GRANITESHARES FUNDS

Prospectus

January 13, 2026

GRANITESHARES FUNDS	TICKER SYMBOL
GraniteShares Autocallable AAPL ETF	ATA
GraniteShares Autocallable AMD ETF	DAU
GraniteShares Autocallable AMZN ETF	ZNA
GraniteShares Autocallable APP ETF	ATP
GraniteShares Autocallable AVGO ETF	ATV
GraniteShares Autocallable BABA ETF	ATB
GraniteShares Autocallable COIN ETF	ATC
GraniteShares Autocallable CRCL ETF	CCA
GraniteShares Autocallable CRWV ETF	ATW
GraniteShares Autocallable GOOGL ETF	ATG
GraniteShares Autocallable HIMS ETF	HMA
GraniteShares Autocallable HOOD ETF	AHD
GraniteShares Autocallable INTC ETF	INA
GraniteShares Autocallable IONQ ETF	ATQ
GraniteShares Autocallable MARA ETF	MRA
GraniteShares Autocallable META ETF	MEA
GraniteShares Autocallable MRVL ETF	ATL
GraniteShares Autocallable MSFT ETF	AMF
GraniteShares Autocallable MSTR ETF	MSR
GraniteShares Autocallable NBIS ETF	NBA
GraniteShares Autocallable NFLX ETF	ATX
GraniteShares Autocallable NVDA ETF	ANV
GraniteShares Autocallable ORCL ETF	OCA
GraniteShares Autocallable PLTR ETF	PLA
GraniteShares Autocallable QBTS ETF	QBA
GraniteShares Autocallable RDDT ETF	ARD
GraniteShares Autocallable RGTI ETF	ATT
GraniteShares Autocallable SMCI ETF	SCA
GraniteShares Autocallable SMR ETF	SRA
GraniteShares Autocallable TSLA ETF	TLA
GraniteShares Autocallable UPST ETF	ATU

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.

GraniteShares Funds are advised by GraniteShares Advisors LLC.

An investment in a Fund is not an investment in the corresponding Underlying Asset. However, each Fund's performance may be significantly dependent on the return of its corresponding Underlying Asset, especially in periods of market volatility.

Investors who do not understand the Funds, or do not intend to monitor their investments, should not buy the Funds.

There is no assurance that any Fund will achieve its investment objective and an investment in a Fund could lose money. No single Fund is a complete investment program.

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GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE AAPL ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Apple Inc. (NASDAQ: AAPL) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Apple Inc (NASDAQ: AAPL) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving at the beginning of each month an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months. The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the computer industry.

Apple Inc. designs, manufactures and markets smartphones, personal computers, tablets, wearables and accessories and sells a range of related services. AAPL is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by AAPL pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-36743 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding AAPL may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Apple Inc. The common stock of Apple Inc. (AAPL) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Apple Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Apple Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the computer industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by global markets and demand for Apple's products and services, its ability to develop new products and services, inventory levels, supply chain issues, the performance of third-party software developers, system and network failures, privacy and cybersecurity breaches and changes in international and government regulations. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE AMD ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (NASDAQ: AMD) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (NASDAQ: AMD) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps.

The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.

Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the semi-conductor industry.

Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. is a global semi-conductor company. It operates through four segments: data center, client, gaming, and embedded. AMD is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by AMD pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-07882 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding AMD may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. The common stock of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (AMD) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the semiconductor sector. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by the company's significant customer losses, its inability to develop and implement new technologies, its reliance on third-party distributors and platforms, cybersecurity attacks, its inability to protect its intellectual property rights and global laws and regulations affecting privacy, data protection and technology protections. The semiconductor industry may also be affected by risks that affect the broader technology sector, including: government regulation; dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for qualified personnel; and a small number of companies representing a large portion of the technology sector as a whole. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE AMZN ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Amazon.com, Inc. (NASDAQ: AMZN) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Amazon.com, Inc. (NASDAQ: AMZN) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions..

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the online retail industry.

Amazon.com, Inc. (AMZN) provides a range of products and services to customers. The products offered through its stores include merchandise and content it has purchased for resale and products offered by third-party sellers. AMZN is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by AMZN pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 000-22513 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding AMZN may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Amazon.com, Inc. The common stock of Amazon.com, Inc. (AMZN) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Amazon.com, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Amazon.com, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the online retail industry. Companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments are subject to fluctuating consumer demand. Unlike traditional brick and mortar retailers, online marketplaces and retailers must assume shipping costs or pass such costs to consumers. Consumer access to price information for the same or similar products may cause companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments to reduce profit margins in order to compete. Due to the nature of their business models, companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments may also be subject to heightened cyber security risk, including the risk of theft or damage to vital hardware, software and information systems. The loss or public dissemination of sensitive customer information or other proprietary data may negatively affect the financial performance of such companies to a greater extent than traditional brick and mortar retailers. As a result of such companies being web-based and the fact that they process, store, and transmit large amounts of data, including personal information, for their customers, failure to prevent or mitigate data loss or other security breaches, including breaches of vendors' technology and systems, could expose companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments or their customers to a risk of loss or misuse of such information, adversely affect their operating results, result in litigation or potential liability, and otherwise harm their businesses.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE APP ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of AppLovin Corporation (NASDAQ: APP) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of AppLovin Corporation (NASDAQ: APP) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the software and information technology industry.

AppLovin Corporation provides end-to-end artificial intelligence-powered (AI) advertising solutions for businesses to reach, monetize and grow their global audience. The Company also has a globally diversified portfolio of apps, free-to-play mobile games that it operates through its owned or partner studios. AppLovin Corporation is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by AppLovin Corporation pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 333-261377 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding AppLovin Corporation may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of AppLovin Corporation. The common stock of AppLovin Corporation is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by AppLovin Corporation pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding AppLovin Corporation may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the software and information technology industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by global markets and demand for its products and services, its ability to develop new products and services, inventory levels, supply chain issues, the performance of third-party software developers, system and network failures, privacy and cybersecurity breaches and changes in international and government regulations. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology industry may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.graniteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE AVGO ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Broadcom Inc. (NASDAQ: AVGO) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Broadcom Inc. (NASDAQ: AVGO) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will i get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the semiconductor industry.

Broadcom Inc. is a global technology company that designs, develops, and supplies a broad range of semiconductor, enterprise software and security solutions. AVGO is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by AVGO pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-38449 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding AVGO may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Broadcom Inc. The common stock of Broadcom Inc. (AVGO) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Broadcom Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Broadcom Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the information technology and semiconductor industries. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by global markets and demand for its products and services, its ability to develop new products and services, inventory levels, supply chain issues, the performance of third-party software developers, system and network failures, privacy and cybersecurity breaches and changes in international and government regulations. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology industry may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.graniteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE BABA ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the ADR of Alibaba Group Holding Ltd (NYSE: BABA) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the ADR of Alibaba Group Holding Ltd (NYSE: BABA) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables".

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the business services industry.

Alibaba Group Holding Ltd (BABA) provides technology infrastructure and marketing platforms. BABA is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by BABA. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-36614 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding BABA may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Alibaba Group Holding Limited. The American Deposit Share of Alibaba Group Holding Limited (BABA) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Alibaba Group Holding Limited pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Alibaba Group Holding Limited may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by trends in commerce, and cloud computing, changes in the economic conditions in China and globally, international trade policies, the company's investment transactions and changes in governmental regulations. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.graniteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE COIN ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Coinbase Global, Inc. (NASDAQ: COIN) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Coinbase Global, Inc. (NASDAQ: COIN) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the financial services industry.

Coinbase Global, Inc. (COIN) is a financial technology company that provides end-to-end financial infrastructure and technology for the crypto economy. COIN is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by COIN pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-40289 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding COIN may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Coinbase Global, Inc. The common stock of Coinbase Global, Inc. (COIN) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Coinbase Global, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Coinbase Global, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and subsequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the digital asset and finance company industries. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by the value of crypto assets, the volume of transactions on its platform, the overall development and growth of crypto assets, cyberattacks and security breaches affecting its platforms or third-party service providers, increased crypto platform competition and government regulations affecting the crypto industry. Higher levels of regulation could increase costs and adversely impact the current business models of the Underlying Asset and could severely impact its viability. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.graniteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE CRCL ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Circle Internet Group, Inc. (NYSE: CRCL) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Circle Internet Group, Inc. (NYSE: CRCL) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.

Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the information technology industry.

Circle Internet Group, Inc. is a peer-to-peer payments company that serves as the issuer of stablecoins. Stablecoin assets are digital currency tokens issued natively on blockchain networks and backed by reserves consisting of highly liquid, price-stable cash and cash equivalents. The common stock of Circle Internet Group, Inc. (CRCL) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") by Circle Internet Group, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the SEC file number 001-42671through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Circle Internet Group, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This document relates only to the securities offered hereby and does not relate to the shares of CRCL or other securities of CRCL. The Fund has derived all disclosures contained in this document regarding Circle Internet Group, Inc. from the publicly available documents described above. Neither the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser nor any affiliate has participated in the preparation of such documents. Neither the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser nor any affiliate makes any representation that such publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding Circle Internet Group, Inc. is accurate or complete. Furthermore, the Fund cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the date of the prospectus (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described above) that would affect the trading price of CRCL have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of, or failure to disclose, material future events concerning Circle Internet Group, Inc. could affect the value of the Fund's investments with respect to CRCL and therefore the value of the Fund.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to information technology industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by global markets and demand for its products and services, its ability to develop new products and services, inventory levels, supply chain issues, the performance of third-party software developers, system and network failures, privacy and cybersecurity breaches and changes in international and government regulations. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology industry may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Stablecoin Risk. The Fund will have significant exposure to stablecoins, as a result of its concentrated exposure to Underlying Asset, an issuer of stablecoins. Although U.S. dollar- or Euro-pegged stablecoins are designed to maintain a stable value by being backed by fiat currency reserves or other liquid assets, there is no guarantee that the peg will be maintained or that the reserves will be sufficient, transparent or accessible in times of market stress. The issuer's ability to honor redemptions on a 1:1 basis may be impaired by inadequate reserve management, limited oversight, insolvency or legal restrictions. Moreover, the stablecoin market is subject to an evolving regulatory environment. Any legislative or enforcement actions targeting stablecoin issuers, custodians or reserve assets could impact the stablecoin's functionality, tradability or value. Even where reserves are fully collateralized, lack of independent audits, insufficient disclosures or concentration in a single custodian or asset type (*e.g.*, short-term U.S. Treasuries) may expose investors to hidden vulnerabilities. Additionally, stablecoins are typically reliant on blockchain infrastructure and smart contracts, which may be subject to bugs, outages or cyberattacks. A failure to maintain the peg or loss of confidence in the stablecoin could result in rapid redemptions, illiquidity, and significant losses to investors. Investors should not assume that exposure to a U.S. dollar- or Euro-pegged stablecoin is equivalent to holding U.S. dollars, Euros or risk-free assets.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE CRWV ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of CoreWeave, Inc. (NASDAQ: CRWV) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of CoreWeave, Inc. (NASDAQ: CRWV) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables".

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the computer software industry.

CoreWeave, Inc. is a cloud infrastructure technology company. The Company offers the CoreWeave Cloud Platform, which consists of software and cloud services that deliver the automation and efficiency needed to manage complex artificial intelligence (AI) infrastructure. CoreWeave, Inc. is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by CoreWeave, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 333-286640 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding CoreWeave, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of CoreWeave, Inc. The common stock of CoreWeave, Inc. (CRWV) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by CoreWeave, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding CoreWeave, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the computer software industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by competition in the microprocessor market, reliance on third-party manufacturers, the company's ability to new develop new products, losses of significant customers, changes in customer demand for its products, risks associated with defective products political, legal and economic risks affecting the company's global operations. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE GOOGL ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Alphabet Class A (NASDAQ: GOOGL) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Alphabet Class A (NASDAQ: GOOGL) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.

Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the computer programming industry.

Alphabet Inc. (GOOGL) 's segments include Google Services, Google Cloud, and Other Bets. GOOGL is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by GOOGL pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-37580 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding GOOGL may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Alphabet Inc. The common stock of Alphabet Inc. (GOOGL) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Alphabet Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Alphabet Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by changes in advertising revenues, increased competition and ability to retain users and customers, its ability to enforce the company's intellectual property rights, manufacturing and supply chain risks, global market conditions, cyber-attacks and changes in regulatory oversight. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE HIMS ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Hims & Hers Health, Inc. (NYSE: HIMS) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Hims & Hers Health, Inc. (NYSE: HIMS) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the healthcare providers and services industry.

Hims & Hers Health, Inc. provides a consumer-first platform, which helps customers to fulfill their health and wellness needs. Its platform includes access to a provider network, a clinically focused electronic medical record system, digital prescriptions, cloud pharmacy fulfillment, and personalization capabilities. Hims & Hers Health, Inc. is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Hims & Hers Health, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 333-285173 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Hims & Hers Health, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Hims & Hers Health, Inc. The common stock of Hims & Hers Health, Inc. (HIMS) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Hims & Hers Health, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Hims & Hers Health, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the healthcare providers and services industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to changing economic conditions, evolving patient demographics, and fluctuations in demand for healthcare services. Profitability in this industry is often dependent on reimbursement rates from government programs and private payors, as well as the ability to manage operational costs effectively. Changes in healthcare regulations and policies, including those related to insurance coverage and reimbursement, can materially impact the industry. Companies in the healthcare providers and services industry are subject to extensive and frequently changing government regulations, which may affect the scope of their activities, the rates they can charge for services, and their compliance costs. Additionally, the industry faces risks related to litigation, operational disruptions, and evolving technologies that may alter traditional service delivery models. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE HOOD ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Robinhood Markets, Inc. (NASDAQ: HOOD) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Robinhood Markets, Inc. (NASDAQ: HOOD) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.

Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the investment banking and brokerage industry.

Robinhood Markets, Inc. provides financial services platform for everyone, regardless of their wealth, income, or background. Robinhood Markets, Inc. is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Robinhood Markets, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 333-258474 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Robinhood Markets, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Robinhood Markets, Inc. The common stock of Robinhood Markets, Inc. (HOOD) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Robinhood Markets, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Robinhood Markets, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the investment banking and brokerage industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset operates in a heavily regulated and supervised environment. The impact interpretation, and enforcement of new rules can have major impacts on its operations. The Underlying Asset has material exposure to market, credit, and liquidity risks. The Underlying Asset relies on complex systems, and its inability to operate them accurately and timely could materially impact its ability to operate. The Underlying Asset may be significantly affected by stock and bank trading activity, continuing increases in price competition, decreases in fees or fee-related business, including investment banking, brokerage, asset management and other servicing fees, fluctuation in interest rates and other factors which could adversely affect financial markets. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE INTC ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Intel Corporation **(**NASDAQ: INTC) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Intel Corporation (NASDAQ: INTC) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will invest in are details in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the semi-conductor industry.

Intel Corporation (INTC) is engaged in designing and manufacturing of semiconductors. INTC is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by INTC pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 000-06217 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding INTC may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Intel Corp. The common stock of Intel Corp. (INTL) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Intel Corp. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Intel Corp. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the semiconductor industry. The risks of investments in the semiconductor industry include: intense competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from subsidized foreign competitors with lower production costs; wide fluctuations in securities prices due to risks of rapid obsolescence of products; economic performance of the customers of semiconductor companies; their research costs and the risks that their products may not prove commercially successful; capital equipment expenditures that could be substantial and suffer from rapid obsolescence; and thin capitalization and limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The semiconductor industry may also be affected by risks that affect the broader technology sector, including government regulation; dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for qualified personnel; heavy dependence on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability; and a small number of companies representing a large portion of the technology sector as a whole. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.graniteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE IONQ ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of IonQ, Inc. **(**NYSE: IONQ) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (**"**ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of IonQ, Inc. **(**NYSE: IONQ) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the electronic data processing industry.

IonQ, Inc. is engaged in quantum computing that delivers high-performance systems capable of solving commercial and research use cases. The company makes access to its quantum computers through cloud platforms, such as Amazon Web Services (AWS) Amazon Braket, Microsoft's Azure Quantum, and Google's Cloud Marketplace, as well as through its cloud service. It also provides contracts associated with the design, development, and construction of specialized quantum computing hardware systems; maintenance and support services; and consulting services related to co-developing algorithms on quantum computing systems. IonQ, Inc. is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Block, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 333-275444 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding IonQ, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of IonQ, Inc. The common stock of IonQ Inc. (IONQ) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by IONQ pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding IONQ may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the electronic data processing industry. Any data breaches, unauthorized access, data loss due to system malfunctions, cyberattacks, privacy violations, data integrity issues, system outages, hardware failures, software vulnerabilities, human error, and power disruptions; essentially, any threat that could compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of stored or processed data could have a material adverse effect on our company, its prospects and financial performance. Worldwide economic conditions could have an effect on the demand for our company's services and products and could result in declining revenue and earnings. General economic declines or a softening of the economy make it more likely that our company may experience difficulties collecting accounts receivable, sales and demand for our company's products may decrease, and our company's operating results may be adversely affected. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE MARA ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of MARA Holdings, Inc. **(**NASDAQ: MARA) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of MARA Holdings, Inc. (NASDAQ: MARA) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the electronic data processing (EDP) industry.

MARA Holdings Inc. is a digital asset compute technology which engages in mining cryptocurrencies, with a focus on the blockchain ecosystem and the generation of digital assets. MARA Holdings Inc. is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by MARA Holdings Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 333-277498 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding MARA Holdings Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

Additional Information on Bitcoin

Bitcoin is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the online, peer-to-peer Bitcoin network, a decentralized network of computers that operates on cryptographic protocols. The ownership of bitcoin is determined by participants in the Bitcoin network. The Bitcoin network connects computers that run publicly accessible, or "open source," software that follows the rules and procedures governing the Bitcoin network. This is commonly referred to as the Bitcoin Protocol. Bitcoin, the asset, plays a key role in the operation of the Bitcoin network, as the computers (or "miners") that process transactions on the network and maintain the network's security are compensated through the issuance of new bitcoin and through transaction fees paid by users in bitcoin.

No single entity owns or operates the Bitcoin network. Bitcoin is not issued by any government, by banks or similar organizations. The infrastructure of the Bitcoin network is collectively maintained by a decentralized user base. The Bitcoin network is accessed through software, and software governs the creation, movement, and ownership of "bitcoin," the unit of account on the Bitcoin network ledger. The value of bitcoin is determined, in part, by the supply of, and demand for, bitcoin in the global markets for trading bitcoin, market expectations for the adoption of bitcoin as a decentralized store of value, the number of merchants and/or institutions that accept bitcoin as a form of payment and the volume of private end-user-to-end-user transactions.

Bitcoin transaction and ownership records are reflected on the "Bitcoin blockchain," which is a digital public record or ledger. Copies of this ledger are stored in a decentralized manner on the computers of each Bitcoin network node (a node is any user who maintains on their computer a full copy of all the bitcoin transaction records, the blockchain, as well as related software). Transaction data is permanently recorded in files called "blocks," which reflect transactions that have been recorded and authenticated by Bitcoin network participants. The Bitcoin network software source code includes protocols that govern the creation of new bitcoin and the cryptographic system that secures and verifies bitcoin transactions.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of MARA Holdings Inc. The common stock of MARA Holdings Inc. (MARA) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by MARA Holdings Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding MARA Holdings Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the electronic data processing industry. Any data breaches, unauthorized access, data loss due to system malfunctions, cyberattacks, privacy violations, data integrity issues, system outages, hardware failures, software vulnerabilities, human error, and power disruptions; essentially, any threat that could compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of stored or processed data could have a material adverse effect on our company, its prospects and financial performance. Worldwide economic conditions could have an effect on the demand for our company's services and products and could result in declining revenue and earnings. General economic declines or a softening of the economy make it more likely that our company may experience difficulties collecting accounts receivable, sales and demand for our company's products may decrease, and our company's operating results may be adversely affected. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Bitcoin Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to risks associated with bitcoin. Investing in bitcoin exposes to significant risks that are not typically present in other investments. These risks include the uncertainty surrounding new technology, limited evaluation due to bitcoin's short trading history, and the potential decline in adoption and value over the long term. The extreme volatility of bitcoin's price is also a risk factor. Regulatory uncertainties, such as potential government interventions and conflicting regulations across jurisdictions, can impact the demand for bitcoin and restrict its usage. Bitcoin is not presently widely accepted as a medium of exchange, which may be due to a number of common impediments and/or disadvantages to adopting the Bitcoin Network as a payment network, including the slowness of transaction processing and finality, variability of transaction fees, and volatility of the price of bitcoin. Additionally, risks associated with the sale of newly mined bitcoin, bitcoin trading platforms, competition from alternative digital assets, mining operations, network modifications, and intellectual property claims pose further challenges to bitcoin-linked investments. The value of bitcoin has been, may continue to be, substantially dependent on speculation, such that trading and investing in these assets generally may not be based on fundamental analysis. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Bitcoin Halving isk. While bitcoin prices have historically increased around halving events (a process designed to control the overall supply and reduce the risk of inflation in bitcoin, which uses a proof-of-work consensus algorithm and results in the mining reward being cut in half) there is no guarantee that the price change will be favorable or would compensate for the reduction in mining rewards. If a corresponding and proportionate increase in the price of Bitcoin does not follow future halving events, the revenue the Underlying Asset earns from its bitcoin mining operations would see a decrease, which could have a material adverse effect on Underlying Asset's results of operations and financial condition.

Hash Rate and Difficulty Risk. As demand for bitcoin has increased, the global network hash rate (i.e., the aggregate amount of computing power devoted to supporting the bitcoin blockchain at a given time) has increased rapidly, and as greater adoption of bitcoin occurs, it is expected that demand for new bitcoin will likewise increase as more mining companies are drawn into the industry by this increased demand. Further, as a greater number of increasingly powerful miners have been deployed, the network difficulty for bitcoin has consequently also increased. A high difficulty means that more computing power will be required in order to solve a block and earn a new bitcoin reward, which, in turn, makes the bitcoin network more secure by limiting the possibility of one miner or mining pool gaining control of the network. Therefore, as new and existing miners deploy additional hash rate, the global network hash rate will continue to increase, meaning a miner's share of the global network hash rate (and therefore its chance of earning bitcoin rewards) will decline if it fails to deploy additional hash rate at pace with the industry. If an effort to grow the hash rate, results in the inability to complete planned expansions on schedule and within anticipated cost estimates, deployment of newly purchased miners may be delayed, which could affect its competitiveness and results of operation, which could have a material adverse effect on the Underlying Asset's financial condition and market price for its securities.

