November 4, 2026

BNY MELLON ETF TRUST
BNY MELLON ETF TRUST II
(each, with its series, a "fund" and collectively, the "funds")

Supplement to Current Summary Prospectuses, Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information ("SAI")

Adviser Consolidation

The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation ("BNY") intends to consolidate several of its U.S. investment firms (the "Adviser Consolidation"), effective, subject to regulatory requirements, on or about January 1, 2027 (the "Effective Date"). The following investment advisers to the funds are involved in the Adviser Consolidation:

- BNY Mellon ETF Investment Adviser, LLC ("BNY ETF Adviser") – each fund's primary investment adviser
- Insight North America LLC ("INA") – a sub-adviser to certain funds
- Mellon Investments Corporation, including its Mellon and Dreyfus divisions ("MIC") – a sub-adviser to certain funds
- Newton Investment Management North America, LLC ("NIMNA") – a sub-adviser to certain funds (collectively, the "Involved Advisers")

The Adviser Consolidation will be effected via corporate mergers, with the surviving consolidated firm to be named "BNY Investments Corporation." Accordingly, the boards of the funds have approved (1) a new management agreement ("Management Agreement") for each fund with BNY Investments Corporation; (2) the termination of the existing sub-investment advisory agreements with the Involved Advisers that serve as sub-advisers to certain funds; and (3) Newton Investment Management Limited ("NIM") to provide advisory support to certain funds pursuant to an advisory support agreement where NIM previously served as a sub-sub investment adviser pursuant to a sub-sub-investment advisory agreement, all effective on the Effective Date. The new Management Agreement for each fund is substantially similar in all material respects to each fund's existing management agreement, and the new advisory support agreement with NIM for applicable funds is substantially similar in all material respects to such funds' existing sub-sub-investment advisory agreement.

It is currently anticipated that each fund's portfolio managers from the Involved Advisers who are responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's investments will continue to manage the fund's investments as of the Effective Date as portfolio managers for BNY Investments Corporation. It is also currently anticipated that there will be no material changes to a fund's investment objective(s), strategies or policies, no reduction in the nature, quality or level of services provided to a fund, and no increase in the management fee payable by a fund as a result of the Adviser Consolidation.

The Adviser Consolidation will not involve a change in actual control or management of the Involved Advisers. Because there is no actual change in control or management of the Involved Advisers, the Adviser Consolidation does not constitute an "assignment" of the investment advisory and sub-investment advisory agreements for purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and, therefore, a shareholder vote is not required.

In connection with the Adviser Consolidation for each fund, effective on the Effective Date:

1) All references to the Involved Advisers in a fund's summary prospectus, prospectus and SAI are replaced with references to BNY Investments Corporation (BNYIC), except in instances where historical information is provided in a fund's prospectus or SAI.

2) All references to a portfolio manager being employed by an Involved Sub-Adviser in a fund's summary prospectus, prospectus and SAI are replaced with the portfolio manager being employed by BNY Investments Corporation (BNYIC).

3) All references to sub-investment advisory arrangements with Involved Advisers in a fund's summary prospectus, prospectus and SAI are removed.

4) For funds that currently have a sub-sub-investment advisory arrangement with NIM, references to NIM serving as a sub-sub-investment adviser pursuant to a sub-sub-investment advisory agreement are replaced with NIM providing advisory support pursuant to an advisory support agreement in such fund's summary prospectus, prospectus and SAI.

5) The following information replaces any contrary information in the section "Management – Investment Adviser" of each fund's prospectus:

> Effective January 1, 2027, the investment adviser for the fund is BNY Investments Corporation (BNYIC), 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286. BNYIC manages approximately $1.2 trillion in assets. Prior to January 1, 2027, the investment adviser for the fund was BNY Mellon ETF Investment Adviser, LLC (BNY ETF Adviser). Effective January 1, 2027, BNYIC is the primary asset management business of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY), a global investments company dedicated to helping its clients manage and service their financial assets throughout the investment lifecycle.

6) In the "Portfolio Managers and Portfolio Manager Compensation" section of the SAI, references to "MIC" are replaced with references to "BNYIC – Liquidity;" references to "Mellon" are replaced by references to "BNYIC – Index;" references to "INA" are replaced with references to "BNYIC – Fixed Income;" and references to "Newton" are replaced by references to "BNYIC – Equity."

