is limited to the amount of premium it paid for the long put option.

The Fund's use of options may reduce the Fund's ability to profit from increases in the value of the Fund's equity holdings. If the price of the reference asset of a written call option rises above its strike price, the value of the option and, consequently, the Fund may decline significantly more than if the Fund invested solely in the reference asset instead of using options. Similarly, if the price of the reference asset of a purchased put option remains above its strike price, the option may become worthless, and, consequently the value of the Fund may decline significantly more than if the Fund invested solely in the reference asset instead of using options.

- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund may invest in derivatives, which are financial instruments that derive their performance from the performance of an underlying security or index. Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risks, depending upon the characteristics of a particular derivative. Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in a derivative could have a substantial impact on the performance of the Fund. The Fund could experience a loss if derivatives do not perform as anticipated, the derivatives are not correlated with the performance of other investments which are used to hedge, or if the Fund is unable to liquidate a position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives.
- **Sector Risk.** The Fund's investing approach may result in an emphasis on certain sectors or sub-sectors of the market at any given time. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in one sector or sub-sector of the market, it thereby presents a more concentrated risk and its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors or sub-sectors. In addition, the value of the Fund's shares may change at different rates compared to the value of shares of a fund with investments in a more diversified mix of sectors and industries. An individual sector or sub-sector of the market may have above-average performance during particular periods but may also move up and down more than the broader market. The several industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. The Fund's performance could also be affected if the sectors or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or sub-sectors may adversely affect performance.
 - *Information Technology Sector Risk.* Market or economic factors impacting information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.

- **Tax Risk.** The Fund expects to generate premiums from its sale of call options. These options are expected to result in capital gains or losses for federal income tax purposes and may be subject to mark-to-market rules. These gains or losses will be wholly or partly long-term or short-term depending on the nature of the options sold by the Fund and will take into account premiums generated. In addition, stocks that are hedged with options may not be eligible for long-term capital gains. If positions held by the Fund were treated as “straddles” for federal income tax purposes, or the Fund’s risk of loss with respect to a position was otherwise diminished as set forth in Treasury Regulations, dividends on stocks that are a part of such positions would not constitute qualified dividend income subject to such favorable income tax treatment and would not be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders. In addition, generally, straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the amount, character and timing of the Fund’s gains and losses with respect to straddle positions by requiring, among other things, that: (1) any loss realized on disposition of one position of a straddle may not be recognized to the extent that the Fund has unrealized gains with respect to the other position in such straddle; (2) the Fund’s holding period in straddle positions be suspended while the straddle exists (possibly resulting in a gain being treated as short-term capital gain rather than long-term capital gain); (3) the losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that are part of a mixed straddle and that are not subject to Code Section 1256 be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital loss; (4) losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that would otherwise constitute short-term capital losses be treated as long-term capital losses; and (5) the deduction of interest and carrying charges attributable to certain straddle positions may be deferred. The Fund is not designed for investors seeking a tax efficient investment.
- **Tracking Stock Risk.** Tracking stock is a separate class of common stock designed to “track” the performance of a specific unit or operating division within a larger company. As a result, a tracking stock’s value may decline even if the common stock of the larger company increases in value. Tracking stocks share many of the same investing risks as common stocks, but the holders of tracking stock may not share the same rights as holders of a company’s common stock.
- **Correlation Risk.** The Fund expects to invest a portion of its assets to replicate the holdings of the applicable Reference Index, and the Fund’s Adviser does not expect to sell shares of an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry, or sector, unless that security is removed from the applicable Reference Index. Although the Fund expects to invest a portion of its assets to replicate the holdings of the applicable Reference Index, the performance of such portion of the Fund and the applicable Reference Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the applicable Reference Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the applicable Reference Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the applicable Reference Index. The use of sampling techniques may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve close correlation between the portion of the Fund invested in the applicable Reference Index constituents and the applicable Reference Index itself.
- **Currency Exchange Rate Risk.** Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund’s investments and the value of your Shares. Because the Fund’s NAV is determined based on U.S. dollars, the U.S. dollar value of your investment in the Fund may go down if the value of the local currency of the non-U.S. markets in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar. This is true even if the local currency value of securities in the Fund’s holdings goes up. Conversely, the dollar value of your investment in the Fund may go up if the value of the local currency appreciates against the U.S. dollar. The value of the U.S. dollar measured against other currencies is influenced by a variety of factors. These factors include: national debt levels and trade deficits, changes in balances of payments and trade, domestic and foreign interest and inflation rates, global or regional political, economic or financial events, monetary policies of governments, actual or potential government intervention, and global energy prices. Political instability, the possibility of government intervention and restrictive or opaque business and investment policies may also reduce the value of a country’s currency. Government monetary policies and the buying or selling of currency by a country’s government may also influence exchange rates. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning, and you may lose money.
- **Depository Receipt Risk.** The Fund may hold the securities of non-U.S. companies in the form of American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). ADRs are negotiable certificates issued by a U.S. financial institution that represent a specified number of shares in a foreign stock and trade on a U.S. national securities exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Sponsored ADRs are issued with the support of the issuer of the foreign stock underlying the ADRs and carry all of the rights of common shares, including voting rights. GDRs are similar to ADRs but may be issued in bearer form and are typically offered for sale globally and held by a foreign branch of an international bank. The underlying issuers of certain depository receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depository receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. Issuers of unsponsored depository receipts are not contractually obligated to disclose material information in the U.S. and, therefore, such information may not correlate to the market value of the unsponsored depository receipt. The underlying securities of the ADRs and GDRs in the Fund’s portfolio are usually denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. As a result, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of the Fund’s portfolio. In addition, because the underlying securities of ADRs and GDRs trade on foreign exchanges at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, the value of the securities underlying the ADRs and GDRs may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, regardless of whether there is an active U.S. market for Shares.

