

BNY Mellon Municipal Opportunities ETF



Summary Prospectus | December 31, 2025

Ticker Symbol: BMOP

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 December 31, 2025, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Investment Objective

The fund seeks to maximize total return consisting of high current income exempt from federal income tax 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	0.50%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses ⁺	0.04%
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.54%

* On January 9, 2026, BNY Mellon Municipal Opportunities Fund (Predecessor Fund), a series of BNY Mellon Funds Trust, will be reorganized into the fund (Reorganization). The fund will commence operations upon the completion of the Reorganization and will continue the operations of the Predecessor Fund. The "Annual Fund Operating Expenses" have been restated to reflect the fund's expected fees and expenses for the current fiscal year.

⁺ Includes estimated interest expense for the current fiscal year in the amount of 0.04% in connection with inverse floater securities.

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	5 Years	10 Years
\$55	\$173	\$302	\$577

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. During the Predecessor Fund's most recent fiscal year, the Predecessor Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 45.11% of the average value of its portfolio.

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 municipal bonds that provide income exempt from U.S. federal income tax. Municipal bonds are debt securities or other

obligations issued by states, territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, or multistate agencies and authorities. Municipal bonds typically are issued to finance public projects, but also may be issued for private activities.

The fund's sub-adviser, Insight North America LLC, focuses on identifying undervalued sectors and securities. To select municipal bonds for the fund, the sub-adviser uses fundamental credit analysis to estimate the relative value and attractiveness of various sectors and securities and to exploit pricing inefficiencies in the municipal bond market. The sub-adviser actively trades among various sectors and securities based on their apparent relative values. The fund seeks to invest in several different sectors, and may overweight a particular sector depending on each sector's relative value at a given time.

The fund invests at least 50% of its net assets in bonds that are rated investment grade (i.e., Baa3/BBB- or higher) at the time of purchase or, if unrated, deemed of comparable quality by the fund's sub-adviser. For additional yield, the fund may invest up to 50% of its net assets in bonds that are rated below investment grade ("high yield" or "junk" bonds) or, if unrated, deemed of comparable quality by the fund's sub-adviser.

The fund may invest in bonds of any maturity or duration and does not expect to target any specific range of maturity or duration. The dollar-weighted average maturity and duration of the fund's portfolio will vary from time to time depending on the portfolio manager's views on the direction of interest rates. 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. Generally, the longer a bond's duration, the more likely it is to react to interest rate fluctuations and the greater its long-term risk/return potential.

Although the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets in municipal bonds, the income from which is exempt from U.S. federal income tax, the fund may invest up to 50% of its net assets in municipal bonds, the income from which is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.

A rigorous sell discipline is employed to continuously evaluate all fund holdings. Current holdings may become sell candidates if creditworthiness is deteriorating, if bonds with better risk and return characteristics become available, or if the holding no longer meets the sub-adviser's strategic or portfolio construction objectives.

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 credit or 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 typically include options, futures and options on futures (including those relating to securities, indices, and interest rates), and swaps (including total return swaps, interest rate swaps such as Municipal Market Data Rate Locks (MMD Rate Locks), and credit default swaps). To the extent the fund invests in derivative instruments that have economic characteristics similar to municipal bonds that provide income exempt from U.S. federal income tax as described in the fund's policy with respect to the investment of at least 80% of its net assets, the market value of such instruments will be included in the 80% calculation.

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.

- *Municipal securities risk:* The amount of public information available about municipal securities is generally less than that for corporate equities or bonds. Special factors, such as legislative changes, and state and local economic and business developments, may adversely affect the yield and/or value of the fund's investments in municipal securities. Other factors include the general conditions of the municipal securities market, the size of the particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and the rating of the issue. The municipal securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. The secondary market for certain municipal bonds tends to be less well developed or liquid than many other securities markets, which may adversely affect the fund's ability to sell such municipal bonds at attractive prices. 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). Changes in economic, business or political conditions relating to a particular municipal project, municipality, or state, territory or possession of the United States in which the fund invests may have an impact on the fund's share price. Any credit impairment could adversely impact the value of their bonds, which could negatively impact the performance of the fund. In addition, income from municipal securities held by the fund could be declared taxable because of, among other things, unfavorable changes in tax laws, adverse interpretations by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or state tax authorities, or noncompliant conduct of an issuer or other obligated party. Loss of tax-exempt status may cause interest received and distributed to shareholders by the fund to be taxable and may result in a significant decline in the values of such municipal securities.

