

Zacks Small/Mid Cap ETF

(Ticker: SMIZ)

A series of the
Zacks Trust

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

April 1, 2026

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus, SAI, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at <https://zacksetfs.com/resources.php>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-855-813-3507 or by sending an email request to OrderZacksETF@ultimusfundsolutions.com. The current Prospectus and SAI, dated April 1, 2026, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. Shares of the Fund are listed and traded on NYSE Arca (the "Exchange").

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Zacks Small/Mid Cap ETF (the "Fund") seeks to generate positive risk-adjusted returns.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(ongoing expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.44%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.60%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Limitation ¹	(0.05)%
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.55%

1. The Fund's adviser, Zacks Investment Management, Inc. (the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and/or absorb expenses of the Fund, until at least April 1, 2027, to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or reimbursement (exclusive of any front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, brokerage fees and commissions, borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short), acquired fund fees and expenses, fees and expenses associated with investments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example option and swap fees and expenses), or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 0.55% of the Fund's net assets. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund in future years (within the three years from the date the fees have been waived or reimbursed), if such recoupment can be achieved within the lesser of the foregoing expense limits or those in place at the time of recapture. This agreement may be terminated only by the Zacks Trust's (the "Trust") Board of Trustees (the "Board") on 60 days' written notice to the Advisor.

Example. You may also incur usual and customary brokerage commissions and other charges when buying or selling shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in the example that follows. This example is intended to help you compare the cost of owning shares of the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your 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 Example includes the Fund’s contractual expense limitation through March 31, 2026.

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

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$56	\$187	\$330	\$745

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund may pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 105% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to generate positive risk-adjusted returns (positive rate of return after adjustment for the amount of risk taken) by, under normal circumstances, investing at least 80% of its net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of small and midsize companies listed on U.S. stock exchanges or derivatives linked to such securities. The small and mid-cap securities are generally common stock selected from constituents in the Russell Midcap[®] Index and Russell 2000[®] Index. As of February 28, 2026, the average market capitalization of the constituents in the Russell Midcap[®] Index was \$34.15 billion, and the average market capitalization of the constituents in the Russell 2000[®] Index was \$5.4 billion. The Fund is actively managed. The Fund may invest in companies in any economic sector.

The Advisor constructs the Fund’s portfolio using both quantitative and qualitative analysis. The companies included in the portfolio are selected from the constituents of the Russell 2000[®] Index and Russell Midcap[®] Index. The companies selected for the Fund’s portfolio are considered by the Advisor to have sound fundamentals and growth potential to outperform a 50/50 blend of the Russell 2000[®] Index and Russell Midcap[®] Index in the long-term based on the Advisor’s quantitative analysis. The Advisor utilizes a quantitative model focused on four factors: Agreement (percentage of earnings estimate revisions that are revised upward), Magnitude (size of the earnings estimate revisions), Upside (where the most accurate or recent earnings estimates are coming in relative to the consensus) and Surprise (the magnitude and frequency of earnings surprises). Earnings surprises are a concept created by the Advisor’s affiliate, Zacks Investment Research, and are defined as the difference between reported earnings per

share and consensus or average earnings estimates from sell-side analysts. Consensus estimates refer to the average forecasts of a group of sell-side analysts as to what a company is expected to earn or lose in a given period of time (quarterly or annually). The data for the quantitative analysis is provided by Zacks Investment Research, which derives the data from information provided by sell-side analysts. The Advisor constructs a portfolio of between 150-250 positions based on the qualitative judgement of the portfolio manager after reviewing the above factors using the quantitative data described above. Once selected for the Fund's portfolio, a company may be maintained in the portfolio even if it is subsequently removed from the Russell 2000® Index or Russell Midcap® Index.

The Fund invests about 30%-70% of the value of its net assets in small cap equity securities and about 30%-70% in mid cap equity securities. The Fund may also invest up to 20% of the Fund's net assets in cash and cash equivalents, including money market funds and other short-term fixed income investments, in seeking to protect principal, or when, in the Advisor's opinion, there are not sufficient companies appropriate for investment. As an alternative to holding cash or cash equivalents, the Advisor may invest the Fund's assets in shares of other investment companies, including open-end and closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") (collectively, "Underlying Funds").

