Rule 497(e)
Registration Nos. 333-273052 and 811-23887

ROUNDHILL ETF TRUST
(the *"Trust"*)

ROUNDHILL DAILY 2X LONG MAGNIFICENT SEVEN ETF
(the *"Fund"*)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FUND'S PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DATED JANUARY 30, 2025

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, on January 17, 2025, Roundhill Financial Inc., the advisor for the Fund (the *"Advisor"*), announced an exchange listing change for the Fund from Nasdaq, Inc. to Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. The Advisor is implementing the following changes to the Fund, to be effective after the open of the market on February 3, 2025:

1. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in the Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, each reference to "Nasdaq, Inc." and "Nasdaq" is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with "Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc." and "Cboe," respectively.

PLEASE KEEP THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

PROSPECTUS

Roundhill Daily 2X Long Magnificent Seven ETF (MAGX)

February 28, 2024

Roundhill Daily 2X Long Magnificent Seven ETF (the "Fund") is a series of Roundhill ETF Trust (the "Trust") and an exchange-traded fund ("ETF"). The Fund lists and principally trades its shares on Nasdaq, Inc. ("Nasdaq" or the "Exchange").

The Fund seeks daily leveraged investment results and is intended to be used as a short-term trading vehicle. The terms "daily," "day," and "trading day," refer to the period from the close of the markets on one trading day to the close of the markets on the next trading day. The Fund is not intended to be used by, and are not appropriate for, investors who do not intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios. The Fund is very different from most mutual funds and exchange-traded funds. Investors should note that:

1. **The Fund is riskier than alternatives that do not use leverage because the Fund magnifies the performance of the underlying reference asset.**

2. **The pursuit of its daily investment objective means that the return of the Fund for a period longer than a full trading day will be the product of a series of leveraged returns, for each trading day during the relevant period. As a consequence, especially in periods of market volatility, the volatility of the underlying reference asset may affect the Fund's return as much as, or more than, the return of the reference asset. Further, the return for investors that invest for periods less than a full trading day will not be the product of the return of the Fund's stated daily leveraged investment objective and the performance of the reference asset for the full trading day. During periods of high volatility, the Fund may not perform as expected and the Fund may have losses when an investor may have expected gains if the Fund is held for a period that is different than one trading day.**

The Fund is not suitable for all investors. The Fund is designed to be utilized only by sophisticated investors, such as traders and active investors employing dynamic strategies. Investors in the Fund should:

1. **understand the risks associated with the use of leveraged strategies;**

2. **understand the consequences of seeking daily leveraged investment results; and**

3. **intend to actively monitor and manage their investments.**

Investors who do not understand the Fund, or do not intend to actively manage their funds and monitor their investments, should not buy the Fund.

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its daily leveraged investment objective and an investment in the Fund could lose money, including the full principal value of his/her investment within a single day. The Fund is not a complete investment program.

The Fund's investment adviser will not attempt to position the Fund's portfolio to ensure that the Fund does not gain or lose more than a maximum percentage of its net asset value on a given trading day.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has not approved or disapproved 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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Roundhill Daily 2X Long Magnificent Seven ETF

Important Information About the Fund

The **Roundhill Daily 2X Long Magnificent Seven ETF** (the "Fund") seeks ***daily leveraged*** investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2X) the performance of the Roundhill Magnificent Seven ETF (the "Magnificent Seven ETF"). As a result, the Fund may be riskier than alternatives that do not use leverage because the Fund's objective is to magnify the daily performance of the Magnificent Seven ETF. **The return of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of its return for each day compounded over the period. The Fund's returns for periods longer than a single day will very likely differ in amount, and possibly even direction, from 200% of the return of the Magnificent Seven ETF for the same period. For periods longer than a single day, the Fund will lose money if the Magnificent Seven ETF's performance is flat, and it is possible that the Fund will lose money even if the returns of the Magnificent Seven ETF are positive.** Longer holding periods, higher volatility of the Magnificent Seven ETF, and leveraged exposure each increase the impact of compounding on an investor's returns. During periods when the Magnificent Seven ETF experiences higher volatility, the Magnificent Seven ETF's volatility may affect the Fund's return as much as or more than the return of the Magnificent Seven ETF.

The Fund presents different risks than other types of funds. The Fund is not suitable for all investors. The Fund is designed to be utilized only by knowledgeable investors who understand the potential consequences of seeking *daily leveraged* (2X) investment results, understand the risks associated with the use of leverage, and are willing to monitor their portfolios frequently. The Fund is not intended to be used by, and is not appropriate for, investors who do not intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios. For periods longer than a single day, the Fund will lose money if the Magnificent Seven ETF's performance is flat, and it is possible that the Fund will lose money even if the Magnificent Seven ETF's performance increases over a period longer than a single day. An investor could lose the full principal value of his/her investment within a single day if the Magnificent Seven ETF loses more than 50% in one day.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, of two times (2X) the daily performance of the Magnificent Seven ETF. **The Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective for a period of time different than a trading day.**

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

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

Management Fees[(1)]	0.95%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses[(2)]	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[(2)]	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.99%
Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement Agreement[(3)]	0.04%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.95%

(1) The investment advisory agreement between the Trust and Roundhill Financial Inc. ("Roundhill") utilizes a unitary fee arrangement pursuant to which Roundhill will pay all operating expenses of the Fund, except Roundhill's management fees, interest charges on any borrowings (including net interest expenses incurred in connection with an investment in reverse repurchase agreements or futures contracts), dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments (including any net account or similar fees charged by futures commission merchants), accrued deferred tax liability and extraordinary expenses.
(2) "Other Expenses" and "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are estimates based on the expenses the Fund expects to incur for the current fiscal year.
(3) Pursuant to a contractual agreement, the Fund's investment adviser has agreed to waive its management fee and reimburse certain expenses to prevent the sum of the Fund's management fee and acquired fund fees and expenses from exceeding 0.95% until February 28, 2027. This agreement may be terminated by the Board of Trustees of the Trust at any time, upon 60 days' prior written notice, or by the Fund's investment adviser, only after February 28, 2027.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated, and then sell all of your Fund Shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the fee waiver and expense agreement described will be terminated following February 28, 2027. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Year 1	**Year 3**
$100	$327

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund has not yet commenced operations, portfolio turnover information is unavailable at this time.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks daily leveraged investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2X) the performance of the Magnificent Seven ETF over a single trading day. **The Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective for a period of time different than a trading day.** The terms "daily," "day," and "trading day," refer to the period from the close of the markets on one trading day to the close of the markets on the next trading day.

The Magnificent Seven ETF is an actively managed ETF that seeks, as its investment objective, the growth of capital. Roundhill Financial Inc. ("Roundhill" or the "Adviser") serves as the investment adviser to Magnificent Seven ETF, as well as serving as investment adviser to the Fund. The Magnificent Seven ETF offers exposure to, in equal weight following each rebalance, the seven stocks commonly referred to as "Magnificent Seven." It is currently anticipated that the Magnificent Seven ETF's holdings will not change over the course of the year. However, in the event that different securities are understood to comprise the "Magnificent Seven," the Magnificent Seven ETF's portfolio may change to reflect that understanding. As of February 28, 2024, the Magnificent Seven ETF's portfolio was composed of the following securities: Alphabet Inc., Amazon.com, Inc., Apple Inc., Meta Platforms, Inc., Microsoft Corporation, NVIDIA Corporation and Tesla Inc. At each portfolio rebalance, the Adviser equally weights each security.