- *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 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. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates, issuers of below investment grade securities may experience financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to make payments of principal and interest and increase the possibility of default.
- *Prepayment risk:* Some securities give the issuer the option to prepay or call the securities before their maturity date, which may reduce the market value of the security and the anticipated yield-to-maturity. Issuers often exercise this right when interest rates fall. If an issuer "calls" its securities during a time of declining interest rates, the fund might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates. During periods of market illiquidity or rising interest rates, prices of "callable" issues are subject to increased price fluctuation.
- *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. The market for below investment grade 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.
- *Municipal securities sector risk:* The fund may significantly overweight or underweight certain municipal securities that finance projects in specific municipal sectors, such as utilities, hospitals, higher education or transportation, and this may cause the fund's performance to be more or less sensitive to developments affecting those 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.

- *Options risk:* The fund's successful use of options depends on the ability of the sub-adviser to forecast market movements correctly. When the fund purchases an option, it runs the risk that it will lose its entire investment in the option in a relatively short period of time, unless the fund exercises the option or enters into a closing sale transaction before the option's expiration. If the price of the underlying security does not rise (in the case of a call) or fall (in the case of a put) to an extent sufficient to cover the option premium and transaction costs, the fund will lose part or all of its investment in the option. The effective use of options also depends on the fund's ability to terminate option positions at times when the sub-adviser deems it desirable to do so. There is no assurance that the fund will be able to effect closing transactions at any particular time or at an acceptable price. The sale of options by the fund may create investment leverage.
- *Swap risk:* A swap is a contract that generally obligates the parties to exchange payments based on a specified security, basket of securities, or securities indices during a specified period. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities because swaps may be leveraged and are subject to counterparty risk (e.g., the risk of a counterparty's defaulting on the obligation or bankruptcy), credit risk and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). It may not be possible for the fund to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

An MMD Rate Lock is designed to permit the fund to lock in a specific municipal interest rate for a particular investment or a portion of the fund's portfolio to preserve a return on a particular investment or a portion of its portfolio, which in turn protects against any increase in the price of securities to be purchased at a later date. By using an MMD Rate Lock, the fund can create a synthetic long or short duration position. To the extent the fund uses MMD Rate Locks, it will ordinarily use these transactions as a hedge or for duration or risk management, which may not be successful. An MMD Rate Lock is a contract between the fund and an MMD Rate Lock provider pursuant to which the parties agree to make a net settlement payment to each other on a notional and duration amount, contingent upon whether the Municipal Market Data AAA General Obligation Scale is above or below a specified level on the expiration date of the contract. For example, if the fund buys an MMD Rate Lock and the Municipal Market Data AAA General Obligation Scale is below the specified level on the expiration date, the counterparty to the contract will make a payment to the fund equal to the specified level minus the actual level, multiplied by the notional amount of the contract. If the Municipal Market Data AAA General Obligation Scale is above the specified level on the expiration date, the fund will make a payment to the counterparty equal to the actual level minus the specified level, multiplied by the notional amount of the contract. In connection with investments in MMD Rate Locks, there is a risk that municipal yields will move in the opposite direction than anticipated by the fund, which would cause the fund to make payments to its counterparty in the transaction that could adversely affect the fund's performance.