The portfolio is generally rebalanced on a monthly basis using the quantitative analysis described above. However, the Advisor may rebalance the portfolio at other times based on qualitative factors like corporate actions, such as mergers and acquisitions, and spin-offs.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

Risk is inherent in all investing. The loss of your money is a principal risk of investing in the Fund. Investors should consider the following risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose money. The following principal risk factors have been identified for the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be successful in meeting its investment objective.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes. These changes in value may result from factors affecting individual issuers, industries or the stock market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to be cyclical which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. The Advisor's judgments about the attractiveness, value, and stability of particular stocks in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect, and there is no guarantee that the Advisor's judgment will produce the desired results.

Quantitative Model Risk. Investments selected using quantitative methods may perform differently from the market as a whole. There can be no assurance that these methodologies will enable the Fund to achieve its objective.

Small and Medium Cap Securities Risk. The earnings and prospects of small and medium sized companies are more volatile than larger companies and may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Small and medium sized companies normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market price fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures and may have limited markets, product lines, or financial resources and lack management experience.

Common Stock Risk. Investments in shares of common stock may fluctuate in value response to many factors. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses.

Fund Investing Risk. Investments in other investment companies subject the Fund to additional operating and management fees and expenses. Investors in the Fund will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the funds in which the Fund invests, in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. The Fund's performance depends in part upon the performance of the investment advisor to each Underlying Fund, the strategies and instruments used by the Underlying Funds, and the Advisor's ability to select Underlying Funds and effectively allocate fund assets among them.

ETF Investing Risk. The Fund's investment in ETFs may subject the Fund to additional risks than if the Fund would have invested directly in the ETF's underlying securities. These risks include the possibility that an ETF may experience a lack of liquidity that can result in greater volatility than its underlying securities, an ETF may trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value, or an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track. In addition, investing in an ETF may also be costlier than if the Fund had owned the underlying securities directly. The Fund and, indirectly, shareholders of the Fund, bear a proportionate share of the ETF's expenses, which include management and advisory fees and other expenses. In addition, the Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of the ETFs in its portfolio.

Control of Underlying Funds Risk. The Underlying Funds each have their own unique investment objective, strategies, and risks. There is no guarantee that the Underlying Funds will achieve their investment objectives and the Fund has exposure to the investment risks of the Underlying Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of assets among the funds. The investment policies of the Underlying Funds may differ from the Fund's policies.

Although the Fund and the Advisor will evaluate regularly each Underlying Fund to determine whether its investment program is consistent with the Fund's investment objective, the Advisor will not have any control over the investments made by an Underlying Fund. Even though each Underlying Fund is subject to certain constraints, the investment advisor of each Underlying Fund may change aspects of its investment strategies at any time. The Advisor will not have the ability to control or otherwise influence the composition of the investment portfolio of an Underlying Fund.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. U.S. government securities risk refers to the risk that debt securities issued or guaranteed by certain U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities, and sponsored enterprises are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve credit risk greater than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities.

New Advisor Risk. The Advisor has only recently begun serving as an investment advisor to ETFs. As a result, investors do not have a long-term track record of managing an ETF from which to judge the Advisor, and the Advisor may not achieve the intended result in managing the Fund.

Market Risk. Market risk refers to the possibility that the value of securities held by the Fund may decline due to daily fluctuations in the market. Market prices for securities change daily as a result of many factors, including developments affecting the condition of both individual companies and the market in general. The price of a security may even be affected by factors unrelated to the value or condition of its issuer, including changes in interest rates, economic and political conditions, and general market conditions. The Fund's performance per share will change daily in response to such factors.

New Fund Risk. The Fund has a limited history of operations for investors to evaluate.

Authorized Participant Risk. Only an authorized participant ("Authorized Participant" or "AP") may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants).

Early Close/Trading Halt Risk. An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may prevent the Fund from buying or selling certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and may incur substantial trading losses.

ETF Structure Risks. Each Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to the special risks, including:

- **Not Individually Redeemable.** Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by a Fund at NAV only in Creation Units. You may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit.
- **Trading Issues.** An active trading market for a Fund's shares may not be developed or maintained. Trading in Shares on an Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of an Exchange. If a Fund's Shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as Authorized Participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Fund's shares.