In addition, the current proxy voting procedures adopted for each fund will remain the same following the Adviser Consolidation.

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Branding Initiative

BNY is currently engaged in a global brand strategy initiative with the aim of building a global investment brand for BNY Investments. In connection with this initiative, "BNY Mellon" is being replaced with "BNY" to align with the BNY Investments brand.

In connection with the Branding Initiative, effective on the Effective Date, the word "Mellon" is removed from the name of each fund.

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BNY Mellon Emerging Markets Debt ETF

BNY | INVESTMENTS

Summary Prospectus | July 22, 2026

Ticker: BEMD

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus and other information about the fund, including the statement of additional information and most recent reports to shareholders, online at www.bny.com/investments/etfliterature. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-833-ETF-BNYM (383-2696) (inside the U.S. only) or by sending an e-mail request to info@bnymellon.com. The fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, dated July 22, 2026, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Investment Objective

The fund seeks high total return (consisting of income and capital appreciation).

Fees and Expenses

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management fees	0.40%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses[1]	0.00%
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.40%

[1] *"Other expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.*

Example

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then hold or redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$41	$128

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 may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the fund's performance. The fund is new and does not yet have a portfolio turnover rate to disclose.

Principal Investment Strategy

To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed-income securities of emerging markets issuers. The fund considers emerging markets issuers to be governments and their political subdivisions (including agencies, authorities, instrumentalities, sponsored enterprises, and supranational entities) of emerging markets countries and companies organized or with their principal place of business in, or that have a majority of their assets or business in, or whose securities are primarily listed or traded on exchanges in, an emerging market country. The fund considers an emerging market country to be a country that, at the time of purchase, is (i) classified as an emerging, frontier or developing economy by any supranational organization (such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, United Nations, or related entities), or (ii) considered an emerging market country for purposes of constructing a major emerging or frontier market

securities index (such as J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg or ICE emerging market indices). The fund invests principally in fixed-income securities denominated in hard currencies, such as U.S. dollar, Euro, or pound sterling.

In constructing the fund's portfolio, the fund's sub-adviser, Insight North America LLC (sub-adviser), focuses on identifying undervalued fixed-income markets, currencies, sectors and securities. The sub-adviser looks for fixed-income securities with the potential for credit upgrades, unique structural characteristics, or innovative features. The sub-adviser selects securities by using fundamental economic research and quantitative analysis to allocate assets among countries and currencies, and by actively trading among sectors and securities, focusing on sectors and individual securities that it considers to be relatively undervalued.

The fund may invest significantly in bonds rated below investment grade (i.e., Baa3/BBB- or lower) ("high yield" or "junk" bonds), or the unrated equivalent as determined by the fund's sub-adviser.

There are no restrictions on the dollar-weighted average maturity or average effective duration of the fund's portfolio or on the maturities or durations of the individual fixed-income securities the fund may purchase. A bond's maturity is the length of time until the principal must be fully repaid with interest. Duration is an indication of an investment's "interest rate risk," or how sensitive a bond or the fund's portfolio may be to changes in interest rates.

The fund may, from time to time, invest a significant portion (more than 20%) of its net assets in securities of companies in one or more countries and/or regions. As of the date of this Prospectus, the fund expects to invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of companies in the Asian region, Latin American region, and Middle Eastern and African region.

The fund typically will sell a security if the fund's sub-adviser believes the security is overvalued from a valuation standpoint, another sector or country becomes relatively more attractive, and/or the sub-adviser expects the issuer's fundamentals to deteriorate. The fund does not have any limitations regarding portfolio turnover and may engage in short-term trading in seeking to achieve its investment objective.

The fund may, but is not required to, use derivative instruments as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to increase returns, to manage interest rate risk, to manage the effective duration or maturity of the fund's portfolio, or as part of a hedging strategy. The derivative instruments in which the fund may invest principally include futures and currency forward contracts.

The fund is non-diversified.

Principal Risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. The fund's share price fluctuates, sometimes dramatically, which means you could lose money.

