



YieldMax™ Innovation Option Income Strategy ETF (OARK)

YieldMax™ KWEB Option Income Strategy ETF (KWBY)

YieldMax™ Gold Miners Option Income Strategy ETF (GDXY)

YieldMax™ XBI Option Income Strategy ETF (XBIY)

YieldMax™ TLT Option Income Strategy ETF (YTLT)

(the “Funds”)

*listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.*

September 6, 2024

**Supplement to the Prospectus dated February 28, 2024,  
and where applicable a Fund’s Summary Prospectus**

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Effective immediately, each Fund will at times opportunistically sell a credit call spread (described below) instead of selling a call option (i.e., the standard strategy) when ZEGA Financial, LLC (“Sub-Adviser”) believes doing so will be more advantageous to that Fund’s total return.

As a result of this opportunistic strategy, rather than capping a Fund’s potential gains when the value of an Underlying Security’s shares increases (as would occur with the standard strategy), the Fund may experience greater upside participation.

The opportunistic strategy for each Fund is described as follows:

*Opportunistic Strategy – Credit Call Spreads*

The Fund may write (sell) credit call spreads (described below) rather than stand-alone call option contracts to seek greater participation in the potential appreciation of its Underlying Security’s share price, while still generating net premium income. The Sub-Adviser will primarily employ this opportunistic strategy when it believes that the share price of its Underlying Security is likely to rise significantly in the short term (e.g., following a substantial selloff or overall positive market news). Additionally, the Sub-Adviser may use this strategy in other scenarios (e.g., if the market is undervaluing further out-of-the-money options relative to near-the-money options), where it believes the use of credit call spreads may prove more advantageous to the Fund’s total return than the standard strategy.

**Fund Monthly Distributions.** In addition to the income-seeking methodologies stated in the Prospectus, a Fund’s use of the opportunistic strategy may occasionally allow it to capture a substantial portion of any significant increase in the price of its Underlying Security. When this happens, a Fund could receive profits exceeding the initial cost of the call options, and the Fund’s distributions may include some of those profits.

## **Fund Portfolio**

Each Fund's principal holdings related to the opportunistic strategy are described below:

<b>Principal Holdings</b>		
<b>Portfolio Holdings (All options are based on the value of the Fund's Underlying Security)</b>	<b>Investment Terms</b>	<b>Expected Target Maturity</b>
Sold (short) call option contracts <i>(Opportunistic Strategy)</i>	The strike price is approximately 0%-15% more than the then-current share price of the Fund's Underlying Security at the time of sale.  Sold call option contracts provide inverse exposure to the full extent of any increases in the value experienced by the Fund's Underlying Security, minus the premium received.	1-month or less expiration dates
Purchased call option contracts <i>(Opportunistic Strategy)</i>	"out-of-the-money" (i.e., the strike price is above the strike price of the corresponding Opportunistic Strategy sold call).  Bought call option contracts provide exposure to the full extent of any increases in the value experienced by the Fund's Underlying Security above the option's strike price.	1-month or less expiration dates

The following information amends and restates the "Principal Investment Strategies" disclosures under the heading "Additional Information About the Funds":

### **Principal Investment Strategies**

#### **Synthetic Exposure to Underlying Security Price Returns**

- The Funds purchase call option contracts on the Underlying Securities generally having one-month to six-month terms and strike prices equal to the then-current price of the Underlying Securities at the time of the purchases to provide the Funds indirect exposure to the upside price returns of the Underlying Securities. As a buyer of call option contracts, each Fund pays a premium to the seller of the options contracts to obtain the right to participate in the price returns of the Underlying Security beyond the strike price of the purchased call option contract at expiration (or earlier, if the Fund closes the option contract prior to expiration); and
- Each Fund simultaneously sells put option contracts on its Underlying Security to help pay the premium of the purchased call option contracts on the Underlying Security. Each Fund sells put option contracts that also generally have one-month to six-month terms and strike prices equal to the then-current price of the Underlying Security at the time of the sales to provide the Fund exposure to the downside price returns of the Underlying Security. As a seller of a put option contract, each Fund receives a premium from the buyer of the option contract in exchange for the Fund's obligation, if exercised, to purchase the Underlying Security at the strike price if the buyer exercises the option contract.
- The combination of the purchased call options and the sold put options provides each Fund with indirect investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of the applicable Underlying Security for the duration of the applicable options exposure.

