



# Summary Prospectus

**December 10, 2024**

**NEOS Enhanced Income 20+ Year Treasury Bond ETF**

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

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus, statement of additional information and other information about the fund online at [www.neosfunds.com](http://www.neosfunds.com). You can also get this information at no cost by calling 833-833-1311. The current prospectus and statement of additional information, dated December 10, 2024, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus. Information about the Fund's net asset value per share, market price, premiums and discounts and bid-ask spreads can be found at [www.neosfunds.com](http://www.neosfunds.com).

*The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.*

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**Investment Objective**

The NEOS Enhanced Income 20+ Year Treasury Bond ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to generate monthly income in a tax efficient manner.

**Fees and Expenses of the Fund**

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

<b>Shareholder Fees</b> (fees paid directly from your investment)	None
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fee	0.58%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses(1)	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.58%

- (1) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (“AFFE”) are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies and are estimated for the Fund’s initial fiscal year. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses may not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund’s Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund and exclude AFFE.

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% annual return and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same, and the expense reduction/reimbursement described above remains in place for the contractual period only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

**1 Year:**            \$59            **3 Years:**        \$186

**Portfolio Turnover**

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may result in higher transaction costs and higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses table or in the Example above, may affect the Fund’s performance.

**Principal Investment Strategy**

The Fund is an actively-managed ETF that seeks to achieve its investment objective by: (i) investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in U.S. Treasury securities with remaining maturities of greater than or equal to 20 years (“20+ Treasuries”) and/or ETFs that invest at least 80% of their net assets in 20+ Treasuries and/or forwards, options or futures contracts linked to 20+ Treasuries (collectively, the “Underlying Investments”); and (ii) selling and purchasing S&P 500® Index put options (“SPX put options”) to generate income for the Fund beyond what is received from the Underlying Investments. For purposes of the 80% policy, the value of forwards, options and futures contracts shall be valued at their notional value.

The 20+ Treasuries consist of U.S. Treasury bonds, notes and other public obligations of the US Treasury with remaining maturities of greater than or equal to 20 years. The 20+ Treasuries generally are fixed-rate and denominated in U.S. dollars.

The Fund's SPX put option strategy seeks to generate monthly income for the Fund in addition to the yield it receives from the Underlying Investments. The options strategy utilizes a "put spread" consisting of the sale of SPX put options ("Short Puts") with a notional value up to 100% of the Fund's net assets and the purchase of SPX put options ("Long Puts"). NEOS Investment Management, LLC, the Fund's adviser (the "Adviser"), may actively manage the written and purchased SPX put options prior to expiration to potentially capture gains and minimize losses due to the movement of the S&P 500® Index. The SPX options strategy is intended to generate monthly income in a tax efficient manner. The Fund seeks tax efficient returns by utilizing index options that receive favorable tax treatment under Internal Revenue Code rules because they qualify as "Section 1256 Contracts." Under these rules, each section 1256 contract held by the Fund at year end is treated as if it were sold at fair market value on the last business day of the tax year. If the Section 1256 contracts produce capital gain or loss, gains or losses on the Section 1256 contracts open at the end of the year, or terminated during the year, are treated as 60% long term and 40% short term, regardless of how long the contracts were held. In addition, the Fund may seek to take advantage of tax loss harvesting opportunities by taking investment losses from certain equity and/or options positions to offset realized taxable gains of equities and/or options. Opportunistically, the Fund may seek to take advantage of tax loss harvesting opportunities on the SPX put options.

The Fund focuses primarily on SPX put options which offer both European settlement (i.e., options can only be exercised at their expiration date) and cash settlement (i.e., options carry an obligation by their seller to pay the difference between their strike price and their settlement value instead of allowing the seller to take delivery of securities).

The Fund's SPX put options strategy is designed to seek to generate a positive return in rising and flat equity markets and may generate a positive return in equity markets that are modestly declining, assuming the net premium collected from the options sold and purchased exceeds the net cost to close the positions.

The average portfolio duration of the Fund normally varies from 20 to 30 years. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. For example, a duration of "one" means that a 1% increase in interest rates (assuming a parallel shift in yield curve) would result in a 1% decline in the price of a portfolio or security.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities in implementing its principal investment strategies.

### **Principal Investment Risks**

***There is no assurance that the Fund will meet its investment objective. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment in the Fund, may fluctuate significantly. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.***

***U.S. Treasury Market Risk.*** The U.S. Treasury market can be volatile, and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. U.S. Treasury obligations may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government and generally have negligible credit risk. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the U.S. Treasury obligations held by the Fund to decline.

***Fixed Income Securities Risk.*** Fixed income risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early or later than expected, potentially reducing the amount of interest payments or extending time to principal repayment). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments. When the Fund invests in fixed income securities the value of your investment in a Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities. Since the Fund primarily invests in fixed-income securities with remaining maturities of greater than or equal to 20 years, such fixed-income securities will have greater sensitivity to increases or decreases in interest rates than investments in shorter-term securities. If the U.S. Federal Reserve's Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC") raises the federal funds interest rate target, interest rates across the U.S. financial system may rise. However, the magnitude of rate changes across maturities and borrower sectors is uncertain. Rising rates may decrease liquidity and increase volatility, which may make portfolio management more difficult and costly to the Fund and its shareholders. Additionally, default risk increases if issuers must borrow at higher rates. Generally, these changing market conditions may cause the Fund's share price to fluctuate or decline more than other types of equity investments.