In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will invest directly in shares of the Magnificent Seven ETF and in derivatives instruments, such as swap agreements and futures contracts, that provide exposure to the returns of the Magnificent Seven ETF. Such derivative instruments may provide the desired exposure by utilizing one or more of the following as their reference asset: (i) the Magnificent Seven ETF; (2) a basket of or the individual securities comprising the Magnificent Seven ETF; or (3) an index of securities that is substantially similar to the holdings of the Magnificent Seven ETF.

The Fund will attempt to achieve its investment objective without regard to overall market movement or the increase or decrease of the value of the Magnificent Seven ETF. At the close of the markets each trading day, Roundhill rebalances the Fund's portfolio so that its exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF is consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The impact of the Magnificent Seven ETF's movements during the day will affect whether the Fund's portfolio needs to be re-positioned. For example, if the value of the Magnificent Seven ETF has increased on a given day, net assets of the Fund should increase, meaning that the Fund's exposure will need to be increased. Conversely, if the Magnificent Seven ETF has decreased in value on a given day, net assets of the Fund should decrease, meaning the Fund's exposure will need to be decreased. This re-positioning strategy typically results in high portfolio turnover. On a day-to-day basis, the Fund is expected to hold ETFs and money market funds, deposit accounts with institutions with high quality credit ratings, and/or short-term debt instruments that have terms-to-maturity of less than 397 days and exhibit high quality credit profiles, including U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements.

The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times, consistent with its stated investment objective, but may not always have precise exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF (for instance, if the Fund holds derivatives contracts that reference the securities held by the Magnificent Seven ETF or an index of securities that is substantially similar to the holdings of the Magnificent Seven ETF). While the Fund's exposure would be substantially similar to direct exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF, the basket of securities or index it uses as the reference asset may assign slightly different weights to the stocks comprising the Magnificent Seven ETF.

The Fund will concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets in the stocks of a particular industry or group of industries) in the industry or group of industries comprising the information technology sector.

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

Because of daily rebalancing and the compounding of each day's return over time, the return of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which will very likely differ from 2X the return of the Magnificent Seven ETF over the same period. The Fund will lose money if the Magnificent Seven ETF's performance is flat over time, and as a result of daily rebalancing, the Magnificent Seven ETF's volatility and the effects of compounding, it is even possible that the Fund will lose money over time while the Magnificent Seven ETF's performance increases over a period longer than a single day.

Principal Risks

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

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

AGGRESSIVE INVESTMENT RISK. The Fund employs investment strategies that involve greater risks than the strategies used by typical funds. The Fund's use of leverage and derivatives could result in a shareholder losing the full principal value of his/her investment within a single day.

LEVERAGE RISK. The Fund obtains investment exposure in excess of its net assets by utilizing leverage and may lose more money in market conditions that are adverse to its investment objective than a fund that does not utilize leverage. An investment in the Fund is exposed to the risk that a decline in the daily performance of the Magnificent Seven ETF will be magnified. This means that an investment in the Fund will be reduced by an amount equal to 2% for every 1% daily decline in the market value of the Magnificent Seven ETF, not including the costs of financing leverage and other operating expenses, which would further reduce its value. The Fund could theoretically lose an amount greater than its net assets in the event the market value of the Magnificent Seven ETF declines more than 50% in a single trading day. Leverage will also have the effect of magnifying any differences in the Fund's correlation with the Magnificent Seven ETF.

COMPOUNDING AND MARKET VOLATILITY RISK. The Fund has a daily leveraged investment objective and the Fund's performance for periods greater than a trading day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which is very likely to differ from two times (2X) the Magnificent Seven ETF's performance, before fees and expenses. Compounding affects all investments but has a more significant impact on funds that are leveraged and that rebalance daily. For a leveraged fund, if adverse daily performance of the reference asset reduces the amount of a shareholder's investment, any further adverse daily performance will lead to a smaller dollar loss because the shareholder's investment had already been reduced by the prior adverse performance. Equally, however, if favorable daily performance of the reference asset increases the amount of a shareholder's investment, the dollar amount lost due to future adverse performance will increase because the shareholder's investment has increased.

The effect of compounding becomes more pronounced as the volatility and holding period of the Fund increases. The impact of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the Magnificent Seven ETF during a shareholder's holding period of an investment in the Fund.

The chart below provides examples of how the volatility of the Magnificent Seven ETF could affect the Fund's performance. The chart illustrates the impact of two factors that affect the Fund's performance – Magnificent Seven ETF volatility and Magnificent Seven ETF returns. The Magnificent Seven ETF returns show the percentage change in the market value of the Magnificent Seven ETF over the specified period, while the Magnificent Seven ETF's volatility is a statistical measure of the magnitude of fluctuations in the returns during that time period. As illustrated below, even if returns of the Magnificent Seven ETF over two equal time periods is identical, different volatility in the Magnificent Seven ETF (*i.e.*, fluctuations in the rates of return) during the two time periods could result in drastically different Fund performance for the two time periods because of compounding daily returns during the time periods.

Fund performance for periods greater than one single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: (i) Magnificent Seven ETF volatility; (ii) Magnificent Seven ETF performance; (iii) period of time; (iv) financing rates associated with leveraged exposure; (v) other Fund expenses; and (vi) dividends or interest paid by the Magnificent Seven ETF. The chart shows estimated Fund returns for a number of combinations of Magnificent Seven ETF volatility and Magnificent Seven ETF performance over a one-year period. Performance shown in the chart assumes that: (a) no dividends were paid by the Magnificent Seven ETF; (b) there were no Fund expenses; and (c) borrowing/lending rates (to obtain leveraged exposure) of 0%. If Fund expenses and/or actual borrowing/lending rates were reflected, the estimated returns would be different than those shown. Particularly during periods of higher Magnificent Seven ETF volatility, compounding will cause results for periods longer than a trading day to vary from two times (2X) the performance of the Magnificent Seven ETF.

As shown in the chart below, the Fund would be expected to lose 6.1% if the Magnificent Seven ETF provided no return over a one-year period during which the Magnificent Seven ETF experienced annualized volatility of 25%. If the Magnificent Seven ETF's annualized volatility were to rise to 75%, the hypothetical loss for a one-year period widens to approximately 43.1%. At higher ranges of volatility, there is a chance of a significant loss of value in the Fund, even if the Magnificent Seven ETF's return is flat. For instance, if the Magnificent Seven ETF's annualized volatility is 100%, the Fund would be expected to lose 63.3% of their value, even if the cumulative Magnificent Seven ETF's return for the year was 0%. The volatility of the instruments that reflect the market value of the Magnificent Seven ETF such as swaps, may differ from the volatility of the Magnificent Seven ETF.

Areas shaded red represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return less than two times (2X) the performance of the Magnificent Seven ETF and those shaded green represent those scenarios where the Fund can be expected to return more than two times (2X) the performance of the Magnificent Seven ETF. The Fund's actual returns may be significantly better or worse than the returns shown below as a result of any of the factors discussed above or in the "Daily Correlation/Tracking Risk" below.