- **Emerging Markets Risk.** The Fund may have exposure to emerging markets. Investing in companies doing business in emerging markets will, among other things, expose the Fund to all the risks described below in the “Foreign Securities Risk” section. However, there are greater risks involved in investing in emerging market countries and/or their securities markets than there are in more developed countries and/or markets. Generally, economic structures in these countries are less diverse and mature than those in developed countries, and their political systems are less stable. Investments in emerging market countries may be affected by national policies that restrict foreign investment in certain issuers or industries. Sanctions and other intergovernmental actions may be undertaken against an emerging market country, which may result in the devaluation of the country’s currency, a downgrade in the country’s credit rating, and a decline in the value and liquidity of the country’s securities. Sanctions could result in the immediate freeze of securities issued by an emerging market company or government, impairing the ability of the Fund to buy, sell, receive or deliver these securities.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there is also the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund’s portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund’s Shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.
- **High Portfolio Turnover.** The Fund may frequently buy and sell portfolio securities and other assets to rebalance the Fund’s exposure to various market sectors. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund’s performance to be less than you expect.
- **Industry Exposure Risk.** From time to time, the Fund may invest a significant percentage of its assets in issuers in a single industry (or the same group of industries). To the extent the Fund’s investments are concentrated in or have significant exposure to a particular issuer, industry, or group of industries, the Fund may be more vulnerable to adverse events affecting such issuer, industry, or group of industries than if the Fund’s investments were more broadly diversified. The Fund’s industry exposure is expected to vary over time based on the composition of the Reference Index.
- **Limited Operating History.** 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.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively-managed and may or may not meet its investment objective based on the portfolio managers’ success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.**
 - *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- **Model and Data Risk.** The Adviser will make use of quantitative models and information and data supplied by third parties to, among other things, help determine the strike prices of, or when to close, the Fund’s written put positions. To the extent the models used by the Adviser or the information and data supplied by third parties are incorrect or incomplete, the decisions made by the Adviser in reliance thereon will expose the Fund to potential risks and could lead to the Fund incurring losses or missing gains on its investments.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance. However, the Fund intends to satisfy the diversification requirements for qualifying as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

- **Return of Capital Risk.** The Fund expects to make monthly distributions regardless of its performance. All or a portion of such distributions may represent a return of capital. A return of capital is the portion of the distribution representing the return of your investment in the Fund. A return of capital is generally tax-free to the extent of a shareholder's basis in the Fund's shares and reduces the shareholder's basis in their shares and results in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the shares on which the return of capital distribution was received are sold. After a shareholder's basis in the shares has been reduced to zero, return of capital distributions will be treated as gain from the sale of the shareholder's shares.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Fund's daily portfolio holdings is available at www.neosfunds.com. A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

NEOS Investment Management, LLC located at 13 Riverside Ave, Westport, CT 06880 serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The Adviser is a Delaware limited liability company formed in 2022 to provide investment advisory services to registered investment companies. As of September 5, 2025, the Adviser has approximately \$12.8 billion in assets under management.