Blockchain Risk. Blockchain companies may be adversely impacted by government regulations or economic conditions. Blockchain technology is new and its uses are in many cases untested or unclear. These companies may also have significant exposure to fluctuations in the spot prices of digital assets, particularly to the extent that demand for a company's hardware or services may increase as the spot price of digital assets increase. Blockchain companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. In addition, many Blockchain companies store sensitive consumer information and could be the target of cybersecurity attacks and other types of theft, which could have a negative impact on these companies. Access to a given blockchain may require a specific cryptographic key (in effect a string of characters granting unique access to initiate transactions related to specific digital assets) or set of keys, the theft, loss, or destruction of which, either by accident or as a result of the efforts of a third party, could irrevocably impair a claim to the digital assets stored on that blockchain. Many Blockchain companies currently operate under less regulatory scrutiny than traditional financial services companies and banks, but there is significant risk that regulatory oversight could increase in the future. Higher levels of regulation could increase costs and adversely impact the current business models of some Blockchain companies. For example, restrictions imposed by foreign governments, including China, on the use and mining of digital assets, may adversely impact Blockchain Companies and in turn the Fund. These companies could be negatively impacted by disruptions in service caused by hardware or software failure, or by interruptions or delays in service by third-party data center hosting facilities and maintenance providers. Blockchain companies involved in digital assets may face slow adoption rates and be subject to higher levels of regulatory scrutiny in the future, which could severely impact the viability of these companies. Blockchain companies, especially smaller companies, tend to be more volatile than companies that do not rely heavily on technology. The customers and/or suppliers of Blockchain companies may be concentrated in a particular country, region or industry. Any adverse event affecting one of these countries, regions or industries could have a negative impact on Blockchain companies.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.graniteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE META ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Meta Platforms, Inc. **(**NASDAQ: META) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Meta Platforms, Inc. **(**NASDAQ: META) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the social media and computer programming industry.

Meta Platforms, Inc. (META) builds technologies that help people connect, find communities, and grow businesses. META is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by META pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-3551 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding META may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Meta Platforms Inc. The common stock of Meta Platforms Inc. (META) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Meta Platforms Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Tesla, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the social media and computer programming industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by the company's ability to add and retain users of its social media products, disruption in service caused by hardware or software failure, interruptions or delays in service by third-party data center hosting facilities and maintenance providers, security breaches involving certain private, sensitive, proprietary and confidential information its ability to enforce its intellectual property rights and increased competition in the social and digital media space. Additionally, the collection of data from consumers and other sources could face increased scrutiny as regulators consider how the data is collected, stored, safeguarded and used. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE MRVL ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Marvell Technology, Inc. **(**NASDAQ: MRVL) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Marvell Technology, Inc. (NASDAQ: MRVL) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the semi-conductor industry.

Marvell Technology, Inc. is a leading fabless chipmaker focused on networking and storage applications. Marvell Technology, Inc. is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Marvell Technology, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 333-259141 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Marvell Technology, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Marvell Technology, Inc. The common stock of Marvell Technology, Inc. (MRVL) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Marvell Technology, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Marvell Technology, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the semiconductor sector. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by the company's significant customer losses, its inability to develop and implement new technologies, its reliance on third-party distributors and platforms, cybersecurity attacks, its inability to protect its intellectual property rights and global laws and regulations affecting privacy, data protection and technology protections. The semiconductor industry may also be affected by risks that affect the broader technology sector, including: government regulation; dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for qualified personnel; and a small number of companies representing a large portion of the technology sector as a whole. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE MSFT ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Microsoft Corporation (NASDAQ: MSFT) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Microsoft Corporation (NASDAQ: MSFT) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the computer software industry.

Microsoft Corporation (MSFT) is a technology company. The Company develops and supports software, services, devices, and solutions. MSFT is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by MSFT pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-37845 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding MSFT may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Microsoft Corporation. The common stock of Microsoft Corporation (MSFT) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Microsoft Corporation pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Microsoft Corporation may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the computer software industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by competition in the microprocessor market, reliance on third-party manufacturers, the company's ability to new develop new products, losses of significant customers, changes in customer demand for its products, risks associated with defective products political, legal and economic risks affecting the company's global operations. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE MSTR ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Strategy Inc. (NASDAQ: MSTR) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Strategy Inc. (NASDAQ: MSTR) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the software and information technology industry and carries risks associated to bitcoin.

Strategy Inc is a bitcoin development company. It is engaged in the development of the bitcoin network through its activities in the financial markets and technology. It designs, develops, markets and sales its software platform through licensing arrangements and cloud subscriptions and related services. As a bitcoin development company, Strategy's bitcoin strategy includes acquiring bitcoin using cash flows from operations and proceeds from equity and debt financings, developing product innovations that leverage bitcoin blockchain technology and periodically engaging in advocacy and educational activities regarding the acceptance and value of Bitcoin as an open and secure protocol for digital assets and to be a lightning network. As of June 30, 2025, bitcoin represented approximately 99% of Strategy's total assets. MicroStrategy develops "layer-2" solutions which refers to any off-chain network, system, or technology built on top of a blockchain refers to any off-chain network, system, or technology built on top of a blockchain. While layer-2 may offer faster processing, such solutions is subject to a higher level of centralization which may result in a lower level of security. Strategy Inc is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by MSTR pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 000-24435 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding MSTR may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Strategy Inc. The common stock of Strategy Inc. (MSTR) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by MicroStrategy Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding MicroStrategy Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

Additional Information on Bitcoin

Bitcoin is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the online, peer-to-peer Bitcoin network, a decentralized network of computers that operates on cryptographic protocols. The ownership of bitcoin is determined by participants in the Bitcoin network. The Bitcoin network connects computers that run publicly accessible, or "open source," software that follows the rules and procedures governing the Bitcoin network. This is commonly referred to as the Bitcoin Protocol. Bitcoin, the asset, plays a key role in the operation of the Bitcoin network, as the computers (or "miners") that process transactions on the network and maintain the network's security are compensated through the issuance of new bitcoin and through transaction fees paid by users in bitcoin.

No single entity owns or operates the Bitcoin network. Bitcoin is not issued by any government, by banks or similar organizations. The infrastructure of the Bitcoin network is collectively maintained by a decentralized user base. The Bitcoin network is accessed through software, and software governs the creation, movement, and ownership of "bitcoin," the unit of account on the Bitcoin network ledger. The value of bitcoin is determined, in part, by the supply of, and demand for, bitcoin in the global markets for trading bitcoin, market expectations for the adoption of bitcoin as a decentralized store of value, the number of merchants and/or institutions that accept bitcoin as a form of payment and the volume of private end-user-to-end-user transactions.

Bitcoin transaction and ownership records are reflected on the "Bitcoin blockchain," which is a digital public record or ledger. Copies of this ledger are stored in a decentralized manner on the computers of each Bitcoin network node (a node is any user who maintains on their computer a full copy of all the bitcoin transaction records, the blockchain, as well as related software). Transaction data is permanently recorded in files called "blocks," which reflect transactions that have been recorded and authenticated by Bitcoin network participants. The Bitcoin network software source code includes protocols that govern the creation of new bitcoin and the cryptographic system that secures and verifies bitcoin transactions.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the software and information technology industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by global markets and demand for its products and services, its ability to develop new products and services, inventory levels, supply chain issues, the performance of third-party software developers, system and network failures, privacy and cybersecurity breaches and changes in international and government regulations. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology industry may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Bitcoin Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to risks associated with bitcoin. Investing in bitcoin exposes to significant risks that are not typically present in other investments. These risks include the uncertainty surrounding new technology, limited evaluation due to bitcoin's short trading history, and the potential decline in adoption and value over the long term. The extreme volatility of bitcoin's price is also a risk factor. Regulatory uncertainties, such as potential government interventions and conflicting regulations across jurisdictions, can impact the demand for bitcoin and restrict its usage. Bitcoin is not presently widely accepted as a medium of exchange, which may be due to a number of common impediments and/or disadvantages to adopting the Bitcoin Network as a payment network, including the slowness of transaction processing and finality, variability of transaction fees, and volatility of the price of bitcoin. Additionally, risks associated with the sale of newly mined bitcoin, bitcoin trading platforms, competition from alternative digital assets, mining operations, network modifications, and intellectual property claims pose further challenges to bitcoin-linked investments. The value of bitcoin has been, may continue to be, substantially dependent on speculation, such that trading and investing in these assets generally may not be based on fundamental analysis. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Bitcoin Halving. While bitcoin prices have historically increased around halving events (a process designed to control the overall supply and reduce the risk of inflation in bitcoin, which uses a proof-of-work consensus algorithm and results in the mining reward being cut in half) there is no guarantee that the price change will be favorable or would compensate for the reduction in mining rewards. If a corresponding and proportionate increase in the price of Bitcoin does not follow future halving events, the revenue RIOT earns from its bitcoin mining operations would see a decrease, which could have a material adverse effect on RIOT's results of operations and financial condition.

Hash Rate and Difficulty. As demand for bitcoin has increased, the global network hash rate (i.e., the aggregate amount of computing power devoted to supporting the bitcoin blockchain at a given time) has increased rapidly, and as greater adoption of bitcoin occurs, it is expected that demand for new bitcoin will likewise increase as more mining companies are drawn into the industry by this increased demand. Further, as a greater number of increasingly powerful miners have been deployed, the network difficulty for bitcoin has consequently also increased. A high difficulty means that more computing power will be required in order to solve a block and earn a new bitcoin reward, which, in turn, makes the bitcoin network more secure by limiting the possibility of one miner or mining pool gaining control of the network. Therefore, as new and existing miners deploy additional hash rate, the global network hash rate will continue to increase, meaning a miner's share of the global network hash rate (and therefore its chance of earning bitcoin rewards) will decline if it fails to deploy additional hash rate at pace with the industry. If an effort to grow the hash rate, results in the inability to complete planned expansions on schedule and within anticipated cost estimates, deployment of newly purchased miners may be delayed, which could affect its competitiveness and results of operation, which could have a material adverse effect on the Underlying Asset's financial condition and market price for its securities.

Blockchain Risk: Blockchain companies may be adversely impacted by government regulations or economic conditions. Blockchain technology is new and its uses are in many cases untested or unclear. These companies may also have significant exposure to fluctuations in the spot prices of digital assets, particularly to the extent that demand for a company's hardware or services may increase as the spot price of digital assets increase. Blockchain companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. In addition, many Blockchain companies store sensitive consumer information and could be the target of cybersecurity attacks and other types of theft, which could have a negative impact on these companies. Access to a given blockchain may require a specific cryptographic key (in effect a string of characters granting unique access to initiate transactions related to specific digital assets) or set of keys, the theft, loss, or destruction of which, either by accident or as a result of the efforts of a third party, could irrevocably impair a claim to the digital assets stored on that blockchain. Many Blockchain companies currently operate under less regulatory scrutiny than traditional financial services companies and banks, but there is significant risk that regulatory oversight could increase in the future. Higher levels of regulation could increase costs and adversely impact the current business models of some Blockchain companies. For example, restrictions imposed by foreign governments, including China, on the use and mining of digital assets, may adversely impact Blockchain Companies and in turn the Fund. These companies could be negatively impacted by disruptions in service caused by hardware or software failure, or by interruptions or delays in service by third-party data center hosting facilities and maintenance providers. Blockchain companies involved in digital assets may face slow adoption rates and be subject to higher levels of regulatory scrutiny in the future, which could severely impact the viability of these companies. Blockchain companies, especially smaller companies, tend to be more volatile than companies that do not rely heavily on technology. The customers and/or suppliers of Blockchain companies may be concentrated in a particular country, region or industry. Any adverse event affecting one of these countries, regions or industries could have a negative impact on Blockchain companies.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.

- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE NBIS ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the ADR of Nebius Group NV (NASDAQ: NBIS) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the ADR of Nebius Group NV (NASDAQ: NBIS) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlyng Asset trades below the Downside Barrier and below the Distribution Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.

Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the computer software industry.

Nebius Group NV is a Netherlands-based infrastructure company operating in the technology industry. It is engaged in developing a portfolio of artificial intelligence-related technology assets. The American deposit receipt (ADR) of Nebius Group NV is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Nebius Group NV pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 333-286934 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Nebius Group NV may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the ADR or other securities of Nebius Group NV. The ADR of Nebius Group NV is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Nebius Group NV pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Nebius Group NV may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the computer software industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by competition in the microprocessor market, reliance on third-party manufacturers, the company's ability to new develop new products, losses of significant customers, changes in customer demand for its products, risks associated with defective products political, legal and economic risks affecting the company's global operations. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE NFLX ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Netflix, Inc (NASDAQ: NFLX) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Netflix, Inc (NASDAQ: NFLX) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the entertainment industry.