One Year Magnificent Seven ETF	200% One Year Magnificent Seven ETF	Volatility Rate				
Return	Return	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%
-60%	-120%	-84.2%	-85.0%	-87.6%	-91.0%	-94.2%
-50%	-100%	-75.3%	-76.6%	-80.6%	-85.8%	-90.9%
-40%	-80%	-64.4%	-66.2%	-72.0%	-79.6%	-86.9%
-30%	-60%	-51.5%	-54.0%	-61.9%	-72.2%	-82.1%
-20%	-40%	-36.7%	-39.9%	-50.2%	-63.6%	-76.5%
-10%	-20%	-19.8%	-23.9%	-36.9%	-53.9%	-70.3%
0%	0%	-1.0%	-6.1%	-22.1%	-43.1%	-63.3%
10%	20%	19.8%	13.7%	-5.8%	-31.1%	-55.5%
20%	40%	42.6%	35.3%	12.2%	-17.9%	-47.1%
30%	60%	67.3%	58.7%	31.6%	-3.7%	-37.8%
40%	80%	94.0%	84.1%	52.7%	11.7%	-27.9%
50%	100%	122.6%	111.3%	75.2%	28.3%	-17.2%
60%	120%	153.2%	140.3%	99.4%	46.0%	-5.7%

The annualized historical volatility rate of the Magnificent Seven ETF for the period from Fund inception on April 10, 2023 to January 31, 2024 was 22.89%. The annualized performance of the Magnificent Seven ETF for the period from Fund inception on April 10, 2023 to January 31, 2024 was 49.16%. Historical Magnificent Seven ETF volatility and performance are not necessarily indications of what volatility and performance of the Magnificent Seven ETF will be in the future.

For information regarding the effects of volatility and Magnificent Seven ETF performance on the long-term performance of the Fund, see "Understanding the Risks and Long-Term Performance of Daily Objective Funds – the Impact of Compounding" in the Fund's statutory prospectus.

INTRA-DAY INVESTMENT RISK. The Fund seeks leveraged investment results from the close of the market on a given trading day until the close of the market on the subsequent trading day. The exact exposure of an investment in the Fund intraday in the secondary market is a function of the difference between the market value of the Magnificent Seven ETF at the market close on the first trading day and the market value of the Magnificent Seven ETF at the time of purchase. If the Magnificent Seven stocks gain market value, the Fund's net assets will rise by the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Conversely, if the market value of the Magnificent Seven ETF declines in value, the Fund's net assets will decline by two times the amount of the Fund's exposure. Thus, an investor that purchases Shares intra-day may experience performance that is greater than, or less than, the Fund's stated multiple (2X) of the Magnificent Seven ETF.

If there is a significant intra-day market event and/or the Magnificent Seven ETF experiences a significant decrease, the Fund may not meet its investment objective or rebalance its portfolio appropriately.

DAILY CORRELATION/TRACKING RISK. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Magnificent Seven ETF and therefore achieve its daily leveraged investment objective. To achieve a high degree of correlation with the Magnificent Seven ETF, the Fund seeks to rebalance its portfolio daily to keep leverage consistent with its daily leveraged investment objective. The possibility of the Fund being materially over- or under-exposed to the Magnificent Seven ETF increases on days when shares of the Magnificent Seven ETF are volatile near the close of the trading day. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions and extreme volatility will also adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to the required levels.

The Fund may also utilize derivatives that do not use the Magnificent Seven ETF as the reference asset. Under such circumstances, the Fund's returns may not directly correlate with the returns of the Magnificent Seven ETF. Additionally, the Fund may have difficulty achieving its daily inverse investment objective due to fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs related to the use of derivatives, investments in ETFs, directly or indirectly, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the securities or derivatives held by the Fund. The Fund may be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or under-exposed to the Magnificent Seven ETF. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions to improve the tax efficiency or to comply with various regulatory restrictions, either of which may negatively impact the Fund's correlation to the Magnificent Seven ETF.

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

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

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN ETF RISKS. The Fund will have significant exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF through its investments in shares of the Magnificent Seven ETF and investments in financial instruments that provide exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF and the securities it holds. Accordingly, the Fund will subject to the risks of the Magnificent Seven ETF, set forth below. In addition to these risks, the Magnificent Seven ETF is also subject to the following risks to which the Fund is also subject, which are described within the section entitled "Principal Risks": Active Management Risk, Active

Market Risk, Asset Class Risk, Concentration Risk, Cybersecurity Risk, Information Technology Risk, Operational Risk and Structural ETF Risk.

EQUITY SECURITIES RISK. Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes. Equity securities prices fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant equity market, such as market volatility, or when political or economic events affecting an issuer occur. Common stock prices may be particularly sensitive to rising interest rates, as the cost of capital rises and borrowing costs increase. Common stocks generally subject their holders to more risks than preferred stocks and debt securities because common stockholders' claims are subordinated to those of holders of preferred stocks and debt securities upon the bankruptcy of the issuer.

ISSUER RISK. The performance of an ETF depends on the performance of individual securities to which the ETF has exposure. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of an issuer of those securities may cause the value of the securities to decline. There is no guarantee that an issuer that paid dividends in the past will continue to do so in the future or will continue paying dividends at the same level.

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

LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION RISK. Legislation or litigation that affects the value of assets or securities held by the Magnificent Seven ETF may reduce the value of the Fund. From time to time, various legislative initiatives are proposed that may have a negative impact on certain assets or securities in which the Magnificent Seven ETF invests. In addition, litigation regarding any of the assets or securities owned by the Magnificent Seven ETF may negatively impact the value of the Shares. Such legislation or litigation may cause the Fund to lose value.

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

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

ASSET CLASS RISK. Securities and other assets in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes.

CONCENTRATION RISK. The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund's investments are concentrated in the securities and/or other assets of a particular issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector, market segment or asset class.

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

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

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

ETF RISK. The Fund invests significantly in ETFs. The value of an ETF held by the Fund will fluctuate over time based on fluctuations in the values of the assets held by the ETF, which may be affected by changes in general economic conditions, expectations for future growth and profits, interest rates and the supply and demand for those assets. When the Fund invests in an ETF, it will bear a proportionate share of the ETF's expenses. Brokerage, tax and other expenses may negatively impact the performance of the ETF and, in turn, the value of the Fund Shares. An ETF that tracks an index may not exactly match the performance of the index due to cash drag, differences between the portfolio of the ETF and the components of the index, expenses and other factors.

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

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES RISK. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Like other technology companies, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments, frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Information technology companies are facing increased government and regulatory scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or regulatory action.

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

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

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

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

Market Participants Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (*i.e.*, on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, Fund Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts or delisting. The Fund may also rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of Fund Shares but such market makers are under no obligation to do so. Decisions by Authorized Participants or market makers to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers or any issues disrupting the Authorized Participants' ability to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's net asset value and the price at which Fund Shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of Fund Shares. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund Shares trading at a premium or discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads Fund Shares.

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

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

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

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

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

Performance

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

Management

<u>*Investment Adviser*</u>: Roundhill Financial Inc.