## Generating Monthly Income

- Each Fund sells call option contracts that are based on the value of its Underlying Security to generate income via option premiums. On a monthly basis or more frequently, a Fund will sell call option contracts on the Underlying Security with expiration dates of approximately one month or less in the future at strike prices that are approximately equal to 0%-15% above the then-current share price of the Underlying Security. By doing so, a Fund gives up the potential to fully participate in the Underlying Security gains, if any, beyond the strike price of the sold call options in exchange for income received in the form of call option premium. If the price of the Underlying Security is less than the call option's strike price at the expiration of the contract, the option contract will expire worthless and the Fund's return on the sold call position will be the premium originally received for selling the option contract. If the price of the Underlying Security is greater than the strike price at the expiration of the option contract, the Fund will typically forgo all of the returns that exceed the strike price of the option contract, and there will be a cost to "close out" the now in-the-money call options. The short call options are "closed out" (repurchased) prior to their expiration so that the Fund will not get assigned the, now, in-the-money call options. At times the call options may be "rolled" instead of simply closed. This is to say, new call options are simultaneously sold to open a new short call position, while the previously sold calls are repurchased to close out the original short call position.
- The Funds purchase multiple series of U.S. Treasury securities to collateralize the options contracts they sell. The U.S. Treasury securities also provide monthly income.

### *Standard Strategy – Covered Calls:*

When employing the *standard* covered call strategy, each Fund's sale of call option contracts to generate income will limit the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in the share price of the Underlying Security. **This means that if the Underlying Security experiences an increase in the share price, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent (i.e., there is no participation beyond the level of the strike price of the sold call option contracts) and may result in the Fund significantly underperforming the Underlying Security.** The degree of participation in the Underlying Security gains will depend on the strike price of the short call option contracts and prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund sells the call option contracts. The potential for upside returns on the Underlying Security will also depend on whether a Fund fully "covers" its potential upside price return exposure to the Underlying Security by virtue of its sold call option contracts. If a Fund fully covers the upside price return exposure to the Underlying Security, the Fund's potential upside to the Underlying Security's price returns will be completely capped at the sold call options' strike price, meaning the Fund may forgo all price returns experienced by the Underlying Security beyond the strike price. If a Fund partially covers its potential upside return exposure with the sold call option, the Fund will have muted returns beyond the strike price of the sold call option to the extent that the Underlying Security's share price appreciates beyond the strike price.

The sale of call option contracts will offset losses experienced by an Underlying Security only to the extent of premiums received from such sold call option contracts. The Funds expect to participate in all the Underlying Security price return losses over the duration of the options contracts (e.g., if the Underlying Security decreases in value by 5%, the Fund should be expected to decrease in value by approximately 5%, before Fund fees and expenses) beyond the income received from the sold call option contract premiums.

### *Opportunistic Strategy – Credit Call Spreads:*

When employing the *opportunistic* credit call spread strategy, a Fund's sale of call option contracts, paired with the purchase of higher strike call option contracts, aims to generate income while still allowing for potential indirect participation in increases in the share price of its Underlying Security above the strike of the higher price call option which was bought. **However, this strategy may nonetheless still limit the degree to which the Fund fully participates in such increases as the Fund will not participate (directly or indirectly) in any appreciation between the strikes of the sold call option and bought call option.**

The sale of credit call spreads will offset losses experienced by an Underlying Security's share price only to the extent of premiums received from such sold call option contracts. Each Fund expects to participate in all of its Underlying Security's losses beyond the income received from the sold call spreads contract premiums. For instance, if a Fund's Underlying Security decreases in value by 5%, the Fund should be expected to decrease in value by approximately 5%, before Fund fees and expenses, beyond the income received from the sold call spreads contract premiums.

Examples:

The following table provides an overview of a Fund's anticipated performance versus various changes in the share price of its Underlying Security when the *Standard* Covered Call Strategy is employed.