The Adviser is responsible for the Fund's investment operations and its business affairs. Pursuant to a management agreement between the Trust and the Adviser with respect to the Fund ("Management Agreement") and subject to the general oversight of the Board, the Adviser provides or causes to be furnished all supervisory and other services reasonably necessary for the operation of the Fund, including audit, portfolio accounting, legal, transfer agency, custody, printing costs, certain administrative services (provided pursuant to a separate administration agreement), certain distribution services (provided pursuant to a separate distribution agreement), certain shareholder and other non-distribution-related services under what is essentially an all-in fee structure. Under the Management Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund except for the management fee, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act ("Excluded Expenses").

The Adviser is paid a monthly unitary management fee at an annual rate (stated as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Fund) of 0.68%. For the period September 1, 2024 through May 31, 2025, the Fund paid the Adviser 0.68% of its average daily net assets.

The Adviser shall not be liable to the Trust or any shareholder for any losses that may be sustained in the purchase, holding, or sale of any security or for anything done or omitted by it, except acts or omissions arising out of the Adviser's willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence in the performance of its duties under the Management Agreement or its reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the Management Agreement.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Management Agreement for the Fund, including the Board's conclusions with respect thereto, is available in the Fund's N-CSR filing for the semi-annual period ended November 30, 2024.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio: Garrett Paoella (since April 2024) and Troy Cates (since April 2024).

Garrett Paoella. Mr. Paoella is a Co-Founder and Managing Partner of the Adviser, with an established background in the asset management industry. Mr. Paoella is also the Chairman of the Trust. Prior to co-founding the Adviser, Mr. Paoella held C-level roles at Harvest Volatility Management, Horizons ETFs Management, and Recon Capital – a firm which he started and later sold to Mirae Asset Global Investments. Prior to those roles, Mr. Paoella was an Executive Director at MKM Partners, a Research, Sales and Trading Firm based in Stamford, CT. Mr. Paoella holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance from the Gabelli School of Business at Roger Williams University.

Troy Cates. Mr. Cates is a Co-Founder and Managing Partner of the Adviser with over 25 years of experience in trading and portfolio management. He is the Vice Chairman of the Trust. Prior to co-founding the Adviser, Mr. Cates was Managing Director at Harvest Volatility Management, where he helped manage and trade the firm's institutional portfolios and ETFs, along with guiding the development of the firm's exchange-traded products. Before his role at Harvest, Mr. Cates served as Managing Director, Head of Trading, and Portfolio Manager at Horizons ETF Management U.S., Partner and Head of Trading at Recon Capital, Executive Director at MKM Partners, and as a market maker at Spencer Trask. Mr. Cates holds a B.S. in Business Administration from SUNY Albany.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor (defined below), and that has been accepted by the Fund's transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book Entry

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

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book entry or "street name" through your brokerage account.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The Fund's NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV for the Fund is calculated by dividing the Fund's net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. If such information is not available for a security held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued by the Adviser at fair value pursuant to procedures established by the Adviser and approved by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Fund pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. In its capacity as valuation designee, the Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund securities whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) a security has been de-listed or has had 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 is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the security's primary trading market. The Board has appointed the Adviser as the Fund's valuation designee to perform all fair valuations of the Fund's portfolio investments, subject to the Board's oversight. Accordingly, the Adviser has established procedures for its fair valuation of the Fund's portfolio investments. Generally, when fair valuing a security held by the Fund, 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 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 the security upon the sale of such security.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Fund beyond the limits set forth in section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Fund.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income monthly and net capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. The Fund seeks to maintain relatively stable monthly distributions, although the amount of income earned by the Fund varies from period-to-period. Each month, the Fund determines the amount of distribution to pay based on a combination of the amount of options premium generated from the Fund's options collar strategy implemented for the applicable month, the dividends generated by the Fund's underlying equity portfolio, and the appreciation of the Fund's equity holdings. As a result of such distribution strategy, each Fund's distributions are expected to exceed its earnings and profits in some or all tax years, and consequently, all or a portion of the distributions made for a taxable year may be characterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder's cost basis in the applicable Fund and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the Shares on which the distribution was received are sold. After a shareholder's basis in the Shares has been reduced to zero, distributions in excess of earnings and profits will be treated as gain from the sale of the shareholder's Shares.