<u>*Investment Sub-Adviser*</u>: Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC ("ETC" or the "Sub-Adviser")

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

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

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

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

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are expected to be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Any withdrawals made from such tax-advantaged arrangement may be taxable to you.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Investment Strategies

Overview

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

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

The Fund is designed as a short-term trading vehicle. The Fund is intended to be used by investors who intend to actively monitor and manage their portfolios.

The Fund is not suitable for all investors. The Fund is designed to be utilized only by sophisticated investors, such as traders and active investors employing dynamic strategies. Such investors are expected to monitor and manage their portfolios frequently. Investors in the Fund should: (a) understand the risks associated with the use of leverage; and (b) understand the consequences of seeking daily leveraged investment results. Investors who do not understand the Fund or do not intend to actively manage their funds and monitor their investments should not buy the Fund.

Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund seeks daily leveraged investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2X) the performance of the Magnificent Seven ETF over a single trading day. **The Fund does not seek to achieve its stated investment objective for a period of time different than a trading day.** The terms "daily," "day," and "trading day," refer to the period from the close of the markets on one trading day to the close of the markets on the next trading day.

The Magnificent Seven ETF is an actively managed ETF that seeks, as its investment objective, the growth of capital. Roundhill serves as the investment adviser to Magnificent Seven ETF, as well as serving as investment adviser to the Fund. The Magnificent Seven ETF offers exposure to, in equal weight following each rebalance, the seven stocks commonly referred to as "Magnificent Seven." It is currently anticipated that the Magnificent Seven ETF's holdings will not change over the course of the year. However, in the event that different securities are understood to comprise the "Magnificent Seven," the Magnificent Seven ETF's portfolio may change to reflect that understanding. As of February 28, 2024, the Magnificent Seven ETF's portfolio was composed of the following securities: Alphabet Inc., Amazon.com, Inc., Apple Inc., Meta Platforms, Inc., Microsoft Corporation, NVIDIA Corporation and Tesla Inc. At each portfolio rebalance, the Adviser equally weights each security.

In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will invest directly in shares of the Magnificent Seven ETF and in derivatives instruments, such as swap agreements and futures contracts, that provide exposure to the returns of the Magnificent Seven ETF. Such derivative instruments may provide the desired exposure by utilizing one or more of the following as their reference asset: (i) the Magnificent Seven ETF; (2) a basket of or the individual securities comprising the Magnificent Seven ETF; or (3) an index of securities that is substantially similar to the holdings of the Magnificent Seven ETF.

The Fund will attempt to achieve its investment objective without regard to overall market movement or the increase or decrease of the value of the Magnificent Seven ETF. At the close of the markets each trading day, Roundhill rebalances the Fund's portfolio so that its exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF is consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The impact of the Magnificent Seven ETF's movements during the day will affect whether the Fund's portfolio needs to be re-positioned. For example, if the value of the Magnificent Seven ETF has increased on a given day, net assets of the Fund should increase, meaning that the Fund's exposure will need to be increased. Conversely, if the Magnificent Seven ETF has decreased in value on a given day, net assets of the Fund should decrease, meaning the Fund's exposure will need to be decreased. This re-positioning strategy typically results in high portfolio turnover. On a day-to-day basis, the Fund is expected to hold ETFs and money market funds, deposit accounts with institutions with high quality credit ratings, and/or short-term debt instruments that have terms-to-maturity of less than 397 days and exhibit high quality credit profiles, including U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements.

The Fund seeks to remain fully invested at all times, consistent with its stated investment objective, but may not always have precise exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF (for instance, if the Fund holds derivatives contracts that reference the securities held by the Magnificent Seven ETF or an index of securities that is substantially similar to the holdings of the Magnificent Seven ETF). While the Fund's exposure would be substantially similar to direct exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF, the basket of securities or index it uses as the reference asset may assign slightly different weights to the stocks comprising the Magnificent Seven ETF.

The Fund will concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, hold 25% or more of its total assets in the stocks of a particular industry or group of industries) in the industry or group of industries comprising the information technology sector.

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

Because of daily rebalancing and the compounding of each day's return over time, the return of the Fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which will very likely differ from 2X the return of the Magnificent Seven ETF over the same period. The Fund will lose money if the Magnificent Seven ETF's performance is flat over time, and as a result of daily rebalancing, the Magnificent Seven ETF's volatility and the effects of compounding, it is even possible that the Fund will lose money over time while the Magnificent Seven ETF's performance increases over a period longer than a single day.

The Effects of Fees and Expenses on the Return of the Fund for a Single Trading Day

To create the necessary exposure, the Fund uses leveraged investment techniques, which necessarily incur brokerage and financing charges. In light of these charges and the Fund's operating expenses, the expected return of the Fund over one trading day is equal to the gross expected return, which is two times the daily return of the Magnificent Seven ETF, minus: (i) financing charges incurred by the portfolio; and (ii) daily operating expenses. For instance, if the Magnificent Seven ETF returns 2% on a given day, the gross expected return of the Fund would be 4%, but the net expected return, which factors in the cost of financing the portfolio and the impact of operating expenses, would be lower. The Fund will reposition its portfolio at the end of every trading day. Therefore, if an investor purchases Fund Shares at the close of the markets on a given trading day, the investor's exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF would reflect 200% of the performance of the Magnificent Seven ETF during the following trading day, subject to the charges and expenses noted above.

The Fund may have difficulty in achieving its daily leveraged investment objective due to fees, expenses, transaction costs, income items, accounting standards, significant purchase and redemption activity by Fund shareholders and/or disruptions or a temporary lack of liquidity in the markets for the securities held by the Fund.

An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.

If the Fund is unable to obtain sufficient leveraged exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF due to the limited availability of necessary investments or financial instruments, the Fund could, among other things, fail to meet its daily investment objective or experience increased transaction fees. Under such circumstances, the Fund could trade at significant bid-ask spreads, premiums or discounts to its NAV and could experience substantial redemptions.

A Cautionary Note to Investors Regarding Dramatic Magnificent Seven ETF Performance

The Fund seeks daily exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF equal to 200% of its net assets. As a consequence, the Fund could lose an amount greater than its net assets in the event of a decline in the market value of the Magnificent Seven ETF in excess of 50% of the market value of the Magnificent Seven ETF in a single trading day.

If the Magnificent Seven ETF has a dramatic adverse move that causes a material decline in the Fund's net assets, the terms of the Fund's swap agreements may permit the counterparty to immediately close out the swap transaction. In that event, the Fund may be unable to enter into another swap agreement to achieve exposure consistent with the Fund's investment objective. This may prevent the Fund from achieving its leveraged investment objective, even if the Magnificent Seven ETF later reverses all or a portion of the move.

Examples of the Impact of Daily Leverage and Compounding. Because the Fund's exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF is repositioned on a daily basis, for a holding period longer than one day the pursuit of the daily investment objective will result in daily leveraged compounding for the Fund. This means that the return of the Magnificent Seven ETF over a period of time greater than one day multiplied by the Fund's daily leveraged investment objective (*e.g.*, 200%) generally will not equal the Fund's performance over that same period. As a consequence, investors should not plan to hold Fund Shares unmonitored for periods longer than a single trading day. This deviation increases with higher volatility in the Magnificent Seven ETF and longer holding periods. Further, the return for investors that invest for periods less than a full trading day or for a period different than a trading day will not be the product of the return of the Fund's stated daily leveraged investment objective and the performance of the Magnificent Seven ETF for the full trading day. The actual exposure will largely be a function of the performance of the Magnificent Seven ETF from the end of the prior trading day.