***Absence of Prior Active Market Risk.*** While the Fund's Shares are listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange"), there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Shares will develop or be maintained. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Shares.

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

*Credit Risk.* Debt issuers and other counterparties may be unable or unwilling to make timely interest and/or principal payments when due or otherwise honor their obligations. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also adversely affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on an issuer's or counterparty's financial condition and on the terms of an obligation.

*Derivatives Risk.* The Fund's use of derivatives may reduce the Fund's returns or increase volatility. Volatility is defined as the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. Derivatives may also be subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation. Counterparty risk for over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives is generally higher than that for derivatives traded on an exchange or through a clearing house. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the value of the underlying asset, the performance of the asset class to which the Fund seeks exposure or the performance of the overall markets. The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Fund to value accurately. The Fund could also suffer losses related to its derivatives positions as a result of unanticipated market movements, or movements between the time of periodic reallocations of Fund assets, which losses are potentially unlimited. Certain derivatives may give rise to a form of leverage and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. The impact of U.S. and global regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, may delay or restrict the exercise by the Fund of termination rights or remedies upon a counterparty default under derivatives held by the Fund (which could result in losses), or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives.

*Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs") Risk.* The Fund is structured as an ETF. As a result, the Fund is subject to special risks, including:

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* The Fund's shares ("Shares") are not redeemable by retail investors and may be redeemed only by Authorized Participants at net asset value ("NAV") and only in Creation Units. A retail investor generally incurs brokerage costs when selling shares.
- *Trading Issues.* Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange which may result in the Shares being delisted. An active trading market for the Shares may not be developed or maintained. If the Shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as Authorized Participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Shares.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the Shares. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV.
  - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in the Shares and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the Fund's NAV.
  - The market price of the Shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less for the Shares than the Fund's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for the Shares or in the closing price.
  - In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the Fund's NAV.
- *Authorized Participant Risk.* Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as an Authorized Participant 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 Creation Units, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to net asset value and possibly face trading halts or delisting. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

Additionally, purchases and redemptions of creation units primarily with cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may cause the Fund to incur certain costs, including brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that it might not have incurred if it made a redemption in-kind, and therefore decrease the Fund's NAV to the extent not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP.

*Forward Contract Risk.* Forward contracts involve the purchase or sale of a specific quantity of a government security at a specified price, with delivery and settlement at a specified future date. Forward contracts, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardized; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. The principals who deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies or commodities they trade and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. There have been periods during which certain participants in these markets have refused to quote prices for certain currencies or commodities or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they were prepared to buy and that at which they were prepared to sell.

*Futures Contract Risk.* Futures are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that obligate a purchaser to take delivery, and a seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an asset at a specified future date at a specified price. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing ownership stake in an issuer, futures contracts normally specify a certain date for settlement in cash based on the level of the reference rate. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts, or swaps or other derivatives referencing futures contracts, are: (i) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the futures contract; (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (iii) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (iv) the Adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of prices and other economic factors; and (v) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations.

*Income Risk.* The Fund's income may decline when yields fall. This decline can occur because the Fund may subsequently invest in lower-yielding bonds as bonds in its portfolio mature, are near maturity or are called, bonds in the Fund otherwise needs to purchase additional bonds.

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

*Issuer Risk.* Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can affect a security's or instrument's value. The values of securities of smaller, less well-known issuers can be more volatile than those of larger issuers. Issuer-specific events can have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

*Market and Geopolitical Risk.* The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, international conflicts, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on financial markets worldwide.

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

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

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

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

*Underlying ETF Risk.* The Fund may have exposure to underlying ETFs that track their respective indexes. Because the value of the Fund in part will be based on the value of the Underlying ETF, the Fund's investment performance depends on the investment performance and associated risks of the Underlying ETFs. The Underlying ETFs are subject to many of the same structural risks as the Fund that are described in more detail herein, such as Exchange-Traded Fund Risk.

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

## **Portfolio Management**

<b>Adviser</b>	NEOS Investment Management, LLC
<b>Portfolio Managers</b>	Garrett Paoletta, Managing Partner and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser Troy Cates, Managing Partner and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser

## **Purchase and Sale of Shares**

### Authorized Participants

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in a large, specified number of Shares each called a "Creation Unit," or multiples thereof, and only with authorized participants ("Authorized Participants") which have entered into contractual arrangements with the Fund's distributor ("Distributor"). Creation Unit transactions are typically conducted in exchange for a portfolio of securities closely approximating the holdings of the Fund and/or cash.

### Investors

Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares of the Fund are listed on the Exchange and because Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than or less than NAV.

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

## **Tax Information**

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

## **Payments to Broker-Dealer and Other Financial Intermediaries**

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Adviser or other related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Shares or 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.