Netflix Inc. is a provider of entertainment services. The Company acquires licenses and produces content, including original programming. NFLX is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by NFLX pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-35727 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding NFLX may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Netflix Inc. The common stock of Netflix Inc. (NFLX) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Netflix Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Netflix Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the software and information technology as well as the entertainment industries.

The software and information technology industry is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation, and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from competitors with lower production costs. In addition, many information technology companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The prices of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology industry may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

The entertainment industry is highly competitive and relies on consumer spending and the availability of disposable income for success. The prices of the securities of companies in the entertainment industry may fluctuate widely due to competitive pressures, heavy expenses incurred for research and development of products, problems related to bringing products to market, consumer preferences and rapid obsolescence of products. Legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision also may affect companies in the entertainment industry. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE NVDA ETF – SUMMARY

Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of NVIDIA Corporation (NASDAQ: NVDA) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of NVIDIA Corporation (NASDAQ: NVDA) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to in are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the semi-conductor industry.

NVIDIA Corporation pioneers accelerated computing to help solve the most challenging computational problems. NVIDIA Corporation expanded its focus from personal computer graphics to include several other large and important computationally intensive fields, such as artificial intelligence, data science, autonomous vehicles, robotics and augmented and virtual reality. NVDA is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by NVDA pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 000-23985 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding NVDA Corporation may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of NVIDIA Corporation. The common stock of NVIDIA Corporation (NVDA) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by NVIDIA Corporation pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding NVIDIA Corporation may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the semiconductor sector. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by the Underlying Asset's ability to identify new products, technologies or services, global competition and business conditions, its dependence on third-party product manufacturers, product defect issues, cybersecurity breaches, and customer concentration. The Underlying Asset may also be affected by risks that affect the broader technology sector, including: government regulation; dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for qualified personnel; heavy dependence on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability; and a small number of companies representing a large portion of the technology sector as a whole. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE ORCL ETF – SUMMARY

Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Oracle Corporation (NYSE: ORCL) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Oracle Corporation (NYSE: ORCL) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the software industry.

Oracle Corporation (ORCL) offers a collection of cloud technologies, applications, databases, storage and servers to empower modern business. ORCL is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by ORCL pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-35992 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding ORCL may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Oracle Corporation. The common stock of Oracle Corporation (ORCL) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by ORCL pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding ORCL may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to risks of the software industry. Companies in the software industry are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as aggressive pricing, new market entrants, competition for market share, short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments and the potential for limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. These companies also face the risks that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. These factors can affect the profitability of these companies and, as a result, the value of their securities. Also, patent protection is integral to the success of many companies in this industry, and profitability can be affected materially by, among other things, the cost of obtaining (or failing to obtain) patent approvals, the cost of litigating patent infringement and the loss of patent protection for products (which significantly increases pricing pressures and can materially reduce profitability with respect to such products). In addition, many software companies have limited operating histories. Prices of these companies' securities historically have been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.graniteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE PLTR ETF – SUMMARY

Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Palantir Technologies Inc. (NASDAQ: PLTR) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Palantir Technologies Inc. (NASDAQ: PLTR) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposue to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the computer software industry.

Palantir Technologies Inc. (PLTR) is engaged in building software to assist in counterterrorism investigations and operations. PLTR is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by PLTR pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-39540 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding PLTR may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Palantir Technologies, Inc. The common stock of Palantir Technologies, Inc. (PLTR) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Palantir Technologies, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Palantir Technologies, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to risks of the software industry. Companies in the software industry are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as aggressive pricing, new market entrants, competition for market share, short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments and the potential for limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. These companies also face the risks that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. These factors can affect the profitability of these companies and, as a result, the value of their securities. Also, patent protection is integral to the success of many companies in this industry, and profitability can be affected materially by, among other things, the cost of obtaining (or failing to obtain) patent approvals, the cost of litigating patent infringement and the loss of patent protection for products (which significantly increases pricing pressures and can materially reduce profitability with respect to such products). In addition, many software companies have limited operating histories. Prices of these companies' securities historically have been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE QBTS ETF – SUMMARY

Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of D-Wave Quantum Inc. (NYSE: QBTS) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of D-Wave Quantum Inc. (NYSE: QBTS) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the technology hardware and semiconductors industries.

D-Wave Quantum Inc. (QBTS) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by QBTS pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 000-41468 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding QBTS may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of D-Wave Quantum Inc. The common stock of D-Wave Quantum Inc. (QBTS) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by D-Wave Quantum Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding D-Wave Quantum Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to risks of the technology hardware and semiconductors industries.

The information technology sector includes companies engaged in internet software and services, technology hardware and storage peripherals, electronic equipment instruments and components, and semiconductors and semiconductor equipment. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face rapid product obsolescence due to technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Failure to introduce new products, develop and maintain a loyal customer base, or achieve general market acceptance for their products could have a material adverse effect on a company's business. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on intellectual property and the loss of patent, copyright and trademark protections may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

The software industry can be significantly affected by intense competition, aggressive pricing, technological innovations, and product obsolescence. Companies in the software industry are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as aggressive pricing, new market entrants, competition for market share, short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments and the potential for limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. These companies also face the risks that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. These factors can affect the profitability of these companies and, as a result, the value of their securities. Also, patent protection is integral to the success of many companies in this industry, and profitability can be affected materially by, among other things, the cost of obtaining (or failing to obtain) patent approvals, the cost of litigating patent infringement and the loss of patent protection for products (which significantly increases pricing pressures and can materially reduce profitability with respect to such products). In addition, many software companies have limited operating histories. Prices of these companies' securities historically have been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE RDDT ETF – SUMMARY

Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Reddit, Inc. (NYSE: RDDT) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Reddit, Inc. (NYSE: RDDT) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the electronic data processing (EDP) industry.

Reddit, Inc. (RDDT) operates a social platform, Reddit. Reddit is a community of communities. It is built on shared interests, passion, and trust and is home to open and authentic conversations on the Internet. RDDT is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by RDDT pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-41983 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding RDDT may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Reddit Inc. The common stock of Reddit Inc. (RDDT) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Reddit Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Reddit Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the electronic data processing industry. Any data breaches, unauthorized access, data loss due to system malfunctions, cyberattacks, privacy violations, data integrity issues, system outages, hardware failures, software vulnerabilities, human error, and power disruptions; essentially, any threat that could compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of stored or processed data could have a material adverse effect on our company, its prospects and financial performance. Worldwide economic conditions could have an effect on the demand for our company's services and products and could result in declining revenue and earnings. General economic declines or a softening of the economy make it more likely that our company may experience difficulties collecting accounts receivable, sales and demand for our company's products may decrease, and our company's operating results may be adversely affected. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE RGTI ETF – SUMMARY

Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Rigetti Computing, Inc. (NASDAQ: RGTI) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Rigetti Computing, Inc. (NASDAQ: RGTI) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the electronic data processing (EDP) industry.

Rigetti Computing, Inc. develops and provides all the necessary components for quantum computing including hardware, software and cloud solution (also referred to as a full-stack quantum computing solution). The Company operates quantum computers over the cloud and serves global enterprise, government, and research clients through its Rigetti Quantum Cloud Services platform. Rigetti Computing, Inc. is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Rigetti Computing, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 333-287187 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Rigetti Computing, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Rigetti Computing, Inc. The common stock of Rigetti Computing, Inc. is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Rigetti Computing, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Rigetti Computing, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the electronic data processing industry. Companies in the electronic data processing industry are subject to many risks that can negatively impact their revenue and viability including, but are not limited to any data breaches, unauthorized access, data loss due to system malfunctions, cyberattacks, privacy violations, data integrity issues, system outages, hardware failures, software vulnerabilities, human error, and power disruptions; essentially, any threat that could compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of stored or processed data could have a material adverse effect on our company, its prospects and financial performance. Worldwide economic conditions could have an effect on the demand for our company's services and products and could result in declining revenue and earnings. General economic declines or a softening of the economy make it more likely that our company may experience difficulties collecting accounts receivable, sales and demand for our company's products may decrease, and our company's operating results may be adversely affected. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE SMCI ETF – SUMMARY

Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Super Micro Computer, Inc. (NASDAQ: SMCI) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Super Micro Computer, Inc. (NASDAQ: SMCI) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the software and information technology industry.

Super Micro Computer Inc. provides compute platforms that are application-optimized server and storage systems for a variety of markets, including enterprise data centers, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, fifth generation and edge computing. SMCI is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Super Micro Computer Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-33383 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Super Micro Computer Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Super Micro Computer Inc. The common stock of Super Micro Computer Inc. (SMCI) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Super Micro Computer Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Super Micro Computer Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the software and information technology industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by global markets and demand for its products and services, its ability to develop new products and services, inventory levels, supply chain issues, the performance of third-party software developers, system and network failures, privacy and cybersecurity breaches and changes in international and government regulations. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology industry may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.graniteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE SMR ETF – SUMMARY

Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of NuScale Power Corporation (NYSE: SMR) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of NuScale Power Corporation (NYSE: SMR) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the electrical equipment industry.

Nuscale Power Corp. (SMR) uses its core technology, the NuScale Power Module™ ("NPM") to deliver safe, scalable, cost-effective and reliable carbon-free nuclear power. In addition to the sale of NPMs, SMR will offer a diversified suite of services throughout the development and operating life of power plants. SMR's suite of services is planned to include licensing support, testing, training, fuel supply services and program management. SMR is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the SEC by SMR pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the SEC file number 001-04321 through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding SMR may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Nuscale Power Corp. The common stock of Nuscale Power Corp. (SMR) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by SMR pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding SMR may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to risks of the electrical equipment industry. The electrical equipment industry can be significantly affected by general economic trends, including employment, economic growth, interest rates, and changes in commodity prices. Electrical equipment companies are subject to the risks of technical obsolescence, and their profitability may be affected by government regulation and spending, import controls and worldwide competition. Companies in these industries also can be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control. These factors may result in a material adverse impact on the Fund's portfolio securities and the performance of the Fund.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE TSLA ETF – SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Tesla Inc. (NASDAQ: TLSA) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Tesla, Inc. (NASDAQ: TSLA) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the automotive industry.

Tesla, Inc. designs, manufactures and sells electric vehicles and electric vehicle powertrain components. TSLA is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Tesla, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-34756 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Tesla, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Tesla, Inc. The common stock of Tesla, Inc. (TSLA) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Tesla, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Tesla, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to risks of the automotive industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by company's ability to develop and launch new products, the growth of its sales and delivery capabilities, part supplier constraints or delays, consumer demand for electric vehicles and competition from existing, and competitors. Governmental policies affecting the automotive industry, such as taxes, tariffs, duties, subsidies, and import and export restrictions on automotive products can influence industry profitability. In addition, such companies must comply with environmental laws and regulations, for which there may be severe consequences for non-compliance. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.graniteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

GRANITESHARES AUTOCALLABLE UPST ETF – SUMMARY

Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Upstart Holdings, Inc. (NASDQ: UPST) (the "Underlying Asset").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets. **Investors may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below**.

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

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses [(1)]	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [(2)]	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%
Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(3)]	0.00%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Reimbursements [(1), (2), (3)]	1.07%

(1) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses reflect Fund expenses paid indirectly and do 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 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The amounts are estimated for the Fund's initial fiscal year.
(3) GraniteShares Advisors LLC has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (exclusive of any (i) interest, (ii) brokerage fees and commission, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses, (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses), (v) interest and dividend expense on short sales, (vi) taxes, (vii) other fees related to underlying investments (such as option fees and expenses or swap fees and expenses), (viii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization or (ix) extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.15%. This agreement is effective until December 31, 2026, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. GraniteShares Advisors LLC may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's total expense ratio to exceed the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment and the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in mutual funds and other exchange-traded funds.