- *Fixed-income market risk:* The market value of a fixed-income security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates). Federal Reserve policy in response to market conditions, including with respect to interest rates, may adversely affect the value, volatility and liquidity of dividend and interest paying securities. Policy and legislative changes worldwide are affecting many aspects of financial regulation. The impact of these changes on the markets and the practical implications for market participants may not be fully known for some time.
- *Interest rate risk:* Prices of bonds and other fixed rate fixed-income securities tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in rates will adversely affect fixed-income securities and, accordingly, will cause the value of the fund's investments in these securities to decline. A wide variety of market factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policy, rising inflation and changes in general economic conditions. It is difficult to predict the pace at which central banks or monetary authorities may increase (or decrease) interest rates or the timing, frequency, or magnitude of such changes. During periods of very low interest rates, which occur from time to time due to market forces or actions of governments and/or their central banks, including the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in the U.S., the fund may be subject to a greater risk of principal decline from rising interest rates. When interest rates fall, the values of already-issued fixed rate fixed-income securities generally rise. However, when interest rates fall, the fund's investments in new securities may be at lower yields and may reduce the fund's income. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from fund performance. The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of fixed-income securities is generally greater for securities with longer effective maturities and durations because such instruments do not mature, reset interest rates or become callable for longer periods of time. Unlike investment grade bonds, however, the prices of high yield ("junk") bonds may fluctuate unpredictably and not necessarily inversely with changes in interest rates.

- *Credit risk:* Failure of an issuer of a security to make timely interest or principal payments when due, or a decline or perception of a decline in the credit quality of the security, can cause the security's price to fall, lowering the value of the fund's investment in such security. The lower a security's credit rating, the greater the chance that the issuer of the security will default or fail to meet its payment obligations.
- *High yield securities risk*: High yield ("junk") securities involve greater credit risk, including the risk of default, than investment grade securities, and are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments. The prices of high yield securities can fall in response to adverse changes in general economic conditions, to changes in the financial condition of the securities' issuers, and to changes in interest rates to a greater extent than those of higher rated securities.
- *Foreign investment risk:* To the extent the fund invests in foreign securities, the fund's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting investments in foreign issuers. Special risks associated with investments in foreign issuers include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political and economic instability and differing auditing and legal standards. The imposition of sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments, or problems related to share registration, trade settlement, or asset custody, may result in losses for the fund. To the extent securities held by the fund trade in a market that is closed when the exchange on which the fund's shares trade is open, there may be deviations between the current price of a security and the last quoted price for the security in the closed foreign market. These deviations could result in the fund experiencing premiums or discounts greater than those of ETFs that invest in domestic securities.
- *Foreign government obligations, debt obligations of supranational entities and sovereign debt obligations risk:* Investing in foreign government obligations, debt obligations of supranational entities and the sovereign debt of foreign countries creates exposure to the direct or indirect consequences of political, social or economic changes in the countries that issue the securities or in which the issuers are located. A governmental obligor may default on its obligations.
- *Emerging market risk:* The securities of issuers located or doing substantial business in emerging market countries tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of issuers located in countries with more mature economies. There may be less information publicly available about an emerging market issuer than about a developed market issuer and/or the available information may be outdated or unreliable. In addition, emerging market issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing, legal and financial reporting standards comparable to those in developed markets, potentially making it difficult to evaluate such issuers. Emerging markets generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries. Additionally, investments in these countries may have restrictions that make it difficult or impossible for the fund to exercise rights, pursue legal remedies, and obtain judgements in foreign courts. Investments in these countries may be subject to political, economic, legal, market and currency risks. The risks may include less protection of property rights and uncertain political and economic policies, greater vulnerability to market manipulation, the imposition of capital controls and/or foreign investment limitations by a country, nationalization of businesses and the imposition of sanctions by other countries, such as the United States.
- *Frontier market risk:* The risks associated with investments in frontier market countries include all the risks described above for investments in foreign securities and emerging markets, although the risks are magnified for frontier market countries. Because frontier markets are among the smallest, least mature and least liquid of the emerging markets, investments in frontier markets generally are subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets or traditional emerging markets. Frontier market countries have smaller economies, less developed capital markets, greater market volatility, lower trading volume, more political and economic instability, greater risk of a market shutdown and more governmental limitations on foreign investments than typically found in more developed markets.
- *Asia risk:* To the extent the fund invests significantly in securities issued by companies located in Asian countries, the fund's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting the Asian region. Many Asian countries can be characterized as either emerging or newly industrialized economies and tend to experience more volatile economic cycles than developed countries. Asian economies are also frequently subject to the risks of undeveloped financial service sectors, high inflation, frequent currency fluctuations, devaluations, or restrictions, political and social instability, corruption, and less efficient markets. Economies of Asian countries may also be heavily dependent on international trade and can be adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls and other measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. Some economies in this region are dependent on a range of commodities, including oil, natural gas and coal. Accordingly, they are strongly affected by international commodity prices and particularly vulnerable to any weakening in global demand for these products. Adverse economic conditions or developments in neighboring countries may increase investors' perception of the risk of investing in the region as a whole, which may adversely impact the market value of the securities issued by companies in the region. Companies in Asia may be subject to risks such as nationalization or other forms of government interference. Increased political and social unrest could adversely affect the performance of investments in this region.