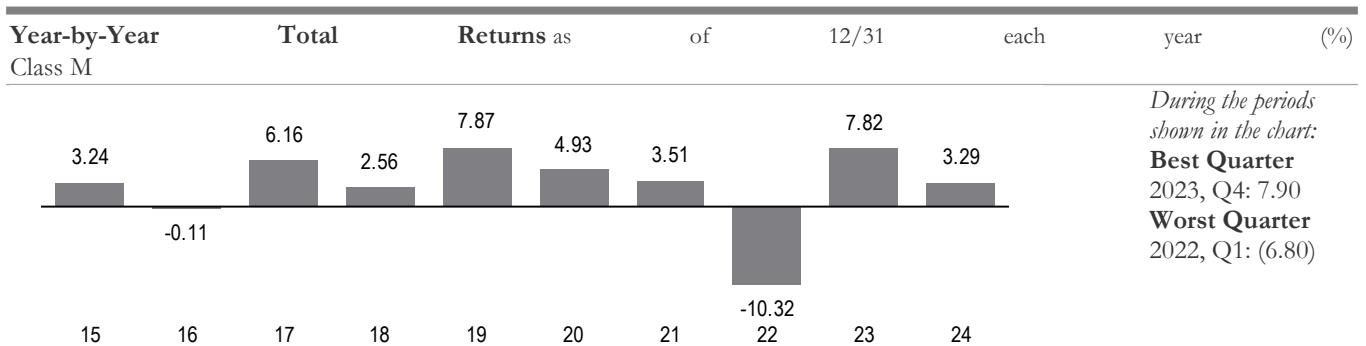
- *Market risk:* The value of the securities in which the fund invests may be affected by political, regulatory, economic and social developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. In addition, turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity 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.
- *Management risk:* The investment process and techniques used by the fund's sub-adviser could fail to achieve the fund's investment goal, 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 may result in cash transaction costs (such as brokerage costs) that are not incurred with in-kind redemptions. The fund imposes transaction fees to offset all or a part of the costs associated with a cash transaction. To the extent that the transaction fees do not offset the costs associated with a cash transaction, the fund's performance may be negatively impacted. The fund may also 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.

Performance

On January 9, 2026, the Predecessor Fund will be reorganized into the fund, at which time the fund will commence operations. The performance information shown below reflects that of Class M shares of the Predecessor Fund, which has a different fee structure than the fund. The fund's investment strategies are similar to those of the Predecessor Fund; however, while each fund may invest in derivatives as a part of its principal investment strategy, unlike the Predecessor Fund, the fund's investments in derivatives may also include options on futures and interest rate swaps such as MMD Rate Locks. The performance returns shown are based on the Predecessor Fund's fee structure and investment strategies. Past performance may have been different if the fund's current fee structure and investment strategies had been in place during the period.

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. Performance results shown in the bar chart and the performance table below reflect the performance of Class M shares of the Predecessor Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Predecessor Fund's performance from year to year. The table compares the average annual total returns of the Predecessor Fund to those of the S&P Municipal Bond Index, the broad-based benchmark of the Predecessor Fund and the Bloomberg US Municipal Bond Index, the broad-based benchmark of the fund (effective January 12, 2026). The Predecessor Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. More information related to performance information may be available at www.bny.com/investments.



The year-to-date total return of the Predecessor Fund's Class M shares as of September 30, 2025 was 1.58%.

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through U.S. tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Predecessor Fund – Class M	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Returns before taxes	3.29%	1.64%	2.77%
Returns after taxes on distributions	3.29%	1.55%	2.71%
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	3.36%	1.93%	2.85%
S&P Municipal Bond Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	1.90%	1.20%	2.34%
Bloomberg US Municipal Bond Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes) ¹	1.05%	0.99%	2.25%

¹ Effective January 12, 2026, the date shares of the fund are expected to begin trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC, the fund's broad-based benchmark will be the Bloomberg US Municipal Bond Index. Insight North America LLC, the fund's sub-adviser, believes the Bloomberg index is a more appropriate comparison given the fund's investment strategy and Insight North America LLC's investment process.

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, an affiliate of the Adviser.

John F. Flahive, Gregory J. Conant and Jeffrey Burger will serve as primary portfolio managers of the fund following the Reorganization. Mr. Flahive is currently the Co-Head of Municipal Bonds at INA. He has been a primary portfolio manager of the Predecessor Fund since October 2008. Mr. Conant and Mr. Burger are currently senior portfolio managers at INA. 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 NASDAQ Stock Market LLC, 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 anticipates that dividends paid by the fund generally will be exempt from federal income tax. However, the fund may realize and distribute taxable income and capital gains from time to time as a result of the fund's normal investment activities. In addition, interest earned on certain debt securities may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. To the extent that the fund's distributions are derived from interest on municipal debt securities that are not exempt from applicable state and local taxes, such distributions will be subject to such state and local taxes.

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.