The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures shown would be the same whether or not you sold your Shares at the end of each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$ 109	$ 340

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income by getting exposure to a portfolio of autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of NuScale Power Corporation (NYSE: SMR) (the "Underlying Asset"). The parameters of the autocallables the Fund will get exposure to are detailed in the section "Fund Exposure to the Autocallables" with the aim to make monthly distributions.

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in derivatives contracts that utilize the autocallable on the Underlying Asset as their reference asset. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

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

The Fund will be subject to regulatory constraints relating to the level of value at risk that the Fund may incur through its derivatives portfolio. To the extent the Fund exceeds these regulatory thresholds over an extended period, the Fund may determine that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Fund's investment strategy and the Fund may not achieve its investment objective

No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective along with its respective 80% investment policy may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented or pay monthly distributions, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment. Even when the Fund makes a distribution it could be fiscally treated as return of capital (see "Distribution Risk" under the section "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund").

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Asset.

- The ability of an autocallalable, and by extension the Fund, to make distributions is subject to the performance of the Underlying Asset,
- The Fund's strategy is exposed to all potential losses if the Underlying Asset's trading price declines, subject to a limited downside protection.
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Asset,
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any distribution paid by Underlying Asset.

Description of Autocallable

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

The examples below are based on an autocallable with the following parameters:

Tenor (maturity)	3 months
Observation Frequency	Monthly
Autocallable Notional Value	$10
Monthly coupon	$1
Price Underlying Asset at inception	$50
Coupon Barrier	$45 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)
Autocallable Barrier	$55 (or 110% of the Initial Reference Price)
Maturity Barrier	$40 (or 80% of the Initial Reference Price)

Example 1 – Favorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at each observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$52 (+4%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 3	$47 (-6%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and above the Maturity Barrier ($45) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid

Example 2 – Medium scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date (% change against Initial Reference Price)	Outcome
Month 1	$54 (+8%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) but below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid
Month 2	$56 (+12%)	The Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier ($45) and above the Autocall Barrier ($55) ⇨ A $1 coupon is paid ⇨ The autocallable matures
Month 3		N/A

Example 3 – Unfavorable scenario

Observation date	Price of the Underlying Asset at observation date	Outcome
Month 1	$39 (-22%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 2	$37 (-26%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45) and below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ The product is not terminated
Month 3	$32 (-36%)	The Underlying Asset trades below the Coupon Barrier ($45), below the Autocallable Barrier ($55) and below the Maturity Barrier ($40) ⇨ No coupon payment is made ⇨ Exposure to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset, resulting in loss of $3.60 ($10 * -36%)

The comparison between examples shows that the best outcome (example 1) occurs when the price of the Reference Asset remains stable over the tenor of the autocallable and stays within the Autocallable Barrier, the Coupon Barrier and the Maturity Barrier. Example 2 shows that when the Reference Asset performs well the autocallable will face an early termination and investors are subject to reinvestment risk, that is reinvesting at lower rates if market yields have declined. Example 3 shows that in the worst-case scenario the autocallable will not make coupon payments and expose the investor to a full downside risk.

Fund Exposure to the Autocallables

Autocallables can be wrapped in different financial instruments, such as notes, options and swaps. The Fund expects to obtain exposure to autocallables through swaps and options only, and in each case the financial instrument performance will settle in cash only. The Fund allocation between swaps and options will be made with the aim of minimizing the Fund operational constraints. Autocallables derive their liquidity from the Underlying Asset to which they provide exposure to. Autocallables held by the Fund will only reference highly liquid Underlying Assets.

Swaps:

The Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements with major financial institutions against autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below whereby the Fund and the financial institution will agree to exchange the return (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on the autocallable. The gross return to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties is calculated with respect to a "notional amount," e.g., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the autocallable on the Underlying Asset.

Options:

Depending on market conditions, market liquidity and operational constraints, the Fund may gain exposure to autocallable with the parameters detailed in the table below through over-the-counter options provided by major financial institutions.

The financial instruments held by the Fund will reference autocallables that have the key parameters disclosed in the table below, with the aim of achieving an average tenor ranging between 12 and 24 months at the beginning of each month . The other parameters will be market dependent and determined with the aim of supporting the Fund monthly distributions and capital preservation.

Direct link to the performance of	The Underlying Asset
Currency Denomination	US dollar
Tenor (Maturity)	Between 1 month and 48 months
Non-Callable Period	Between 0 to 12 months
Autocallable Barrier [1]	Between 95% and 105%
Coupon Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Maturity Barrier [1]	Between 50% and 95%
Coupon Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Callability Frequency	Monthly or quarterly
Call Feature	Upon the expiration of each autocallable's Non-Callable Period, the autocallable will automatically be called prior to its scheduled maturity date if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on the callability observation date (see Callability Frequency).
Contingent Coupon	The coupon is paid if, on the observation date (see Coupon Frequency), the performance of the Underlying Asset is at or above the Coupon Barrier. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on an observation date, no coupon will be paid for that period.
Contingent Principal Protection	If an autocallable is not called prior to its Tenor, the initial principal is fully protected if the Underlying Asset's level is above the Maturity Barrier at maturity. If the Underlying Asset closes below the Maturity Barrier, principal loss for that autocallable will be equivalent to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset measured over the life of the Autocallable.

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the Underlying Asset initial reference price

Industry Concentration

Due to the Fund's investment exposure to the Underlying Asset, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the financial service industry.

Upstart Holdings Inc. (UPST) applies artificial intelligence models and cloud applications to the process of underwriting consumer credit. UPST helps originate credit by providing lending partners with access to a proprietary, cloud-based, artificial intelligence lending marketplace. UPST is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by UPST pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the Securities and Exchange Commission file number 001-39797 through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding UPST may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

THE FUND, THE GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST, AND GRANITESHARES ADVISORS LLC ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE UNDERLYING ASSET.

This prospectus relates only to the Fund shares offered hereby and is not a prospectus for the common stock or other securities of Upstart Holdings Inc. The common stock of Upstart Holdings Inc. (UPST) is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by UPST pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding UPST may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

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

Underlying Asset Risk. The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to risks of the financial service industry. Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. In addition, deterioration of the credit markets generally may cause an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. Certain events in the financial sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Securities of financial services companies may experience a dramatic decline in value when such companies experience substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, take action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or cease operations. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers and financial losses associated with investment activities can negatively impact the sector. Adverse economic, business or political developments could adversely affect financial institutions engaged in mortgage finance or other lending or investing activities directly or indirectly connected to the value of real estate.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.
- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Investment Objective

The GraniteShares Autocallable AAPL ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to in autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Apple Inc. (NASDAQ: AAPL) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable AMD ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (NASDAQ: AMD) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable AMZN ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Amazon.com, Inc. (NASDAQ: AMZN) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable APP ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of AppLovin Corporation (NASDAQ: APP) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable AVGO ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Broadcom Inc. (NASDAQ: AVGO) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable BABA ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the ADR of Alibaba Group Holding Ltd (NYSE: BABA) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable COIN ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Coinbase Global, Inc. (NASDAQ: COIN) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable CRCL ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Circle Internet Group, Inc. (NYSE: CRCL) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable CRWV ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of CoreWeave, Inc. (NASDAQ: CRWV) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable GOOGL ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Alphabet Class A (NASDAQ: GOOGL) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable HIMS ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Hims & Hers Health, Inc. (NYSE: HIMS) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable HOOD ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Robinhood Markets, Inc. (NASDAQ: HOOD) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable INTC ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Intel Corporation (NASDAQ: INTC) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable IONQ ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of IonQ, Inc. (NYSE: IONQ) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable MARA ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of MARA Holdings, Inc. (NASDAQ: MARA) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable META ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Meta Platforms, Inc. (NASDAQ: META) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable MRVL ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Marvell Technology, Inc. (NASDAQ: MRVL) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable MSFT ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Microsoft Corporation (NASDAQ: MSFT) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable NBIS ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the ADR of Nebius Group NV (NASDAQ: NBIS) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable NFLX ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Netflix, Inc (NASDAQ: NFLX) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable NVDA ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of NVIDIA Corporation (NASDAQ: NVDA) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable ORCL ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Oracle Corporation (NYSE: ORCL) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable PLTR ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Palantir Technologies Inc. (NASDAQ: PLTR) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable QBTS ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of D-Wave Quantum Inc. (NYSE: QBTS) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable RDDT ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Reddit, Inc. (NYSE: RDDT) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable RGTI ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Rigetti Computing, Inc. (NASDAQ: RGTI) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable SMCI ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Super Micro Computer, Inc. (NASDAQ: SMCI) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable SMR ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of NuScale Power Corporation (NYSE: SMR) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable TSLA ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Tesla Inc. (NASDAQ: TLSA) (the "Underlying Asset").

The GraniteShares Autocallable UPST ETF's primary investment objective is to generate income while providing limited downside protection by getting exposure to autocallables that reference the price of the common stock of Tesla Inc. (NASDAQ: TLSA) (the "Underlying Asset").

An investment objective is fundamental if it cannot be changed without the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares. No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of GraniteShares ETF Trust (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

There is no guarantee that each Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment.

Each Fund's NAV is dependent on the value of the Fund's autocallables, which are based principally upon the price of its Underlying Asset.

The Fund's cash balance may be invested in the following instruments: (1) U.S. Government securities, such as bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury; (2) money market funds; (3) short term bond ETFs; (4) corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade or of comparable quality as collateral for the Fund's swap agreements; (5) repurchase transactions, which are transactions under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires securities and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period, and/or; (6) US large cap equities listed on a national security exchange, sovereign fixed income securities with a credit rating at least equal to the United States Federal Government, or corporate debt securities, such as commercial paper and other short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses that are rated investment grade for the purposes of entering into swap agreements with the Fund's swap counterparties. The Fund may enter into such swap agreements to improve its operational efficiency.

Overview of Autocallables

An autocallable is a derivative instrument combining a series of options that is designed to pay a percentage of the notional amount allocated to that autocallable at certain set observation dates (e.g., monthly, noting the monthly observation dates are specific to each autocallable) (a "Coupon"), provided that the Underlying Asset remains within certain predefined levels. If on specified monthly observation dates the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds a certain level (the "Autocallable Barrier") then the autocallable will automatically mature. The Coupon is intended to be paid even when the Underlying Asset experiences a certain amount of negative performance, but only down to a certain predetermined level (the "Coupon Barrier"). If the performance of the Underlying Asset is below the Coupon Barrier on any observation date no Coupon is paid for that then-ended observation period.

An autocallable may be subject to a non-callable period from the date of issuance (the "Non-Callable Period"). Each autocallable incorporates a principal protection feature so that, if the Underlying Asset has not reached or exceeded the Autocallable Barrier before the scheduled maturity date, any negative performance below the Autocallable Barrier as at the maturity date will not have any negative impact on the return of principal under the autocallable, provided the Underlying Asset is not below a certain predetermined level at maturity (the "Maturity Barrier"). Only if the Underlying Asset is below that Maturity Barrier at maturity will the autocallable, and in turn investors, be exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset at maturity. Therefore, while autocallables may preserve capital in certain negative market conditions (i.e., if the Underlying Asset remains above the Maturity Barrier), adverse market conditions in the equity market can lead to negative returns for the Fund. The upside performance of an autocallable is capped in the form of coupon payments that may or may not be made at each observation date. The notional amount of an autocallable used to calculate the Coupon does not increase or decrease based on the return of the Underlying Asset.