The Fund will declare and pay capital gain distributions in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. Your investment in the Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws. This summary does not apply to Shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to Shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change.

The Fund has elected or intends to elect and intends to qualify each year for treatment as a RIC. If the Fund meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (APs only).

Taxes on Distributions

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

Distributions reported by the Fund as “qualified dividend income” are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. “Qualified dividend income” generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Certain of the Fund’s investment strategies may limit their ability to make distributions eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. Certain of the Fund’s investment strategies may limit their ability to make distributions eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders.

If the Fund’s distributions exceed its earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made for a taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder’s cost basis in the Fund and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the Shares on which the distribution was received are sold. After a shareholder’s basis in the Shares has been reduced to zero, distributions in excess of earnings and profits will be treated as gain from the sale of the shareholder’s Shares.

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

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

You may wish to avoid investing in the Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by the Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. Gains from the sale or other disposition of Shares by non-U.S. shareholders generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if a tax treaty applies.

The Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage (currently 24%) of the taxable distributions and sale proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that the shareholder is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Provided that a shareholder holds Shares as capital assets, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares of the Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

The cost basis of Shares of the Fund acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for the Shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of Shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of Shares. Contact the broker through whom you purchased your Shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

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

The Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. Such Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause such Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, such Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Taxation of Options Collar Strategy

If positions held by the Fund were treated as "straddles" for federal income tax purposes, or the Fund's risk of loss with respect to a position was otherwise diminished as set forth in Treasury Regulations, dividends on stocks that are a part of such positions would not constitute qualified dividend income subject to such favorable income tax treatment and would not be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders. In addition, generally, straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the amount, character and timing of the Fund's gains and losses with respect to straddle positions by requiring, among other things, that: (1) any loss realized on disposition of one position of a straddle may not be recognized to the extent that the Fund has unrealized gains with respect to the other position in such straddle; (2) the Fund's holding period in straddle positions be suspended while the straddle exists (possibly resulting in a gain being treated as short-term capital gain rather than long-term capital gain); (3) the losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that are part of a mixed straddle and that are not subject to Code Section 1256 be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital loss; (4) losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that would otherwise constitute short-term capital losses be treated as long-term capital losses; and (5) the deduction of interest and carrying charges attributable to certain straddle positions may be deferred.

Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

Foreign Investments by the Fund

Interest and other income received by the Fund with respect to foreign securities may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If as of the close of a taxable year more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets consists of certain foreign stock or securities, each such Fund will be eligible to elect to "pass through" to investors the amount of foreign income and similar taxes (including withholding taxes) paid by such Fund during that taxable year. This means that investors would be considered to have received as additional income their respective Shares of such foreign taxes, but may be entitled to either a corresponding tax deduction in calculating taxable income, or, subject to certain limitations, a credit in calculating federal income tax. If the Fund does not so elect, each such Fund will be entitled to claim a deduction for certain foreign taxes incurred by such Fund. The Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

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 tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION

The Distributor, Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (d/b/a ACA Group), is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund. The Distributor's principal address is 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, Maine 04101.

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of Fund assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of the applicable Fund will be available on the Fund's website at www.neosfunds.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Nasdaq, Inc. or its affiliates (Nasdaq, with its affiliates, are referred to as the "Corporations"). The Corporations have not passed on the legality or suitability of, or the accuracy or adequacy of descriptions and disclosures relating to, the Fund. The Corporations make no representation or warranty, express or implied to the owners of the Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly, or the ability of the Nasdaq-100® Index to track general stock market performance. The Corporations' only relationship to the Adviser ("Licensee") is in the licensing of the Nasdaq® and certain trade names of the Corporations and the use of the Nasdaq-100® Index which is determined, composed and calculated by Nasdaq without regard to Licensee or the Fund. Nasdaq has no obligation to take the needs of the Licensee or the owners of the Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Nasdaq-100® Index. The Corporations are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Fund to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Fund is to be converted into cash. The Corporations have no liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund.