Consider the following examples:

Amy is considering investments in two funds, Funds A and B. Fund A is an actively-managed ETF (the "Reference Fund"). Similar to the Fund, Fund B is an ETF that seeks daily leveraged investment results (before fees and expenses) that correspond to 200% of the daily performance of the Reference Fund (the "Hypothetical 2X Fund").

On Day 1, the Reference Fund's market value increases from $100 to $105, a gain of 5%. On Day 2, the Reference Fund's market value declines from $105 back to $100, a loss of 4.76%. In the aggregate, the market value of the Reference Fund has not moved.

An investment in the Reference Fund would be expected to gain 5% on Day 1 and lose 4.76% on Day 2, returning the investment to its original value. The same $100 investment in the Hypothetical 2X Fund would be expected to gain 10% on Day 1 (200% of 5%) but decline 9.52% on Day 2.

Day	Reference Fund Performance	Hypothetical 2X Fund Performance	Value of Hypothetical 2X Fund Investment
			$100.00
1	5.00%	10.00%	$110.00
2	-4.76%	-9.52%	$99.52

Although the percentage decrease in the Hypothetical 2X Fund is smaller on Day 2 than the percentage gain on Day 1, the loss is applied to a higher principal amount, so the investment in the Hypothetical 2X Fund experiences a loss even when the aggregate market value of the Reference Fund for the two-day period has not declined. (These calculations do not include the charges for fund fees and expenses.)

As you can see, an investment in the Hypothetical 2X Fund has additional risks due to the effects of leverage and compounding.

An investor who purchases Fund Shares intra-day will generally receive more, or less, than 200% exposure to the Reference Fund from that point until the end of the trading day. The actual exposure will be largely a function of the performance of the Reference Fund from the end of the prior trading day. If the Fund Shares are held for a period longer than a single trading day, the Fund's performance is likely to deviate from 200% of the return of the Reference Fund's performance for the longer period. This deviation will increase with higher Reference Fund volatility and longer holding periods.

Examples of the Impact of Magnificent Seven ETF Volatility. The Fund rebalances its portfolio on a daily basis, increasing exposure in response to that day's gains or reducing exposure in response to that day's losses. Daily rebalancing will typically cause the Fund to lose money if the Magnificent Seven ETF experiences volatility. Volatility rate is a statistical measure of the magnitude of fluctuations in returns over a defined period. For periods longer than a trading day, volatility in the performance of the Magnificent Seven ETF from day to day is the primary cause of any disparity between the Fund's actual returns and the returns of the Magnificent Seven ETF for such period. Volatility causes such disparity because it exacerbates the effects of compounding on the Fund's returns. Consider the following three examples that demonstrate the effect of volatility on a hypothetical fund:

Example 1 – Reference Fund Experiences Volatility with Trend

The example below shows the impact of an investment in the Hypothetical 2X Fund that seeks investment results on a daily basis of 200% of the Reference Fund. Amy invests $10.00 in the Hypothetical 2X Fund at the close of trading on Day 1. During Day 2, the Reference Fund's market value increases by 2%. Amy's investment in the Hypothetical 2X Fund rises 4% to $10.40. Amy holds her investment through the close of trading on Day 3, during which the Reference Fund's market value rises an additional 1.96%. The value of Amy's investment in the Hypothetical 2X Fund rises to $10.81, a gain during Day 3 of 3.92%. For the two-day period since Amy invested in the Hypothetical 2X Fund, the Reference Fund's market value gained 4% although Amy's investment increased by 8.08%. Because the Reference Fund continued to trend upwards, Amy's return on her investment in the Hypothetical 2X Fund closely correlates to 200% of the return of the Reference Fund for the period.

Example 2 – Reference Fund Experiences Volatility with Trend Reversal

Amy invests $10.00 in the Hypothetical 2X Fund after the close of trading on Day 1. During Day 2, the Reference Fund's market value increases by 2%, and Amy's investment in the Hypothetical 2X Fund rises 4% to $10.40. Amy continues to hold her investment through the end of Day 3, during which the Reference Fund's market value declines by 3.92%. The value of Amy's investment in the Hypothetical 2X Fund declines by 7.84%, from $10.40 to $9.58. For the two-day period since Amy invested in the Hypothetical 2X Fund, the Reference Fund lost 2% while Amy's investment in the Hypothetical 2X Fund decreased from $10 to $9.58, a 4.15% loss. The volatility of the Reference Fund and the trend reversal affected the correlation between the Reference Fund's return for the two-day period and Amy's return. In this situation, Amy lost more than two times the return of the Reference Fund.

Example 3 – Intra-day Investment with Volatility and Trend Reversal

The examples above assumed that Amy purchased the Hypothetical 2X Fund at the close of trading on Day 1 and sold her investment at the close of trading on a subsequent day. However, if she made an investment intra-day, she would have received notional exposure to the Reference Fund determined by the performance of the Reference Fund from the end of the prior trading day until her time of purchase on the next trading day.

Consider the following example.

Amy invests $10.00 in the Hypothetical 2X Fund at 11 a.m. on Day 2. From the close of trading on Day 1 until 11 a.m. on Day 2, the market value of the Reference Fund increased by 2%. In light of that gain, the Hypothetical 2X Fund's notional exposure to the Reference Fund at the point at which Amy invests is 196%. During the remainder of Day 2, the Reference Fund's market value gains 7.84%, and Amy's investment in the Hypothetical 2X Fund rises 15.38% (which is the Reference Fund's gain of 7.84% multiplied by the 196% notional exposure to the Reference Fund that she received) to $11.54. Amy continues to hold her investment through the close of trading on Day 3, during which the Reference Fund's market value declines by 18.18%. Amy's investment in the Hypothetical 2X Fund declines by

36.36%, from $11.54 to $7.34. For the period of Amy's investment, the Reference Fund's market value declined by 11.77%, while Amy's investment in the Hypothetical 2X Fund decreased from $10.00 to $7.34, a 26.57% loss. The volatility and trend reversal of the Reference Fund affected the correlation between the Reference Fund's return for the period and Amy's return. In this situation, Amy lost more than two times the return of the Reference Fund. Amy's performance was also impacted because she missed the first 2%move of the Reference Fund and had a notional exposure to the Reference Fund of 196% for the remainder of Day 2.

Market Volatility. The Fund seeks to provide a return which is two times the daily performance of the Magnificent Seven ETF. The Fund does not attempt to, and should not be expected to, provide returns which are two times the return of the Magnificent Seven ETF for periods other than a single day. The Fund rebalances its portfolio on a daily basis, increasing exposure in response to that day's gains or reducing exposure in response to that day's losses.

Daily rebalancing will impair the Fund's performance if the Magnificent Seven ETF experiences volatility. For instance, the Fund would be expected to lose 4% (as shown in Table 1 below) if the Magnificent Seven ETF provided no return over a one-year period and experienced annualized volatility of 20%. If the Magnificent Seven ETF's annualized volatility were to rise to 40%, the hypothetical loss for a one-year period for the Fund widens to approximately -15%.