Before maturity, the following outcomes will happen on each coupon observation date (assuming an observation date occurs on each coupon payment date and the absence of Non-Callable Period):

Outcome 1: the Underlying Asset trades below both the Autocallable Barrier and the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades above the Coupon Barrier but below the Autocallable Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable does not mature
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades above both the Coupon Barrier and the Autocall Barrier	A coupon payment is made The autocallable matures

At maturity, the following outcomes will happen:

Outcome 1: The Underlying Asset trades above the Maturity Barrier	A final coupon payment is made
Outcome 2: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier but above the Coupon Barrier	A Final coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal
Outcome 3: the Underlying Asset trades below the Maturity Barrier and below the Coupon Barrier	No coupon payment is made. The autocallable is exposed to the full downside performance of the Underlying Asset resulting in loss of part or all of principal

Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds

As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's NAV per share, trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your performance in the Fund:

Underlying Asset Risks

Automotive Industry Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to risks of the automotive industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by company's ability to develop and launch new products, the growth of its sales and delivery capabilities, part supplier constraints or delays, consumer demand for electric vehicles and competition from existing, and competitors. Governmental policies affecting the automotive industry, such as taxes, tariffs, duties, subsidies, and import and export restrictions on automotive products can influence industry profitability. In addition, such companies must comply with environmental laws and regulations, for which there may be severe consequences for non-compliance. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Bitcoin Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to risks associated with bitcoin. Investing in bitcoin exposes to significant risks that are not typically present in other investments. These risks include the uncertainty surrounding new technology, limited evaluation due to bitcoin's short trading history, and the potential decline in adoption and value over the long term. The extreme volatility of bitcoin's price is also a risk factor. Regulatory uncertainties, such as potential government interventions and conflicting regulations across jurisdictions, can impact the demand for bitcoin and restrict its usage. Bitcoin is not presently widely accepted as a medium of exchange, which may be due to a number of common impediments and/or disadvantages to adopting the Bitcoin Network as a payment network, including the slowness of transaction processing and finality, variability of transaction fees, and volatility of the price of bitcoin. Additionally, risks associated with the sale of newly mined bitcoin, bitcoin trading platforms, competition from alternative digital assets, mining operations, network modifications, and intellectual property claims pose further challenges to bitcoin-linked investments. The value of bitcoin has been, may continue to be, substantially dependent on speculation, such that trading and investing in these assets generally may not be based on fundamental analysis. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Bitcoin Halving Riks: While bitcoin prices have historically increased around halving events (a process designed to control the overall supply and reduce the risk of inflation in bitcoin, which uses a proof-of-work consensus algorithm and results in the mining reward being cut in half) there is no guarantee that the price change will be favorable or would compensate for the reduction in mining rewards. If a corresponding and proportionate increase in the price of Bitcoin does not follow future halving events, the revenue the Underlying Asset earns from its bitcoin mining operations would see a decrease, which could have a material adverse effect on the Underlying Asset's results of operations and financial condition.

Blockchain Risk: Blockchain companies may be adversely impacted by government regulations or economic conditions. Blockchain technology is new and its uses are in many cases untested or unclear. These companies may also have significant exposure to fluctuations in the spot prices of digital assets, particularly to the extent that demand for a company's hardware or services may increase as the spot price of digital assets increase. Blockchain companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. In addition, many Blockchain companies store sensitive consumer information and could be the target of cybersecurity attacks and other types of theft, which could have a negative impact on these companies. Access to a given blockchain may require a specific cryptographic key (in effect a string of characters granting unique access to initiate transactions related to specific digital assets) or set of keys, the theft, loss, or destruction of which, either by accident or as a result of the efforts of a third party, could irrevocably impair a claim to the digital assets stored on that blockchain. Many Blockchain companies currently operate under less regulatory scrutiny than traditional financial services companies and banks, but there is significant risk that regulatory oversight could increase in the future. Higher levels of regulation could increase costs and adversely impact the current business models of some Blockchain companies. For example, restrictions imposed by foreign governments, including China, on the use and mining of digital assets, may adversely impact Blockchain Companies and in turn the Fund. These companies could be negatively impacted by disruptions in service caused by hardware or software failure, or by interruptions or delays in service by third-party data center hosting facilities and maintenance providers. Blockchain companies involved in digital assets may face slow adoption rates and be subject to higher levels of regulatory scrutiny in the future, which could severely impact the viability of these companies. Blockchain companies, especially smaller companies, tend to be more volatile than companies that do not rely heavily on technology. The customers and/or suppliers of Blockchain companies may be concentrated in a particular country, region or industry. Any adverse event affecting one of these countries, regions or industries could have a negative impact on Blockchain companies.

Business Services Industry Risk: The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by trends in commerce, and cloud computing, changes in the economic conditions in China and globally, international trade policies, the company's investment transactions and changes in governmental regulations. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Computer Programming Industry Risk: The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by changes in advertising revenues, increased competition and ability to retain users and customers, its ability to enforce the company's intellectual property rights, manufacturing and supply chain risks, global market conditions, cyber-attacks and changes in regulatory oversight. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Computer Industry Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the computer industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by global markets and demand for Apple's products and services, its ability to develop new products and services, inventory levels, supply chain issues, the performance of third-party software developers, system and network failures, privacy and cybersecurity breaches and changes in international and government regulations. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset. semiconductor

Computer Software Industry Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the computer software industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by competition in the microprocessor market, reliance on third-party manufacturers, the company's ability to new develop new products, losses of significant customers, changes in customer demand for its products, risks associated with defective products political, legal and economic risks affecting the company's global operations. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Digital Asset and Finance Industry Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and subsequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the digital asset and finance company sectors. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by the value of crypto assets, the volume of transactions on its platform, the overall development and growth of crypto assets, cyberattacks and security breaches affecting its platforms or third-party service providers, increased crypto platform competition and government regulations affecting the crypto industry. Higher levels of regulation could increase costs and adversely impact the current business models of the Underlying Asset and could severely impact its viability. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Electrical Equipment Industry Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to risks of the electrical equipment industry. The electrical equipment industry can be significantly affected by general economic trends, including employment, economic growth, interest rates, and changes in commodity prices. Electrical equipment companies are subject to the risks of technical obsolescence, and their profitability may be affected by government regulation and spending, import controls and worldwide competition. Companies in these industries also can be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control. These factors may result in a material adverse impact on the Fund's portfolio securities and the performance of the Fund.

Electronic Data Processing Industry Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the electronic data processing industry. Any data breaches, unauthorized access, data loss due to system malfunctions, cyberattacks, privacy violations, data integrity issues, system outages, hardware failures, software vulnerabilities, human error, and power disruptions; essentially, any threat that could compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of stored or processed data could have a material adverse effect on our company, its prospects and financial performance. Worldwide economic conditions could have an effect on the demand for our company's services and products and could result in declining revenue and earnings. General economic declines or a softening of the economy make it more likely that our company may experience difficulties collecting accounts receivable, sales and demand for our company's products may decrease, and our company's operating results may be adversely affected. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Entertainment Industry Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risk of the entertainment industry. The entertainment industry is highly competitive and relies on consumer spending and the availability of disposable income for success. The prices of the securities of companies in the entertainment industry may fluctuate widely due to competitive pressures, heavy expenses incurred for research and development of products, problems related to bringing products to market, consumer preferences and rapid obsolescence of products. Legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision also may affect companies in the entertainment industry. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Hash Rate and Difficulty Risk: As demand for bitcoin has increased, the global network hash rate (i.e., the aggregate amount of computing power devoted to supporting the bitcoin blockchain at a given time) has increased rapidly, and as greater adoption of bitcoin occurs, it is expected that demand for new bitcoin will likewise increase as more mining companies are drawn into the industry by this increased demand. Further, as a greater number of increasingly powerful miners have been deployed, the network difficulty for bitcoin has consequently also increased. A high difficulty means that more computing power will be required in order to solve a block and earn a new bitcoin reward, which, in turn, makes the bitcoin network more secure by limiting the possibility of one miner or mining pool gaining control of the network. Therefore, as new and existing miners deploy additional hash rate, the global network hash rate will continue to increase, meaning a miner's share of the global network hash rate (and therefore its chance of earning bitcoin rewards) will decline if it fails to deploy additional hash rate at pace with the industry. If an effort to grow the hash rate, results in the inability to complete planned expansions on schedule and within anticipated cost estimates, deployment of newly purchased miners may be delayed, which could affect its competitiveness and results of operation, which could have a material adverse effect on the Underlying Asset's financial condition and market price for its securities.

Healthcare Providers and Services Industry Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the healthcare providers and services industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to changing economic conditions, evolving patient demographics, and fluctuations in demand for healthcare services. Profitability in this industry is often dependent on reimbursement rates from government programs and private payors, as well as the ability to manage operational costs effectively. Changes in healthcare regulations and policies, including those related to insurance coverage and reimbursement, can materially impact the industry. Companies in the healthcare providers and services industry are subject to extensive and frequently changing government regulations, which may affect the scope of their activities, the rates they can charge for services, and their compliance costs. Additionally, the industry faces risks related to litigation, operational disruptions, and evolving technologies that may alter traditional service delivery models. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Information Technology Industry Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the software and information technology industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by global markets and demand for its products and services, its ability to develop new products and services, inventory levels, supply chain issues, the performance of third-party software developers, system and network failures, privacy and cybersecurity breaches and changes in international and government regulations. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology industry may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Investment Banking and Brokerage Industry Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the investment banking and brokerage industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset operates in a heavily regulated and supervised environment. The impact interpretation, and enforcement of new rules can have major impacts on its operations. The Underlying Asset has material exposure to market, credit, and liquidity risks. The Underlying Asset relies on complex systems, and its inability to operate them accurately and timely could materially impact its ability to operate. The Underlying Asset may be significantly affected by stock and bank trading activity, continuing increases in price competition, decreases in fees or fee-related business, including investment banking, brokerage, asset management and other servicing fees, fluctuation in interest rates and other factors which could adversely affect financial markets. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Online Retail Industry Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the online retail industry. Companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments are subject to fluctuating consumer demand. Unlike traditional brick and mortar retailers, online marketplaces and retailers must assume shipping costs or pass such costs to consumers. Consumer access to price information for the same or similar products may cause companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments to reduce profit margins in order to compete. Due to the nature of their business models, companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments may also be subject to heightened cyber security risk, including the risk of theft or damage to vital hardware, software and information systems. The loss or public dissemination of sensitive customer information or other proprietary data may negatively affect the financial performance of such companies to a greater extent than traditional brick and mortar retailers. As a result of such companies being web-based and the fact that they process, store, and transmit large amounts of data, including personal information, for their customers, failure to prevent or mitigate data loss or other security breaches, including breaches of vendors' technology and systems, could expose companies that operate in the online marketplace and retail segments or their customers to a risk of loss or misuse of such information, adversely affect their operating results, result in litigation or potential liability, and otherwise harm their businesses.

Semiconductor Industry Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the semiconductor sector. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by the company's significant customer losses, its inability to develop and implement new technologies, its reliance on third-party distributors and platforms, cybersecurity attacks, its inability to protect its intellectual property rights and global laws and regulations affecting privacy, data protection and technology protections. The semiconductor industry may also be affected by risks that affect the broader technology sector, including: government regulation; dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for qualified personnel; and a small number of companies representing a large portion of the technology sector as a whole. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Stablecoin Risk: The Fund will have significant exposure to stablecoins, as a result of its concentrated exposure to Underlying Asset, an issuer of stablecoins. Although U.S. dollar- or Euro-pegged stablecoins are designed to maintain a stable value by being backed by fiat currency reserves or other liquid assets, there is no guarantee that the peg will be maintained or that the reserves will be sufficient, transparent or accessible in times of market stress. The issuer's ability to honor redemptions on a 1:1 basis may be impaired by inadequate reserve management, limited oversight, insolvency or legal restrictions. Moreover, the stablecoin market is subject to an evolving regulatory environment. Any legislative or enforcement actions targeting stablecoin issuers, custodians or reserve assets could impact the stablecoin's functionality, tradability or value. Even where reserves are fully collateralized, lack of independent audits, insufficient disclosures or concentration in a single custodian or asset type (*e.g.*, short-term U.S. Treasuries) may expose investors to hidden vulnerabilities. Additionally, stablecoins are typically reliant on blockchain infrastructure and smart contracts, which may be subject to bugs, outages or cyberattacks. A failure to maintain the peg or loss of confidence in the stablecoin could result in rapid redemptions, illiquidity, and significant losses to investors. Investors should not assume that exposure to a U.S. dollar- or Euro-pegged stablecoin is equivalent to holding U.S. dollars, Euros or risk-free assets.