- *Latin America Risk*: To the extent the fund invests significantly in securities issued by companies located in Latin American countries, the fund's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting the Latin American region. Many Latin American countries have experienced ongoing regional conflict, political corruption, protectionist measures, debt crises and defaults, sudden and large currency devaluation, intervention by the military in civilian and economic spheres, and/or substantial government influence over the private sector. The economies of certain Latin American countries have experienced high interest rates, economic volatility, inflation and high unemployment rates, and investments in Latin American countries may be subject to currency risks. Additionally, many Latin American countries are highly reliant on the exportation of commodities, and their economies may be significantly impacted by fluctuations in commodity prices and the global demand for certain commodities, which could impact the value of the fund's investments.
- *Middle East and Africa Risk*: To the extent the fund invests significantly in securities issued by companies located in Middle Eastern and African countries, the fund's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting the Middle Eastern and African region. Investments in Middle Eastern and African countries are susceptible to risks resulting from corruption, the expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, confiscatory taxation, political instability, territorial disputes, labor issues, widespread outbreaks of disease, and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic, and/or socioeconomic unrest. Certain Middle Eastern countries have strained relations with other Middle Eastern countries due to territorial disputes, historical animosities, international alliances, religious tensions and/or defense concerns, which may adversely affect the economies of these countries. During periods of conflict, instability or upheaval, a country's government may act in a detrimental or hostile manner toward private enterprise or foreign investment. These conditions may cause significant economic downturns in Middle Eastern and African countries, lowering the value of the fund's investments in this region. Further, the economies of many Middle Eastern and African countries are largely dependent on commodities such as gold, silver, copper, diamonds, and oil, and their economies are vulnerable to changes in commodity prices, and fluctuations in demand for these commodities could significantly impact economies in this region.
- *Liquidity risk:* When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult to sell the securities in a timely manner at or near their perceived value. In such a market, the value of such securities and the fund's share price may fall dramatically. Investments that are illiquid or that trade in lower volumes may be more difficult to value. Investments in foreign securities, particularly those of issuers located in emerging markets, tend to have greater exposure to liquidity risk than domestic securities. The market for below investment grade debt securities may be less liquid and therefore these securities may be harder to value or sell at an acceptable price, especially during times of market volatility or decline. Liquidity can also decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. In addition, in stressed market conditions the market for the fund's shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity with respect to the fund's portfolio securities, which could lead to differences between the market price of the fund's shares and the net asset value of the fund's shares.
- *Issuer risk:* A security's market value may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's products or services, or factors that affect the issuer's industry, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.
- *Market risk:* The value of the securities in which the fund invests may be affected by political, regulatory, economic and social developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. In addition, turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and/or fixed-income markets may negatively affect many issuers, which could adversely affect the fund. Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. These risks may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain; in these and other circumstances, such risks might affect companies world-wide. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the fund and its investments. To the extent the fund may overweight its investments in certain countries, companies, industries or sectors, such positions will increase the fund's exposure to risk of loss from adverse developments affecting those countries, companies, industries or sectors.
- *Derivatives risk*: A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the fund's performance. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets, and the fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund. Derivatives in which the fund may invest can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the fund will not correlate with the underlying assets or the fund's other investments in the manner intended. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment, and involve greater risks than the underlying assets because, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to liquidity risk (lack of a liquid secondary market), credit and counterparty risk (failure of the counterparty to the derivatives transaction to honor its obligation) and pricing risk (risk that the derivative cannot or will not be accurately valued).