Table 1

Volatility Range	Fund Loss
10%	-1%
20%	-4%
30%	-9%
40%	-15%
50%	-22%
60%	-30%
70%	-39%
80%	-47%
90%	-56%
100%	-63%

Note that at higher volatility levels, there is a chance of a complete loss of Fund assets even if the market value of the Magnificent Seven ETF is flat. For instance, if annualized volatility of the Magnificent Seven ETF was 90%, the Fund would be expected to lose 56%, even if the Magnificent Seven ETF returned 0% for the year.

Table 2 shows the annualized historical volatility rates for the Magnificent Seven ETF for the period of Fund inception on April 10, 2023 through January 31, 2024.

Since market volatility has negative implications for the Fund, which rebalances daily, investors should be sure to monitor and manage their investments in the Fund particularly in volatile markets. The negative implications of volatility in Table 1 can be combined with the recent volatility ranges of the Magnificent Seven ETF in Table 2 to give investors some sense of the risks of holding the Fund for longer periods. Historical volatility and performance for the Magnificent Seven ETF is not likely indicative of future volatility and performance.

Table 2

Historic Volatility of Magnificent Seven ETF	
Magnificent Seven ETF	22.89%

The Projected Returns of the Fund for Intra-Day Purchases. Because the Fund rebalances its portfolio once daily, an investor who purchases Fund Shares during the day will likely have more, or less, than 200% leveraged investment exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF. The exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF received by an investor who purchases the Fund intra-day will differ from the Fund's stated daily leveraged investment objective (e.g., 200%) by an amount determined by the movement of the Magnificent Seven ETF from its value at the end of the prior day. If the Magnificent Seven ETF moves in a direction favorable to the Fund between the close of the market on one trading day through the time on the next trading day when the investor purchases Fund Shares, the investor will receive less exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF than the Fund's daily leveraged investment objective (e.g., 200%). Conversely, if the Magnificent Seven ETF moves in a direction adverse to the Fund, the investor will receive more exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF than the stated Fund daily leveraged investment objective (e.g., 200%).

Table 3 below indicates the hypothetical exposure to the Reference Fund that an intra-day purchase of the Hypothetical 2X Fund would be expected to provide based upon the movement in the market value of the Reference Fund from the close of the market on the prior trading day. Such exposure holds until a subsequent sale on that same trading day or until the close of the market on that trading day. For instance, if the Reference Fund has moved 5% in a direction favorable to a 2X Hypothetical Fund, the investor would receive exposure to the performance of the Reference Fund from that point until the investor sells later that day or the end of the day equal to approximately 191% of the investor's investment.

Conversely, if the market value of the Reference Fund moves 5% in a direction unfavorable to the Fund, an investor at that point would receive exposure to the performance of the Reference Fund from that point until the investor sells later that day or the end of the day equal to approximately 211% of the investor's investment.

The table below includes a range of hypothetical Reference Fund moves from 20% to -20% and the corresponding exposure for the Hypothetical 2X Fund. Movement of the Reference Fund beyond the range noted below will result in exposure further from the Hypothetical 2X Fund's daily leveraged investment objective.

Table 3

Reference Fund Move	Resulting Exposure for 2X Hypothetical Fund
-20%	267%
-15%	243%
-10%	225%
-5%	211%
0%	200%

Reference Fund Move	Resulting Exposure for 2X Hypothetical Fund
5%	191%
10%	183%
15%	177%
20%	171%

The Projected Returns of the Fund for Periods Other Than a Single Trading Day.

The Fund seeks leveraged investment results on a daily basis — from the close of regular trading on one trading day to the close on the next trading day — which should not be equated with seeking a leveraged investment objective for any other period. For instance, if the market value of the Magnificent Seven ETF gains 10% for a week, the Fund should not be expected to provide a return of 20% for the week even if it meets its daily leveraged investment objective throughout the week. This is true because of the financing charges noted above but also because the pursuit of daily goals may result in daily compounding, which means that the return of the Magnificent Seven ETF over a period of time greater than one day multiplied by the Fund's daily leveraged investment objective (e.g., 200%) will not generally equal the Fund's performance over that same period. In addition, the effects of compounding become greater the longer Fund Shares are held beyond a single trading day.

The following tables set out a range of hypothetical daily performances during a given 10 trading days of the Hypothetical 2X Fund compared to the Reference Fund and demonstrate how changes in the market value of the Reference Fund would compare to the performance of the Hypothetical 2X Fund for a trading day and cumulatively up to, and including, the entire 10 trading day period. The charts are based on a hypothetical $100 investment in hypothetical funds over a 10-trading day period and do not reflect fees or expenses of any kind.

Table 4 – The Reference Fund Lacks Clear Trend

	Reference Fund			**Hypothetical 2X Fund**		
	Market Value	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance	NAV	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance
	$100.00			$100.00		
Day 1	$105.00	5.00%	5.00%	$110.00	10.00%	10.00%
Day 2	$110.00	4.76%	10.00%	$120.48	9.52%	20.48%
Day 3	$100.00	-9.09%	0.00%	$98.57	-18.18%	-1.43%
Day 4	$90.00	-10.00%	-10.00%	$78.86	-20.00%	-21.14%
Day 5	$85.00	-5.56%	-15.00%	$70.10	-11.11%	-29.90%
Day 6	$100.00	17.65%	0.00%	$94.83	35.29%	-5.17%
Day 7	$95.00	-5.00%	-5.00%	$85.35	-10.00%	-14.65%
Day 8	$100.00	5.26%	0.00%	$94.34	10.53%	-5.66%
Day 9	$105.00	5.00%	5.00%	$103.77	10.00%	3.77%
Day 10	$100.00	-4.76%	0.00%	$93.89	-9.52%	-6.11%

The return of the Hypothetical 2X Fund for the 10-trading day period is -6.11%. The volatility of the Reference Fund's performance and lack of a clear trend results in performance for the Hypothetical 2X

Fund for the period which bears little relationship to the performance of the Reference Fund for the 10-trading day period.

Table 5 – The Reference Fund Rises in a Clear Trend

	Reference Fund			Hypothetical 2X Fund		
	Market Value	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance	NAV	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance
	$100.00			$100.00		
Day 1	$102.00	2.00%	2.00%	$104.00	4.00%	4.00%
Day 2	$104.00	1.96%	4.00%	$108.08	3.92%	8.08%
Day 3	$106.00	1.92%	6.00%	$112.24	3.85%	12.24%
Day 4	$108.00	1.89%	8.00%	$116.47	3.77%	16.47%
Day 5	$110.00	1.85%	10.00%	$120.78	3.70%	20.78%
Day 6	$112.00	1.82%	12.00%	$125.18	3.64%	25.18%
Day 7	$114.00	1.79%	14.00%	$129.65	3.57%	29.65%
Day 8	$116.00	1.75%	16.00%	$134.20	3.51%	34.20%
Day 9	$118.00	1.72%	18.00%	$138.82	3.45%	38.82%
Day 10	$120.00	1.69%	20.00%	$143.53	3.39%	43.53%

The cumulative performance of the Reference Fund in Table 5 is 20.00% for 10 trading days. The return of the Hypothetical 2X Fund for the 10-trading day period is 43.53%. In this case, because of the positive Reference Fund trend, the Hypothetical 2X Fund's gain is greater than 200% of the Reference Fund's gain for the 10-trading day period.

