



Cambria Fixed Income Trend ETF (CFIT)

Summary Prospectus

September 1, 2025

Listed on CBOE BZX Exchange, Inc.

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, Statement of Additional Information, shareholder reports, and other information about the Fund online at www.cambriafunds.com/cfit. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 855-ETF-INFO (383-4636) or by sending an e-mail request to info@cambriafunds.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, dated September 1, 2025, as each may be further amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

FUND SUMMARY

Cambria Fixed Income Trend ETF

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks 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. **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 Fee*:	0.49%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees:	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses**:	0.01%
Other Expenses***:	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses**:	0.50%

* Pursuant to the Fund's investment advisory agreement, the Fund pays the Adviser (defined below) a unitary management fee. The Adviser, in turn, bears all of the Fund's expenses, except for the management fee, payments under the Fund's 12b-1 plan, brokerage expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest (including borrowing costs and dividend expenses on securities sold short), litigation expense and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation to which Cambria ETF Trust or the Fund may be a party and indemnification of the Trustees and officers with respect thereto).

** Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses may not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights reflect only the Fund's operating expenses and do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which are fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund through its investments in certain underlying investment companies.

*** Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

EXAMPLE

The following 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 redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that the operating expenses remain the same. The example does not reflect any brokerage commissions that you may pay on purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

One Year:	Three Years:
\$51	\$160

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal period March 28, 2025 (commencement of operations) through April 30, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 103% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is actively managed using a model-based approach and seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities, including individual bonds as well as exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) that invest primarily in bonds. Fixed income securities include, but are not limited to, the following fixed income categories: U.S. government securities (securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities) such as Treasury bonds, Treasury notes, T-bills and Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS); intermediate term (*i.e.*, two- to ten-year maturity), investment grade bonds traded in the United States that comprise the U.S. aggregate bond market; corporate bonds; high yield (or “junk”) bonds; municipal bonds; residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”); convertible securities; preferred securities; private credit; foreign developed government bonds (*i.e.*, developed market sovereign debt); and emerging market government bonds (*i.e.*, emerging market sovereign debt). The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any duration or maturity.

Utilizing its own quantitative model, the Fund’s investment adviser, Cambria Investment Management, L.P. (“Cambria” or the “Adviser”), generally selects fixed income securities for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio tactically based on a comparison of current price trends across fixed income categories. Trend can be defined as the direction that prices of a security are moving in, based on where they have been historically. Trends are made up of peaks and troughs. It is the direction of those peaks and troughs that constitute a market’s trend. Whether those peaks and troughs are moving up, down, or sideways indicates the direction of the trend. The Fund will seek to invest in fixed income segments with prices in an uptrend, *i.e.*, demonstrating price trend strength. Cambria uses its quantitative model to track trends across indices representing each fixed income category and selects the Fund’s investments based on the model’s analysis of both short-term and long-term price trend indicators.

No less frequently than on a quarterly basis, the quantitative algorithm evaluates the price trends of various categories of fixed income securities. Although Cambria seeks to weight equally the applicable fixed income categories demonstrating price trend strength (other than T-Bills) in the Fund’s portfolio, security weights may fluctuate in response to market conditions and investment opportunities that develop between the model’s quarterly calculations.

Cambria expects to obtain exposure to these fixed income securities through investments in other ETFs; however, the Fund may also invest directly in fixed income securities. With respect to private credit, the Fund may obtain exposure to private credit through registered ETFs, but the Fund does not intend to invest directly in private credit as part of its principal investment strategy.

To the extent that the various fixed income categories do not demonstrate price trend strength relative to T-Bills, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in T-Bills, as market conditions warrant. However, if certain categories of the fixed income universe demonstrate significant price trend strength, the Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in each of those applicable fixed income security categories with potentially no allocation to T-Bills.

Although the Fund employs a model-based investment approach based on Cambria’s proprietary, quantitative algorithm, the Fund may sell a security when Cambria believes that the security is overvalued or better investment opportunities are available, to invest in cash and cash equivalents, or to meet redemptions. Cambria expects to adjust the Fund’s holdings at least quarterly to meet the investment criteria and target allocations (*e.g.*, security weights) established by the Fund’s quantitative algorithm.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

An investment in the Fund involves risk. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. The Fund’s principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate investors’ ability to identify particular risks and compare them with the risks of other funds. Some or all of these risks may adversely

affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return, and/or ability to meet its objective. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.* An investor may lose money by investing in the Fund. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the sections titled "Additional Information About the Funds' Risks" and "Additional Non-Principal Risk Information."