- *Futures risk:* The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in correlation with the value of the underlying instrument. Risks of futures contracts may arise from an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the futures and the price of the underlying instrument. The fund's use of futures contracts exposes the fund to leverage risk because of the small margin requirements relative to the value of the futures contract. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact on the funds that the fund has deposited or will have to deposit with a broker to maintain its futures position. While futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions they may become illiquid. Futures exchanges may impose daily or intraday price change limits and/or limit the volume of trading. Additionally, government regulation may further reduce liquidity through similar trading restrictions. As a result, the fund may be unable to close out its futures contracts at a time that is advantageous. The price of futures can be highly volatile; using them could lower total return, and the potential loss from futures could exceed the fund's initial investment in such contracts.
- *Currency forward risk*: Currency forward contracts are derivative instruments pursuant to a contract with a counterparty to buy or sell a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. Not all forward contracts require a counterparty to post collateral, which may expose the fund to greater losses in the event of a default by a counterparty. Foreign currency forward transactions include risks associated with fluctuations in foreign currency.
- *Management risk:* The investment process and techniques used by the fund's sub-adviser could fail to achieve the fund's investment goal and may cause your fund investment to lose value or may cause the fund to underperform other funds with similar investment goals.
- *Cash transaction risk:* Most ETFs generally make in-kind redemptions to avoid being taxed at the fund level on gains on the distributed portfolio securities. However, unlike most ETFs, the fund currently intends to effect redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind, because of the nature of the fund's investments. As such, the fund may be required to sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds, which includes cash transaction costs. Therefore, the fund may recognize a capital gain on these sales that might not have been incurred if the fund had made a redemption in-kind. This may decrease the tax efficiency of the fund compared to ETFs that utilize an in-kind redemption process, and there may be a substantial difference in the after-tax rate of return between the fund and conventional ETFs.
- *Authorized participants, market makers and liquidity providers risk:* The fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants, which are responsible for the creation and redemption activity for the fund. 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, fund shares may trade at a material discount to net asset value and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable or unwilling to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other Authorized Participants 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.
- *Fluctuation of net asset value, share premiums and discounts risk:* As with all exchange-traded funds, fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The trading prices of fund shares in the secondary market may differ from the fund's daily net asset value per share and there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the net asset value per share (premium) or less than the net asset value per share (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.
- *Trading issues risk:* Although fund shares are listed for trading on an exchange and may be listed or traded on other U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges as well, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such fund shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the listing exchange, make trading in fund shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in fund shares on an exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the listing exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged or that fund shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange.
- *Portfolio turnover risk:* The fund may engage in short-term trading which could produce higher transaction costs and taxable distributions, and lower the fund's after-tax performance.
- *New fund risk:* The fund is newly organized with limited operating history and there can be no assurance that the fund will grow to or maintain sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies.
- *Non-diversification risk:* The fund is non-diversified and, therefore, the fund's performance may be more vulnerable to changes in the market value of a single issuer or group of issuers and more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund.

Performance

Since the fund does not have a full calendar year of operations, past performance information for the fund is not presented in this prospectus. Annual performance returns provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in

performance from year to year. Comparison of fund performance to an appropriate index indicates how the fund's average annual returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. Recent performance information may be available at www.bny.com/investments.

Portfolio Management

The fund's investment adviser is BNY Mellon ETF Investment Adviser, LLC and the fund's sub-adviser is Insight North America LLC (INA), an affiliate of the Adviser.

Federico Garcia Zamora and Rodica Glavan are the fund's primary portfolio managers, positions they have held since the fund's inception in July 2026. Mr. Zamora is Head of EMD Macro Strategies, Emerging Market Fixed Income at INA. Ms. Glavan is Head of Emerging Market Corporate Fixed Income at Insight Investment Management (Global) Limited (Insight UK), an affiliate of INA. Ms. Glavan is treated as an "associated person" of INA under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, for purposes of providing investment advice with respect to the fund pursuant to a participating affiliate agreement between INA and Insight UK. Each portfolio manager is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The fund will issue (or redeem) fund shares to certain institutional investors known as "Authorized Participants" (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of fund shares known as "Creation Units," principally in exchange for cash. However, the fund also reserves the right to permit or require Creation Units to be issued in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a portfolio of in-kind securities designated by the fund.

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

Tax Information

The fund's distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is through an individual retirement account (IRA), retirement plan or other U.S. tax-advantaged investment plan (in which case you may be taxed upon withdrawal of your investment from such account).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for certain activities related to the fund, including educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems, or other services related to the sale or promotion of the fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

This prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation in any state or jurisdiction in which, or to any person to whom, such offering or solicitation may not lawfully be made.