Social Media and Computer Programming Industry Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the social media and computer programming industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by the company's ability to add and retain users of its social media products, disruption in service caused by hardware or software failure, interruptions or delays in service by third-party data center hosting facilities and maintenance providers, security breaches involving certain private, sensitive, proprietary and confidential information its ability to enforce its intellectual property rights and increased competition in the social and digital media space. Additionally, the collection of data from consumers and other sources could face increased scrutiny as regulators consider how the data is collected, stored, safeguarded and used. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Software Industry Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to risks of the software industry. Companies in the software industry are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as aggressive pricing, new market entrants, competition for market share, short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments and the potential for limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. These companies also face the risks that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. These factors can affect the profitability of these companies and, as a result, the value of their securities. Also, patent protection is integral to the success of many companies in this industry, and profitability can be affected materially by, among other things, the cost of obtaining (or failing to obtain) patent approvals, the cost of litigating patent infringement and the loss of patent protection for products (which significantly increases pricing pressures and can materially reduce profitability with respect to such products). In addition, many software companies have limited operating histories. Prices of these companies' securities historically have been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.

Software and Information Technology Industry Risk: The performance of the Underlying Asset, and consequently the Fund's performance, is subject to the risks of the software and information technology industry. The Underlying Asset is subject to many risks that can negatively impact its revenue and viability including, but are not limited to price volatility risk, management risk, inflation risk, global economic risk, growth risk, supply and demand risk, operations risk, regulatory risk, environmental risk, terrorism risk and the risk of natural disasters. The Underlying Asset performance may be affected by global markets and demand for its products and services, its ability to develop new products and services, inventory levels, supply chain issues, the performance of third-party software developers, system and network failures, privacy and cybersecurity breaches and changes in international and government regulations. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology industry may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. The Fund's daily returns may be affected by many factors but will depend on the performance and volatility of the Underlying Asset.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds, interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Asset and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund, in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Underlying Asset. Selling put options exposes the Fund to the risk of potential loss if the market value of the Underlying Asset falls below the strike price before the option expires. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, the Fund's practice of "rolling" may cause the Fund to experience losses if the expiring contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the costs of entering into new options contracts. Rolling refers to the practice of closing out one options position and opening another with a different expiration date and/or a different strike price. Further, if an option is exercised, the seller (writer) of a put option is obligated to purchase the underlying asset at the strike price, which can result in significant financial and regulatory obligations for the Fund if the market value of the asset has fallen substantially. Furthermore, when the Fund seeks to trade out of puts, especially near expiration, there is an added risk that the Fund may be required to allocate resources unexpectedly to fulfill these obligations. This potential exposure to physical settlement can significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and market exposure, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Swap Risk: Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The swap agreements may reference standardized exchange-traded, FLEX, European Style or American Style put options contracts that are based on the values of the price returns of the Underlying Asset. that generate specific risks.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or by a special purpose or structured vehicle invested in by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed.

Over-the-Counter Market Risk. Securities and options traded in over-the-counter markets may trade less frequently and in limited volumes and thus exhibit more volatility and liquidity risk, and the prices paid by the Fund in over-the-counter transactions may include an undisclosed dealer markup. The Fund is also exposed to default by the over-the-counter option writer who may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations to the Fund.

In addition, a counterparty (the other party to a transaction or an agreement or the party with whom the Fund executes transactions) to a transaction (including repurchase transaction) with the Fund may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise honor its obligations.

Autocallable Structure Risk. The Fund's returns are correlated to the performance of a theoretical portfolio of autocallables. Autocallables have specific structural features that may be unfamiliar to many investors:

Contingent Income Risk. Coupon payments from autocallables are not guaranteed and will not be made if the Underlying Asset falls below the Coupon Barrier on observation dates. This means the Fund may generate significantly less income than anticipated during market downturns. The expected absence of future coupon payments over the term of an autocallable could materially affect its value.

Early Redemption Risk. Autocallables may be called before their scheduled maturity if the Underlying Asset reaches or exceeds the Autocallable Barrier on observation dates. This automatic early redemption could force reinvestment of that portion of the portfolio at lower rates if market yields have declined.

Barrier Risk. If the Underlying Asset falls below the Maturity Barrier at the maturity of an autocallable, that portion of the portfolio will be fully exposed to the negative performance of the Underlying Asset from its initial level. For example, if the Underlying Asset has declined 45% at maturity of a particular autocallable, the portfolio allocated to that autocallable would lose 45% of its value. This conditional protection creates a binary outcome that can result in sudden, significant losses if barriers are breached.

Calculation Methodology Risk. Autocallables rely on complex calculation methodologies that may not perform as expected under certain market conditions.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the monthly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Option Market Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The Fund's investments in illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price.

Laddered Portfolio Risk. A laddered portfolio strategy may not perform as expected if market conditions remain unfavorable over an extended period, multiple autocallable instruments may experience losses simultaneously and/or the reallocation across autocallable instruments may result in suboptimal entry points during rapidly changing markets. A portfolio of autocallables providing exposure to the same Underlying Asset may not be homogeneously affected by a change in that Underlying Asset price as the impact of such change may depend on the tenor of each autocallable. Depending on market conditions, requests to create and/or redeem shares in the Fund may result in the average tenor of the portfolio of autocallables held by the Fund to deviate from the average tenor the Fund intends to achieve.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Asset concentrates its investments in a particular industry, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with that industry.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). There are a limited number of financial institutions that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants). Accordingly, there are a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants that post collateral for certain trades on an agency basis (i.e. on behalf of other market participants. In such circumstances, the Fund's market price may be significantly different than its underlying net asset value. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. This risk may be greater for the Fund as it seeks to have exposure to a single underlying stock as opposed to a more diverse portfolio like a traditional pooled investment. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at a market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. 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. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single stock, such as the Underlying Asset's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with the Underlying Asset. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries.

Single Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment vehicle which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (the Underlying Asset), may be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of a traditional pooled investment or the market as a whole.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of the derivatives it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the derivatives were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from the Underlying Asset may generate "bad income" that could prevent the Fund from meeting the "Income Requirement" of Subchapter M of the Code, which may cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the options and swap contracts as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. If the income is not qualifying income the Fund may lose its status as a RIC. The Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.

Investing in U.S. Equities Risk. Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The market value of Fixed Income Securities will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors, such as changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of fixed income investments. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding Fixed Income Securities and related financial instruments generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities and related financial instruments generally decline. Fixed Income Securities are also subject to credit risk.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities may also involve the following risks, depending on the instrument involved:

- Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk – The market value and yield of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying instruments.
- Credit Risk – An investment in the Fund also involves the risk that the issuer of a Fixed Income Security that the Fund holds will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt, or that the value of the securities will decline because of a market perception that the issuer may not make payments on time, thus potentially reducing the Fund's return.
- Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- Extension Risk – Payment on the loans underlying Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may be made more slowly when interest rates are rising.

- Interest Rate Risk – Generally, the value of Fixed Income Securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of Fixed Income Securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- Prepayment Risk – When interest rates are declining, issuers of Fixed Income Securities held by the Fund may prepay principal earlier than scheduled.

Performance: Because the Fund has not yet launched, the performance section is omitted. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus. Updated performance information, when available, will be available online at www.graniteshares.com or by calling 844-476-8747.

Portfolio Managers: Jeff Klearman and Ryan Dofflemeyer have been portfolio managers of the Fund since the Fund's inception in 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund is an ETF. Individual Shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund's Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund's Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund's website at www.granteshares.com.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions will be taxable to you, generally as ordinary income unless you are invested through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA or other tax-advantaged account; in such cases, you may be subject to tax when assets are withdrawn from such tax-advantaged arrangement. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

FUND WEBSITE AND DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The GraniteShares Trust maintains a website for the Funds at www.graniteshares.com. Among other things, this website includes each Fund's prospectus and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), and includes the Funds' holdings, the Funds' last annual and semi-annual reports, pricing information about shares trading on the Exchange, updated performance information, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads. The Funds' annual and semi-annual reports contain complete listings of each Fund's portfolio holdings as of the end of the Funds' second and fourth fiscal quarters. Each Fund prepares a report on Form N-PORT of its portfolio holdings as of the end of each month. The Funds' annual and semi-annual reports are filed with the SEC within 60 days of the end of the reporting period and the Fund's monthly portfolio holdings are filed with the SEC within 60 days after the end of each fiscal quarter. You can find the SEC filings on the SEC's website, www.sec.gov. A summarized description of the GraniteShares Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of Fund portfolio holdings is available in each Fund's SAI. Information on how to obtain the SAI is listed on the inside back cover of this prospectus.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Adviser

GraniteShares Advisors LLC, the investment adviser to Funds, is a Delaware limited liability company located at 250 Broadway, 24th Floor, New York, New York 10007. The Adviser provides investment advisory services to exchange-traded funds. The Adviser serves as investment adviser to the Funds with overall responsibility for the portfolio management of the Funds, subject to the supervision of the Board of the GraniteShares Trust. For its services, the Adviser receives a fee that is equal to 1.15% per annum of the average daily net assets of each Fund, in each case calculated daily and paid monthly.

Although each Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses, the Adviser has entered into an Expense Limitation Agreement with each Fund. Under this Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to cap all or a portion of its advisory fees and management services and/or reimburse each Fund for Other Expenses (excluding, as applicable, among other expenses, taxes, swap financing and related costs, acquired fund fees and expenses, dividends or interest on short positions, other interest expenses, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) through December 31, 2026, to the extent that each Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses exceed 1.15% of each Fund's average daily net assets. Any expense waiver or reimbursement is subject to recoupment by the Adviser within the three years after the expense was waived/reimbursed only if Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses fall below the lesser of this percentage limitation and any percentage limitation in place at the time the expense was waived/reimbursed. This agreement may be terminated or revised at any time at the discretion of the Board upon notice to the Adviser and without the approval of Fund shareholders.

The Adviser is a wholly owned subsidiary of GraniteShares, Inc., a Delaware corporation. The Adviser has been a registered investment adviser since 2017. As of January 06, 2026, the Adviser had US$ 9,035 million in total assets under management.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the investment advisory agreement with respect to each Fund will be available in the Funds' first annual or semi-annual report to shareholders.

Portfolio Managers

Jeff Klearman has been Portfolio Manager at GraniteShares since 2017. Mr. Klearman has over 20 years of experience working as a trader, structurer, marketer and researcher. Most recently, Mr. Klearman was the Chief Investment Officer for Rich Investment Services, a company which created, listed and managed ETFs. Prior to Rich Investment Services, Mr. Klearman headed the New York Commodities Structuring desk at Deutsche Bank AG. From 2004 to 2007, Mr. Klearman headed the marketing and structuring effort for rates-based structured products at BNP Paribas in New York. Mr. Klearman worked at AIG Financial Products from 1994 to 2004 trading rates-based volatility products as well as marketing and structuring. Mr. Klearman received his MBA in Finance from NYU Stern School of Business and his Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering from Purdue University.