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk, and credit risk similar to debt securities but are also subject to the same types of market and issuer risks that apply to their underlying common stock. The total return for a convertible security depends, in part, upon the performance of the underlying security into which it can be converted. In general, the market value of a convertible security performs similar to a debt security in that it tends to increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality.

Corporate Bond Risk. Corporate bonds respond to economic developments, especially changes in interest rates, as well as perceptions of the creditworthiness and business prospects of individual issuers.

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund, and its service providers, may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from a breach in cyber security, including cyber-attacks. A breach in cyber security, intentional or unintentional, may adversely impact the Fund in many ways, including, but not limited to, disruption of the Fund's operational capacity, loss of proprietary information, theft or corruption of data, denial-of-service attacks on websites or network resources, and the unauthorized release of confidential information. Cyber-attacks affecting the Fund's third-party service providers, including Cambria, the sub-adviser, the custodian, and the transfer agent, market makers, Authorized Participants, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests may subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches.

Emerging Markets Risk. Emerging market investments are subject to the same risks as foreign investments and to additional risks due to greater political and economic uncertainties as well as a relative lack of information about issuers in such markets. For example, emerging markets may be subject to, among other risks, greater market volatility; lower trading volume and liquidity; greater social, political and economic uncertainty; governmental controls on foreign investments and limitations on repatriation of invested capital; lower disclosure, corporate governance, auditing and financial reporting standards; fewer protections of property rights; fewer investor rights and limited legal, contractual or practical remedies available to investors against emerging market companies; restrictions on the transfer of securities or currency; and settlement and trading practices that differ from U.S. markets and markets of more developed countries.

ETF Structure Risk. The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:

Authorized Participants, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) Authorized Participants exit the business or otherwise become unable 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.

Cash Redemption Risk. The Fund's investment strategy may require it to effect redemptions by Authorized Participants, in whole or in part, for the cash value of large blocks of Shares called Creation Units. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions and be less tax-efficient than if the in-kind redemption process was used exclusively. In addition, cash redemptions may incur higher brokerage costs than in-kind redemptions and these added costs may be borne by the Fund and negatively impact Fund performance.

Premium-Discount Risk. Shares may trade above (premium) or below (discount) their NAV. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the Exchange. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market may pay brokerage commissions or other charges, which may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur a bid/ask spread, which

varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted.

Exchange-Traded Funds and Investment Companies Risk. The risks of investing in securities of ETFs and other investment companies typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the underlying ETF or investment company invests. In addition, with such investments, the Fund bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the underlying entity. As a result, the Fund's operating expenses may be higher and performance may be lower.

Fixed Income Risk. A decline in an issuer's credit rating and/or financial condition may cause such issuer's fixed income securities to decrease in value while experiencing increased volatility and investment risk. During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by the Fund may "call" (or repay) the security before its stated maturity, and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income. The market value of a fixed income security generally changes in response to changes in interest rates and may change quickly and without warning in response to issuer defaults and changes in issuer credit ratings.

Foreign Investment Risk. Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Exposures to foreign securities entail special risks, including risks due to: (i) differences in information available about foreign issuers; (ii) differences in investor protection standards in other jurisdictions; (iii) capital controls risks, including the risk of a foreign jurisdiction imposing restrictions on the ability to repatriate or transfer currency or other assets; (iv) political, diplomatic and economic risks; (v) regulatory risks; (vi) the imposition of tariffs; and (vii) foreign market and trading risks, including the costs of trading and risks of settlement in foreign jurisdictions. In addition, the Fund's investments in securities denominated in other currencies could decline due to changes in local currency relative to the value of the U.S. dollar, which may affect the Fund's returns.

High Yield Securities Risk. High yield securities and unrated securities of comparable credit quality are subject to the increased risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations. High yield securities are subject to a greater risk of default and investments in them are inherently speculative. The secondary markets in which high yield securities are traded may be less liquid and more volatile than the market for higher grade securities.

Inflation-Protected Security Risk. Inflation-protected securities, such as Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS), provide protection against inflation. Inflation-protected securities typically decrease in value when real interest rates rise and increase in value when real interest rates fall.

Interest Rate Risk. The market value of fixed income securities, and financial instruments related to fixed income securities, will change in response to changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the value of certain fixed income securities is likely to decrease. Similarly, if interest rates decline, the value of fixed income securities is likely to increase. Longer maturity securities tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates and more volatile; and thus if the Fund has a longer portfolio maturity, the Fund generally is subject to greater interest rate risk. Risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given the Federal Reserve's recent increases in interest rates. To the extent that rates increase substantially and/or rapidly, the Fund may be subject to significant losses.