- *Cash purchases.* To the extent Creation Units are purchased by APs in cash instead of in-kind, a Fund will incur certain costs such as brokerage expenses and taxable gains and losses. These costs could be imposed on a Fund and impact the Fund's NAV if not fully offset by transaction fees paid by the APs.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The portfolio manager will sell Underlying Funds and other securities when it is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders to do so without regard to the length of time they have been held. As portfolio turnover may involve paying brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, there could be additional expenses for the Fund. High rates of portfolio turnover may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains and losses. Any distributions resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal income tax purposes.

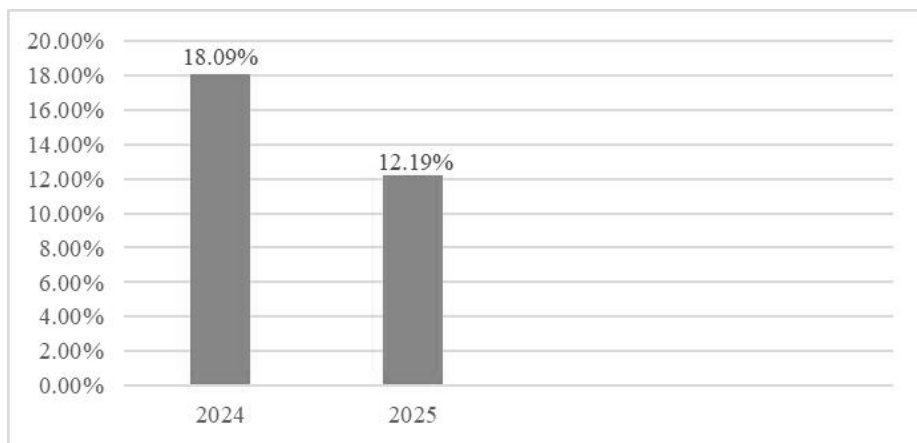
Investment Risk. Various sectors of the global financial markets have been experiencing an extended period of adverse conditions. Market uncertainty has increased dramatically, particularly in the United States and Europe, and adverse market conditions have expanded to other markets. These conditions have resulted in disruption of markets, periods of reduced liquidity, greater volatility, general volatility of spreads, an acute contraction in the availability of credit and a lack of price transparency. The long-term impact of these events is uncertain but could continue to have a material effect on general economic conditions, consumer and business confidence, and market liquidity.

Cybersecurity Risk. As part of its business, the Advisor processes, stores, and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the Fund. The Advisor and the Fund are therefore susceptible to cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity failures or breaches of the Fund or its service providers have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, and/or reputational damage. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Performance Information

The bar chart and performance table below show the variability of the Fund's returns, which is some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows performance of the Shares for each full calendar year since the Fund's inception. The performance table compares the performance of the Shares over time to the performance of a broad-based securities index. You should be aware that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) may not be an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at: www.zacksetfs.com or by calling 855-813-3507.

Total Returns (Year ended December 31, 2025)



Best Quarter	6/30/25	12.13%
Worst Quarter	3/31/25	(8.89)%

Average Annual Total Returns (as of December 31, 2025)

	One Year	Since Inception ⁽¹⁾
Return Before Taxes	12.19%	20.28%
Return after Taxes on Distributions	11.91%	19.82%
Return after Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	7.22%	15.65%
Russell 3000® Index ⁽²⁾	17.15%	24.23%

(1) Inception date is October 2, 2023.

(2) The Russell 3000® Index is composed of 3000 large U.S. companies, as determined by market capitalization. This portfolio of securities represents approximately 96% of the investable U.S. equity market. The Russell 3000® Index is comprised of stocks within the Russell 1000® and the Russell 2000® Indices. The Russell 3000® Index was developed with a base value of 140.00 as of December 31, 1986.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Advisor. Zacks Investment Management, Inc., is the Advisor to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager. Mitch Zacks, Principal & senior portfolio manager of the Advisor, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in October 2023.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

The Fund will issue and redeem shares at NAV only in large blocks of 25,000 shares (each block of shares is called a “Creation Unit”). Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units in transactions with APs, the shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual shares of the fund may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (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”). You may access recent information, including information on the Fund’s NAV, Market Price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, on the Fund’s website at www.zacksetfs.com.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund’s distributions will generally be taxed to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA. Distributions on investments made through tax deferred vehicles, such as 401(k) plans or IRAs, may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts. You are strongly urged to consult with our own tax advisors concerning the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.

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), the Advisor, or other related companies may pay the intermediary for marketing activities and presentations, 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.