Price Movement of Underlying Security	Anticipated Fund Performance & Performance Relative to Underlying Security*
Slow rise in share price	Increase in Fund NAV – Outperformance vs Underlying Security
Decline in share price or flat performance	Decline or flat Fund NAV – Outperformance vs Underlying Security
Significant price appreciation	Increase in Fund NAV – Significant underperformance vs Underlying Security

The following table provides an overview of a Fund's anticipated performance versus various changes in the share price of its Underlying Security when the *Opportunistic* Credit Call Spread Strategy is employed.

Price Movement of Underlying Security	Anticipated Fund Performance & Performance Relative to Underlying Security*
Slow rise in share price	Increase or flat Fund NAV – Outperformance vs Underlying Security
Decline in share price or flat performance	Decline or flat Fund NAV – Outperformance vs Underlying Security
Significant price appreciation	Increase in Fund NAV – Underperformance to Underlying Security

\* A Fund's actual NAV performance and performance against the price of its Underlying Security may differ, primarily due to path dependency and strike selection as discussed above. Also, please see Price Participation Risk and Call Writing Strategy Risk.

**Potential Upside Participation – Standard Strategy vs Opportunistic Strategy**

To further illustrate how the Fund's opportunistic strategy results in greater upside participation, the following examples compare the outcomes of a hypothetical covered call and a covered call spread. These scenarios demonstrate how a Fund's use of its opportunistic strategy can lead to increased potential appreciation of its Underlying Security's share price while still generating net premium income. Additionally, the examples highlight the estimated amount or limits on the greater participation in potential appreciation as compared to a standard call option contract strategy.

**Examples:**

**Scenario 1 (Standard Strategy):** Selling a Covered Call on an Underlying Security

- Underlying Security Share Price: \$100
- Strike Price of Sold Covered Call: \$105
- Premium Received: \$2

Outcome if the share price of the Underlying Security increases to \$110:

1. Share Price Increase: The Fund does not participate in the Underlying Security's gain above \$105 because the Fund sold a call struck at \$105.
  - Gain on Underlying Security: \$5 (i.e.,  $\$105 - \$100 = \$5$ )
2. Call Premium: Fund retains the initial \$2 premium.
3. Total Gain: \$7 (i.e., \$5 gain on Underlying Security, plus \$2 premium)

**Scenario 2 (Opportunistic Strategy):** Selling a Covered Call Spread on an Underlying Security

- Underlying Security Share Price: \$100
- Strike Prices of Covered Call Spread: Sold Call at \$100, Purchased Call at \$102.50
- Net Premium Received: \$2

Outcome if the share price of the Underlying Security increases to \$110:

1. Share Price Increase: The Fund does not participate in the Underlying Security's gain between \$100 and \$102.50 because the Fund sold a call struck at \$100 and purchased a call struck at \$102.50.
2. Net Premium: The Fund retains the net premium of \$2.
3. Long Call Gain: The Fund participates in the Underlying Security's gain above \$102.50 because the Fund purchased a call struck at \$102.50, which results in a \$7.50 gain (i.e.,  $\$110 - \$102.50 = \$7.50$ )
4. Total Gain: \$9.50 (i.e., share price increase \$0, plus \$2 net premium, plus \$7.50 gain on the purchased call)

**Comparison:**

- **Covered Call:** Gain is capped at \$7, as participation in the Underlying Security's gain is capped at the sold call's \$105 strike price.
- **Covered Call Spread:** Gain is \$9.50, as the call spread provides additional upside participation beyond the purchased call's \$102.50 strike price. Furthermore, the Fund's gain potential is not capped (i.e., if the value of the Underlying Security's share price increases further, the Fund's gain would also increase further).

**Conclusion:**

In this scenario where the Underlying Security increases to \$110, the opportunistic covered call spread strategy yields a higher total gain of \$9.50 compared to the \$7 gain from selling a simple covered call. The opportunistic covered call spread allows the Funds to participate in potential upside beyond the strike price of the purchased call, resulting in the potential for additional gains to the Funds.