Investment Risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. When you sell your Shares, they could be worth less than what you paid for them.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed using a model-based approach, and the Adviser selects Fund investments on a periodic basis using a proprietary quantitative algorithm developed by the Adviser for the Fund. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes, or the Adviser's quantitative model, will be effective or successful investment management techniques or that the Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular Fund investments will be correct even if the Adviser's overall investment strategies and processes are otherwise effective. Further, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Market Events Risk. Turbulence in the financial markets, reduced liquidity in the fixed income markets, and/or the advent of certain economic or political events, including global events such as war, acts of terrorism, tariffs, or a public health crisis, may negatively affect issuers, which could have an adverse effect on certain Fund holdings. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by the U.S. Government, Federal Reserve and/or other government actors, such as the recent increases in interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on certain Fund holdings.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain types of MBS. In addition, MBS generally can be prepaid at any time, and prepayments that occur either more quickly (prepayment risk) or more slowly (extension risk) than expected can adversely impact the value of such securities. MBS may be negatively affected by the quality of the underlying mortgages, the credit quality of its issuer or guarantor, and the nature and structure of its credit support. MBS not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are subject to the risk of default on the underlying mortgage, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

Municipal Security Risk. Municipal securities can be significantly affected by political or economic changes, including changes made in the law after issuance of the securities, as well as uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders, including in connection with an issuer insolvency. Municipal securities backed by current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific assets can be negatively affected by the inability to collect revenues from such projects or assets. Certain municipal securities are issued by entities that have limited taxing authority, such as school districts, or are dependent on revenue from a particular sector or industry, such as the utilities sector, infrastructure sector, or transportation industry.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's strategy may frequently involve buying and selling portfolio securities to adjust the Fund's exposure to various fixed income categories based on target allocations established by the Fund's quantitative algorithm. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than you expect.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred securities may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. In addition, a company's preferred securities generally pay dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. For this reason, the value of preferred securities will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred securities of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred securities of larger companies.

Private Credit Risk. The Fund may invest indirectly in private credit through registered ETFs. Investments in private securities are illiquid. Private securities are not traded in public markets and can be subject to various restrictions on resale. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund, through its investments in other ETFs, will be able to realize the value of private securities in a timely manner. Further, private credit investments can range in credit quality depending on security-specific factors, including total leverage.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Cambria uses quantitative techniques to generate investment decisions and select fixed income securities, and the Fund may not perform as intended if it relies on erroneous or outdated data from one or more third parties. Errors in data used in the quantitative model may occur from time to time and may not be identified and/or corrected before having an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

Sovereign Debt Securities Risk. Investments in sovereign debt obligations involve special risks not present in corporate debt obligations. The issuer of the sovereign debt or the authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and the Fund may have limited recourse in the event of a default. During periods of economic uncertainty, the market prices of sovereign debt, and the Fund's NAV, may be more volatile than prices of U.S. debt obligations. In the past, certain non-U.S. markets have encountered difficulties in servicing their debt obligations, withheld payments of principal and interest and declared moratoria on the payment of principal and interest on their sovereign debts. These risks increase for lower-rated and high yield debt securities, as discussed in this Prospectus.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Fund. The securities of other U.S. government-sponsored entities (“GSEs”) may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, but rather supported through federal subsidies, loans, or other benefits.

PERFORMANCE

The Fund commenced operations on March 28, 2025, and therefore does not yet have performance history for a full calendar year. Performance information will be available in the Prospectus after the Fund has been in operation for one full calendar year. When provided, the information will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns compare with a broad measure of market performance. As always, please note that the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available at www.cambriafunds.com/cfit.

INVESTMENT ADVISERS

Cambria Investment Management, L.P. serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. Tidal Investments LLC serves as the sub-adviser (the “Sub-Adviser”) to the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Mebane T. Faber, Chief Investment Officer of Cambria, and Jonathan Keetz, Chief Operating Officer of Cambria, are the portfolio managers for the Fund and have managed the Fund since its inception in March 2025.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Individual Shares are listed on a national securities exchange and may only be purchased and sold in the secondary market through a broker-dealer at a market price. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a “premium”) or less than NAV (at a “discount”). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying and selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid/ask spread”). Recent information regarding the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid/ask spreads, is available on the Fund’s website at www.cambriafunds.com/cfit.

TAX INFORMATION

Distributions you receive from the Fund are generally taxable to you as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes, except that distributions will be taxed to you at long-term capital gain rates to the extent reported by the Fund as “capital gain dividends” or “qualified dividend income,” and may also be subject to state or local taxes. Fund distributions may not be taxable to you if you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement plan account or are a tax-exempt investor, although you may be taxed on withdrawals from your tax-advantaged account.

PURCHASES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend Shares over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.