Table 6 – The Reference Fund Declines in a Clear Trend

	Reference Fund			Hypothetical -1X Fund		
	Market Value	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance	NAV	Daily Performance	Cumulative Performance
	$100.00			$100.00		
Day 1	$98.00	-2.00%	-2.00%	$96.00	-4.00%	-4.00%
Day 2	$96.00	-2.04%	-4.00%	$92.08	-4.08%	-7.92%
Day 3	$94.00	-2.08%	-6.00%	$88.24	-4.17%	-11.76%
Day 4	$92.00	-2.13%	-8.00%	$84.49	-4.26%	-15.51%
Day 5	$90.00	-2.17%	-10.00%	$80.82	-4.35%	-19.18%
Day 6	$88.00	-2.22%	-12.00%	$77.22	-4.44%	-22.78%
Day 7	$86.00	-2.27%	-14.00%	$73.71	-4.55%	-26.29%
Day 8	$84.00	-2.33%	-16.00%	$70.29	-4.65%	-29.71%
Day 9	$82.00	-2.38%	-18.00%	$66.94	-4.76%	-33.06%
Day 10	$80.00	-2.44%	-20.00%	$63.67	-4.88%	-36.33%

The cumulative performance of the Reference Fund in Table 6 is -20% for 10 trading days. The return of the Hypothetical 2X Fund for the 10-trading day period is -36.33%. In this case, because of the negative hypothetical Reference Fund trend, the Hypothetical 2X Fund's decline is less than 200% of the hypothetical Reference Fund decline for the 10-trading day period.

Non-Principal Strategies

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

Additional Risks of Investing in the Fund

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

Principal Risks

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

AGGRESSIVE INVESTMENT RISK. The Fund employs investment strategies that involve greater risks than the strategies used by typical funds. The Fund's use of leverage and derivatives could result in a shareholder losing the full principal value of his/her investment within a single day.

LEVERAGE RISK. The Fund obtains investment exposure in excess of its net assets by utilizing leverage and may lose more money in market conditions that are adverse to its investment objective than a fund that does not utilize leverage. An investment in the Fund is exposed to the risk that a decline in the daily performance of the Magnificent Seven ETF will be magnified. This means that an investment in the Fund will be reduced by an amount equal to 2% for every 1% daily decline in the market value of the Magnificent Seven ETF, not including the costs of financing leverage and other operating expenses, which would further reduce its value. The Fund could theoretically lose an amount greater than its net assets in the event the market value of the Magnificent Seven ETF declines more than 50% in a single trading day. Leverage will also have the effect of magnifying any differences in the Fund's correlation with the Magnificent Seven ETF.

COMPOUNDING AND MARKET VOLATILITY RISK. The Fund has a daily leveraged investment objective and the Fund's performance for periods greater than a trading day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period, which is very likely to differ from two times (2X) the Magnificent Seven ETF's performance, before fees and expenses. Compounding affects all investments but has a more significant impact on funds that are leveraged and that rebalance daily. For a leveraged fund, if adverse daily performance of the reference asset reduces the amount of a shareholder's investment, any further adverse daily performance will lead to a smaller dollar loss because the shareholder's investment had already been reduced by the prior adverse performance. Equally, however, if favorable daily performance of the reference asset increases the amount of a shareholder's investment, the dollar amount lost due to future adverse performance will increase because the shareholder's investment has increased.

The effect of compounding becomes more pronounced as the volatility and holding period of the Fund increases. The impact of compounding will impact each shareholder differently depending on the period of time an investment in the Fund is held and the volatility of the Magnificent Seven ETF during a shareholder's holding period of an investment in the Fund.

Fund performance for periods greater than one single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: (i) Magnificent Seven ETF volatility; (ii) Magnificent Seven ETF performance; (iii) period of time; (iv) financing rates associated with leveraged exposure; (v) other Fund expenses; and (vi) dividends or interest paid by the Magnificent Seven ETF.

INTRA-DAY INVESTMENT RISK. The Fund seeks leveraged investment results from the close of the market on a given trading day until the close of the market on the subsequent trading day. The exact exposure of an investment in the Fund intraday in the secondary market is a function of the difference between the market value of the Magnificent Seven ETF at the market close on the first trading day and the market value of the Magnificent Seven ETF at the time of purchase. If the Magnificent Seven ETF gains market value, the Fund's net assets will rise by two times the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Conversely, if the market value of the Magnificent Seven ETF declines in value, the Fund's net assets will decline by the same amount as the Fund's exposure. Thus, an investor that purchases shares intra-day may experience performance that is greater than, or less than, the Fund's stated multiple (2X) of the Magnificent Seven ETF.

If there is a significant intra-day market event and/or the Magnificent Seven ETF experiences a significant decrease, the Fund may not meet its investment objective or rebalance its portfolio appropriately.

DAILY CORRELATION/TRACKING RISK. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Magnificent Seven ETF and therefore achieve its daily leveraged investment objective. To achieve a high degree of correlation with the Magnificent Seven ETF, the Fund seeks to rebalance its portfolio daily to keep leverage consistent with its daily leveraged investment objective. The possibility of the Fund being materially over- or under-exposed to the Magnificent Seven ETF increases on days when shares of the Magnificent Seven ETF are volatile near the close of the trading day. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions and extreme volatility will also adversely affect the Fund's ability to adjust exposure to the required levels.

The Fund may also utilize derivatives that do not use the Magnificent Seven ETF as the reference asset. Under such circumstances, the Fund's returns may not directly correlate with the returns of the Magnificent Seven ETF. Additionally, the Fund may have difficulty achieving its daily inverse investment objective due to fees, expenses, transaction costs, financing costs related to the use of derivatives, investments in ETFs, directly or indirectly, income items, valuation methodology, accounting standards and disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for the securities or derivatives held by the Fund. The Fund may be subject to large movements of assets into and out of the Fund, potentially resulting in the Fund being over- or under-exposed to the Magnificent Seven ETF. The Fund may take or refrain from taking positions to improve the tax efficiency or to comply with various regulatory restrictions, either of which may negatively impact the Fund's correlation to the Magnificent Seven ETF.

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

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

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN ETF RISKS. The Fund will have significant exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF through its investments in shares of the Magnificent Seven ETF and investments in financial instruments that provide exposure to the Magnificent Seven ETF and the securities it holds. Accordingly, the Fund will subject to the risks of the Magnificent Seven ETF, set forth below. In addition to these risks, the Magnificent Seven ETF is also subject to the following risks to which the Fund is also subject, which are described within the section entitled "Principal Risks": Active Management Risk, Active Market Risk, Asset Class Risk, Concentration Risk, Cybersecurity Risk, Information Technology Risk, Operational Risk and Structural ETF Risk.