Ryan Dofflemeyer has been portfolio manager at GraniteShares since September 2024. Mr. Dofflemeyer has over 20 years of experience working as a portfolio manager and trader for ETFs and mutual funds. Most recently, Mr. Dofflemeyer was a Senior Portfolio Manager for Vident Asset Management where he provided ETF sub-advisory services including fund management and trading across a variety of global equities and derivatives-based strategies. Prior to Vident Asset Management, Mr. Dofflemeyer was at ProShares ETFs from 2003 to 2020 where he headed the desks responsible for managing their leveraged and inverse global equities, commodities, and VIX futures ETFs. Mr. Dofflemeyer received his MBA from the University of Maryland Robert H. Smith School of Business and his Bachelor of Arts from the University of Virginia.

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

BUYING AND SELLING SHARES

The Funds issue and redeem shares at net asset value only in a large specified number of shares each called a "Creation Unit," or multiples thereof. A Creation Unit consists of 10,000 shares and are acquired by "Authorized Participants" which are market markers, broker dealers and/or large institutional investors that have entered into an agreement with ALPS Distributors, Inc., the distributor of each Fund's shares ("ADI" or the "Distributor"). Only Authorized Participants may acquire shares (aggregated in Creation Units) directly from a Fund, and only Authorized Participants may tender their shares for redemption directly to a Fund. Individual shares of the Fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker-dealer at a market price. Fund shares are listed for secondary trading on the NASDAQ and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities. The NASDAQ is generally open Monday through Friday and is closed weekends and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV or less than NAV (at a discount). Market prices of Fund shares may deviate significantly from the value of a Fund's underlying portfolio holdings (as reflected in the NAV per share) during periods of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Fund shares bought or sold. It cannot be predicted whether Fund shares will trade below, at, or above their NAV. An investor may also incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). In addition, when buying or selling shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges.

NAV per share for each Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by its total number of shares outstanding. Expenses and fees, including management and distribution fees, if any, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. NAV is determined each business day, normally as of the close of regular trading of the NASDAQ (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

When determining NAV, the value of a Fund's portfolio securities or other instruments is based on market prices of the securities or other instruments, which generally means a valuation obtained from an exchange or other market (or based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of the value supplied by an exchange or other market) or a valuation obtained from an independent pricing service. If a security or other instrument's market price is not readily available or does not otherwise accurately reflect the fair value of the security or other instrument, the security or other instrument will be valued by another method that the Board believes will better reflect fair value in accordance with the Trust's valuation policies and procedures. Fair value pricing may be used in a variety of circumstances, including, but not limited to, situations when the value of a security or other instrument in a Fund's portfolio has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which the security or other instrument is principally traded but prior to the close of the NASDAQ (such as in the case of a corporate action or other news that may materially affect the price of a security) or trading in a security or other instrument has been suspended or halted. Accordingly, a Fund's NAV may reflect certain portfolio securities' fair values rather than their market prices.

Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security or other instrument will materially differ from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security or other instrument. This may result in a difference between the Fund's performance and the performance of the underlying stock.

Book Entry

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

Investors owning shares of a Fund are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all shares of the Funds. Participants include DTC, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any securities that you hold in book-entry or "street name" form. Your broker will provide you with account statements, confirmations of your purchases and sales, and tax information.

Frequent Redemptions and Purchases of Fund Shares

Unlike frequent trading of shares of a traditional open-end mutual fund's (i.e., not exchange-traded) shares, frequent trading of shares of a Fund on the secondary market does not disrupt portfolio management, increase the Fund's trading costs, lead to realization of capitalization gains, or otherwise harm the Fund's shareholders because these trades do not involve the Fund directly. Certain institutional investors are authorized to purchase and redeem each Fund's shares directly with the Fund. To the extent these trades are effected in-kind (i.e., for securities, and not for cash), they do not cause any of the harmful effects noted above that may result from frequent cash trades. Moreover, each Fund imposes transaction fees on in-kind purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting in-kind trades. These fees increase if an investor substitutes cash in part or in whole for Creation Units, reflecting the fact that the Fund's trading costs increase in those circumstances. For these reasons, the Board has determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter frequent trading and market-timing in shares of the Funds.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Fund Distributions

Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid at least annually by the Each Fund. Each Fund also intends to distribute net realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders at least annually. Dividends and other distributions may be declared and paid more frequently to comply with the distribution requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, and to avoid a federal excise tax imposed on RICs.

Dividend Reinvestment Service

Brokers may make available to their customers who own a Fund's shares the DTC book-entry dividend reinvestment service. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and capital gains will automatically be reinvested in additional whole shares of the Fund. Without this service, investors would receive their distributions in cash. In order to achieve the maximum total return on their investments, investors are encouraged to use the dividend reinvestment service. To determine whether the dividend reinvestment service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, consult your broker. Brokers may require a Fund's shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole shares of the applicable Fund purchased in the secondary market.

Federal Income Tax Information

The following is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax issues that affect each Fund and its shareholders. The summary is based on current U.S. federal income tax laws, which may be changed by legislative, judicial or administrative action. You should not consider this summary to be a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of a Fund, or the tax consequences of an investment in a Fund's shares. The summary is very general, and does not address investors subject to special rules, such as investors who hold shares through an IRA, a 401(k) or other tax-advantaged account. More information about U.S. federal income taxes is located in the SAI. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding specific questions as to federal, state and local income taxes.

Federal Income Tax Status of the Funds. Each Fund is treated as a separate entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and intends to qualify for the special tax treatment afforded to RICs under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. As long as a Fund qualifies as a RIC, it pays no U.S. federal income tax on the earnings it distributes to shareholders.

Federal Income Tax Status of Distributions:

- Each Fund will, for each year, distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains.
- Distributions reported by a Fund as "qualified dividend income" are generally taxed to noncorporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided certain holding period and other requirements are met. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that a Fund received in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends-received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive that are attributable to dividends received by a Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations.

- A Fund's strategies may limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for qualified dividend income treatment for noncorporate shareholders and the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders.

- Any distributions of net capital gain (the excess of a Fund's net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses) that you receive from a Fund are taxable as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your shares. Long-term capital gains are currently taxed to noncorporate shareholders at reduced maximum rates.

- If a Fund's distributions exceed its current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess will be treated for federal income tax purposes as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your basis in your shares and thereafter as a capital gain if you hold your shares as a capital asset. Because a return of capital distribution reduces the basis of your shares, a return of capital distribution may result in a higher capital gain or a lower capital loss when you sell your shares held in a taxable account.

- Taxable dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or in additional shares through a broker's dividend reinvestment service. If you receive dividends or distributions in the form of additional shares through a broker's dividend reinvestment service, you will be required to pay applicable federal, state or local taxes on the reinvested dividends but you will not receive a corresponding cash distribution with which to pay any applicable tax.

- A Fund may be able to pass through to you foreign tax credits for certain taxes paid by the Fund, provided the Fund meets certain requirements.

- Distributions paid in January but declared by a Fund in October, November or December of the previous year to shareholders of record in one of those months may be taxable to you in the previous year.

- A Fund will inform you of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income, return of capital, foreign tax credits and net capital gain distributions received from the Fund shortly after the close of each calendar year.

Taxes on Exchange-Listed Share Sales. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of shares will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for one year or less, except that any capital loss on the sale of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of amounts treated as distributions of net capital gain to the shareholder with respect to such shares.

Medicare Tax. U.S. individuals with income exceeding $200,000 ($250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on their "net investment income," including interest, dividends, and capital gains (including capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

Non-U.S. Investors. If you are not a citizen or permanent resident of the United States, a Fund's ordinary income dividends will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies or unless such income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. This 30% withholding tax generally will not apply to distributions of net capital gain.

Distributions, sale proceeds and certain capital gain dividends paid to a shareholder that is a "foreign financial institution" as defined in Section 1471 of the Internal Revenue Code and that does not meet the requirements imposed on foreign financial institutions by Section 1471 will generally be subject to withholding tax at a 30% rate. Distributions, sale proceeds and certain capital gain dividends paid to a non-U.S. shareholder that is not a foreign financial institution will generally be subject to such withholding tax if the shareholder fails to make certain required certifications. Recently issued proposed Treasury Regulations, however, generally eliminate such withholding on gross proceeds, which include certain capital gains distributions and sale proceeds from a sale or disposition of Fund shares. Taxpayers generally may rely on these proposed Treasury Regulations until final Treasury Regulations are issued. A non-U.S. shareholder may be exempt from the withholding described in this paragraph under an applicable intergovernmental agreement between the U.S. and a foreign government, provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of such agreement.

Backup Withholding. A Fund or your broker will be required in certain cases to withhold (as "backup withholding") on amounts payable to any shareholder who (1) has provided either an incorrect taxpayer identification number or no number at all, (2) is subject to backup withholding by the Internal Revenue Service for failure to properly report payments of interest or dividends, (3) has failed to certify that such shareholder is not subject to backup withholding, or (4) has not certified that such shareholder is a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien). The backup withholding rate is currently 24%. Backup withholding will not, however, be applied to payments that have been subject to the 30% withholding tax applicable to shareholders who are neither citizens nor residents of the United States.

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

Any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for one year or less.

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

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal income tax law of an investment in a Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state, local and foreign tax on Fund distributions and sales of shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUND SHARES

ALPS Distributors, Inc. (previously defined as "ADI" or the "Distributor") is a broker-dealer registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Fund shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by a Fund. The Distributor's principal address is 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, CO 80203.

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, each Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services. No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by a Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of the applicable Fund's assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information on the daily NAV per share of each Fund can be found at www.graniteshares.com. Additionally, information regarding how often the shares of each Fund traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund is available at www.graniteshares.com. Any such information represents past performance and cannot be used to predict future results.

FUND SERVICE PROVIDERS

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. ("BBH") is the custodian and transfer agent for the Funds. BBH is located at 50 Post Office Square, Boston, MA 02110-1548.

ALPS Fund Services, Inc., located at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, CO 80203, is the administrator for the Funds.

ALPS Distributors, Inc., located at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, CO 80203, is the distributor for the Funds.

Tait Weller & Baker LLP, located at 50 South 16th Street, Suite 2900, Philadelphia, PA 19102, serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. Tait Weller & Baker LLP has been appointed by the Funds' trustees to audit the annual financial statements of the Funds.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

GraniteShares Autocallable AAPL ETF

Because the Fund has not yet commenced investment operations, no financial highlights are available for the Fund at this time. In the future, financial highlights will be presented in this section of the Prospectus.

GraniteShares Autocallable AMD ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable AMZN ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable APP ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable AVGO ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable BABA ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable COIN ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable CRCL ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable CRWV ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable GOOGL ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable HIMS ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable HOOD ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable INTC ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable IONQ ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable MARA ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable META ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable MRVL ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable MSFT ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable MSTR ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable NBIS ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable NFLX ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable NVDA ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable ORCL ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable PLTR ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable QBTS ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable RDDT ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable RGTI ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable SMCI ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable SMR ETF

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GraniteShares Autocallable TSLA ETF

Because the Fund has not yet commenced investment operations, no financial highlights are available for the Fund at this time. In the future, financial highlights will be presented in this section of the Prospectus.

GraniteShares Autocallable UPST ETF

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GRANITESHARES ETF TRUST

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders

Additional information about the Funds' investments will be available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance after the first fiscal year each Fund is in operation.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI provides more detailed information about each Fund. The SAI is incorporated by reference into, and is thus legally a part of, this prospectus.

For More Information

To request a free copy of the latest annual or semi-annual report of a Fund, the SAI or to request additional information about the Funds or to make other inquiries, please contact us as follows:

Call: 844-GRN-TSHR (844-476-8747)
Monday through Friday
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Write: GraniteShares ETF Trust
c/o ALPS Fund Services, Inc.
1290 Broadway, Suite 1000
Denver, CO 80203

Visit: www.graniteshares.com

Information Provided by the Securities and Exchange Commission

Reports and other information about the Funds are available in the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at http://www.sec.gov, or you can receive copies of this information, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

The Trust's Investment Company Act file number: 811-23214