The Corporations do not guarantee the accuracy and/or uninterrupted calculation of the Nasdaq-100® Index or any data included therein. The Corporations make no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Adviser, owners of the Fund, or any other person or entity from the use of the Nasdaq-100® Index or any data included therein. The Corporations make no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaim all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use, with respect to the Nasdaq-100® Index® or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Corporations have any liability for any lost profits or special, incidental, punitive, indirect, or consequential damages, even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the five most recent fiscal years (or the life of the Fund, if shorter). Certain information reflects financial results for a single Share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Predecessor Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information has been derived from the financial statements audited by the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund and the Predecessor Fund, Cohen & Company, Ltd., whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the Fund's annual report dated May 31, 2025, which is available upon request. The financial information for the periods shown for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021, and the fiscal period ended August 31, 2020, reflects the financial performance of the Predecessor Fund and is not necessarily an indication of the Fund's future performance.

Financial Highlights

NEOS Nasdaq-100® Hedged Equity Income ETF

	Period	Year Ended August 31,				Period Ended
	September 1, 2024 to May 31, 2025 ^(g)	2024	2023	2022	2021	August 31, 2020 ^(a)
PER SHARE DATA:^(h)						
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 50.04	\$ 42.52	\$ 40.18	\$ 57.22	\$ 56.26	\$ 50.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:						
Net investment income ^(b)	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.10
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments ^(c)	4.26	11.04	5.34	(13.28)	5.18	9.22
Total from investment operations	4.32	11.14	5.44	(13.24)	5.22	9.32
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:						
Net investment income	(0.06)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.08)
Return of capital	(3.27)	(3.50)	(3.00)	(3.76)	(4.22)	(2.98)
Total distributions	(3.33)	(3.62)	(3.10)	(3.80)	(4.26)	(3.06)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 51.03	\$ 50.04	\$ 42.52	\$ 40.18	\$ 57.22	\$ 56.26
Total return ^(d)	8.84%	27.26%	14.42%	-24.09%	9.61%	19.72%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:						
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 305,930	\$ 333,962	\$ 426,227	\$ 581,640	\$ 582,300	\$ 128,008
Ratio of expenses to average net assets ^(e)	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets ^(e)	0.16%	0.23%	0.24%	0.10%	0.07%	0.25%
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(d)(f)}	18%	8%	34%	24%	10%	11%

(a) Inception date of the Fund was December 20, 2019.

(b) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the periods.

(c) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the periods, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the periods.

(d) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(e) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(f) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

(g) The Fund acquired all the assets and liabilities of the Nationwide Nasdaq-100® Risk-Managed Income ETF, a series of the ETF Series Solutions (the "Predecessor Fund") in a reorganization on November 11, 2024. The Predecessor Fund's performance and financial history have been adopted by the Fund and will be used going forward. As a result, the information prior to November 11, 2024, reflects that of the Predecessor Fund. Prior to reorganization the Fund had an August 31 fiscal year end.

(h) Per share amounts have been restated on a retroactive basis to reflect a 1:2 reverse stock split effective February 20, 2025.

Adviser	NEOS Investment Management, LLC 13 Riverside Avenue Westport, CT 06880	Transfer Agent, Index Receipt Agent, and Administrator	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, WI 53212	Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC 190 Middle Street, Suite 301 Portland, Maine 04101
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 1835 Market St., Suite 310, Philadelphia, PA 10103	Legal Counsel	Thompson Hine LLP 1919 M Street, NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20036

Investors may find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Additional Information: This Prospectus does not contain all the information included in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC with respect to the Fund's Shares. Information about the Fund can be reviewed on the EDGAR database at the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>), and copies may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov. The SAI for the Fund, which has been filed with the SEC, provides more information about the Fund. The SAI is incorporated herein by reference and is legally part of this Prospectus. Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. These documents and other information concerning the Trust also may be inspected at 13 Riverside Ave, Westport, CT 06880. You can also obtain information about the Fund by calling at no cost 833-833-1311.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-23645)