> **EQUITY SECURITIES RISK**. Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes. Equity securities prices fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant equity market, such as market volatility, or when political or economic events affecting an issuer occur. Common stock prices may be particularly sensitive to rising interest rates, as the cost of capital rises and borrowing costs increase. Common stocks generally subject their holders to more risks than preferred stocks and debt securities

because common stockholders’ claims are subordinated to those of holders of preferred stocks and debt securities upon the bankruptcy of the issuer.

ISSUER RISK. The performance of an ETF depends on the performance of individual securities to which the ETF has exposure. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of an issuer of those securities may cause the value of the securities to decline. There is no guarantee that an issuer that paid dividends in the past will continue to do so in the future or will continue paying dividends at the same level.

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

LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION RISK. Legislation or litigation that affects the value of assets or securities held by the Magnificent Seven ETF may reduce the value of the Fund. From time to time, various legislative initiatives are proposed that may have a negative impact on certain assets or securities in which the Magnificent Seven ETF invests. In addition, litigation regarding any of the assets or securities owned by the Magnificent Seven ETF may negatively impact the value of the Shares. Such legislation or litigation may cause the Fund to lose value.

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

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

ASSET CLASS RISK. Securities and other assets in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes.

CONCENTRATION RISK. The Fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the Fund’s investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the Fund’s investments are concentrated in the securities and/or other assets of a particular issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector, market segment or asset class.

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

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

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

ETF RISK. The Fund invests significantly in ETFs. The value of an ETF held by the Fund will fluctuate over time based on fluctuations in the values of the assets held by the ETF, which may be affected by changes in general economic conditions, expectations for future growth and profits, interest rates and the supply and demand for those assets. When the Fund invests in an ETF, it will bear a proportionate share of the ETF's expenses. Brokerage, tax and other expenses may negatively impact the performance of the ETF and, in turn, the value of the Fund Shares. An ETF that tracks an index may not exactly match the performance of the index due to cash drag, differences between the portfolio of the ETF and the components of the index, expenses and other factors.

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

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES RISK. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Like other technology companies, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments, frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Information technology companies are facing increased government and regulatory scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or regulatory action.

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

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

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

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

> *Market Participants Risk*. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and none of those Authorized Participants is obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. The Fund has a limited number of institutions

that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (*i.e.*, on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, Fund Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts or delisting. The Fund may also rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of Fund Shares but such market makers are under no obligation to do so. Decisions by Authorized Participants or market makers to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers or any issues disrupting the Authorized Participants' ability to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's net asset value and the price at which Fund Shares are trading on the Exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of Fund Shares. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund Shares trading at a premium or discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads Fund Shares.

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

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

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

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

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

Management of the Fund

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

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

Investment Sub-Adviser. Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC, an Oklahoma limited liability company located at 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 400, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120, serves as the Fund's investment sub-adviser. ETC has responsibility for managing the Fund's investment program in pursuit of its investment objective.

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

- Mr. Serowik joined ETC from Goldman Sachs. He began his career at Spear, Leeds & Kellogg, continuing with Goldman after its acquisition of SLK. During his career of more than 18 years at the combined companies, he held various roles, including managing the global Quant ETF Strats team and One Delta ETF Strats. He designed and developed systems for portfolio risk calculation, algorithmic ETF trading, and execution monitoring, with experience across all asset classes. He graduated from the University of Michigan with a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in Finance.

- Mr. Alberico joined ETC in November 2020, having spent the past 14 years in ETF trading at Goldman Sachs, Cantor Fitzgerald, and, most recently, Virtu Financial. He spent most of that time focused on the Trading and Portfolio Risk Management of ETFs exposed to international and domestic equity. He has worked on several different strategies including lead market-making and electronic trading, to customer facing institutional business developing models for block trading as well as transitional trades. Mr. Alberico graduated from St. John's University in New York with a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance.

- Mr. Tan joined ETC in May 2019 as an Associate Portfolio Manager and was promoted to Portfolio Manager in December 2020. He began his career at UBS and BBR Partners where he worked as a financial planning analyst and a portfolio strategist for over four years. During his time there, he developed comprehensive wealth management solutions focused on portfolio optimization, trust and estate planning, and tax planning. Mr. Tan graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill with a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration with a concentration in Investments, a Bachelor of Arts in Economics, and a Minor in Chinese.

- Mr. Cooper joined ETC in November 2021 and currently serves as a Portfolio Manager. Previously, Mr. Cooper had roles in trade operations for Constellation Advisers from March 2017 until April 2018 and for QFR Capital Management from April 2018 until July 2020 and in the middle office derivatives group of Elliot Capital Management from September 2020 until November 2021. Prior to these roles, he spent 14 years working in various operational roles for Falcon Management Corporation, a global macro family office, gaining exposure to a variety of asset classes with a focus on operations, accounting, and technology. Mr. Cooper graduated from Pennsylvania State University in 2002 with a Bachelor of Science in Finance and a minor in Business Law.

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

The Fund intends to operate in a multi-manager structure pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the SEC for which it has applied. The order, if granted, would permit Roundhill, subject to certain conditions, to enter into new or modified sub-advisory agreements with existing or new sub-advisers without the approval of fund shareholders, but subject to approval by the Board. Roundhill will have the ultimate responsibility for overseeing the Fund's sub-advisers and recommending their hiring, termination and replacement, subject to oversight by the Board. The order would also grant Roundhill and the Fund relief with respect to the disclosure of the advisory fees paid to individual sub-advisers in various documents filed with the SEC and provided to shareholders. Pursuant to this relief, the Fund may disclose the aggregate fees payable to Roundhill and wholly-owned sub-advisers and the aggregate fees payable to unaffiliated sub-advisers and sub-advisers affiliated with Roundhill, other than wholly-owned sub-advisers.

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

Management Fee

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

Pursuant to a contractual agreement, Roundhill has agreed to waive its management fee and reimburse certain expenses to prevent the sum of the Fund's management fee and acquired fund fees and expenses from exceeding 0.95% until February 28, 2027. This agreement may be terminated by the Board of Trustees of the Trust at any time, upon 60 days' prior written notice, or by Roundhill, only after February 28, 2027.

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

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Investment Management Agreement and Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement on behalf of the Fund will be available in the Fund's next Semi-Annual Report to shareholders for the fiscal period ended June 30, 2024.

How to Buy and Sell Shares

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

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

Book Entry

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

DTC participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Fund Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Fund Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Fund Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Fund Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book-entry or “street name” form.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

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

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

Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

To determine your actual tax liability for your capital gain dividends, you must calculate your total net capital gain or loss for the tax year after considering all of your other taxable transactions, as described below. The income from the Fund that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay a deferred sales fee, if any. The tax laws may require you to treat distributions made to you in January as if you had received them on December 31 of the previous year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sale of Fund Shares. If you sell or redeem your Fund Shares, you will generally recognize a taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your tax basis in your Fund Shares from the amount you receive in the transaction. Your tax basis in your Fund Shares is generally equal to the cost of your Fund Shares, generally including brokerage fees, if any. In some cases, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your Fund Shares. An election may be available to you to defer recognition of capital gain if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax advisor about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Distributor

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

Net Asset Value

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

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

Fund Service Providers

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

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

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

Premium/Discount Information

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

Investments by Other Investment Companies

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

Financial Highlights

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

Roundhill Daily 2X Long Magnificent Seven ETF

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

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

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