Further, if the Underlying Security's share price increases further beyond the strike price of the purchased call, the opportunistic covered call spread strategy allows for continued participation in the upside through the increasing value of the purchased call. This results in the potential for additional gains for the Funds. In contrast, the standard covered call strategy's gain potential is capped at the strike price of the sold call.

**There is no guarantee that each Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment.**

Each Fund's NAV is dependent on the value of the Fund's options contracts, which are based principally upon the share price of the Underlying Security, the volatility of the Underlying Security, which influences short call prices, and the time remaining until the expiration date of the short call option contracts. Each Fund's synthetic long exposure strategy will effectively allow that portion of the Fund's assets to move in synch with the daily changes in the Underlying Security's share price.

However, each Fund's participation in the potential upside in its Underlying Security returns is limited by virtue of its sold option contract positions. The degree to which a shareholder may benefit from the upside exposure to the Underlying Security obtained by a Fund will depend on the time at which the investor purchases Shares of the Fund and the price movements of the Underlying Security. At any given time, there may be limited upside potential. If the price of the Underlying Security is near or has exceeded the strike price of a Fund's sold call option contracts when an investor purchases Shares, such investor may have little to no upside potential remaining until the current short calls are replaced by a new set of short call, as well as remain vulnerable to significant downside risk, including the loss of their entire investment.

Each Fund will invest significantly in short-term (6-month to 2-year) U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in connection with the Fund's synthetic covered call strategy. U.S. Treasury securities are government debt instruments issued by the United States Department of the Treasury and are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. The Funds' investments in U.S. Treasury securities contribute to the monthly income sought by the Funds.

### **Exchange Traded Options Portfolio**

The Funds will purchase and sell a combination of call and put exchange traded options contracts. In general, put options give the holder (*i.e.*, the buyer) the right to sell an asset (or deliver the cash value of the asset, in case of certain put options) and the seller (*i.e.*, the writer) of the put has the obligation to buy the asset (or receive cash value of the asset, in case of certain put options) at a certain defined price. Call options give the holder (*i.e.*, the buyer) the right to buy an asset (or receive cash value of the asset, in case of certain call options) and the seller (*i.e.*, the writer) the obligation to sell the asset (or deliver cash value of the asset, in case of certain call options) at a certain defined price.

FLEX options are customized options contracts that trade on an exchange but provide investors with the ability to customize key contract terms like strike price, style and expiration date while achieving price discovery in competitive, transparent auctions markets and avoiding the counterparty exposure of "over-the-counter" ("OTC") options positions. Like traditional exchange-traded options, FLEX Options are guaranteed for settlement by the OCC, a market clearinghouse that guarantees performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts.

The FLEX options in which the Funds may invest are all European style options (options that are exercisable only on the expiration date). The FLEX options are listed on the Chicago Board Options Exchange.

The Funds will use the market value of its derivatives holdings for the purpose of determining compliance with the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder. Since the options held by the Funds are exchange-traded, these will be valued on a mark-to-market basis. In the event market prices are not available, the Funds will use fair value pricing pursuant to the fair value procedures adopted by the Adviser.

### **Notional Value Explanation**

"Notional value" refers to the "face" value of a Fund investment, rather than the amount of capital the Fund has actually committed. It represents the total value of the Fund's position, rather than its equity in that position. Essentially, it reflects the full value of a leveraged position in the market, even if the Fund uses a fraction of that amount as collateral.

**Please retain this Supplement for future reference.**



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YieldMax™ TLT Option Income Strategy ETF (YTLT)

(the "Funds")

*listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.*

June 28, 2024

**Supplement to the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"),  
each dated February 28, 2024,  
and where applicable a Fund's Summary Prospectus**

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Effective immediately, all references to Mick Brokaw in each Summary Prospectus (as applicable), Prospectus and SAI are deleted in their entirety.

**Please retain this Supplement for future reference.**



Before you invest, you may want to review the YieldMax™ Innovation Option Income Strategy ETF (the “Fund”) statutory prospectus and statement of additional information, which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current statutory prospectus and statement of additional information dated February 28, 2024 are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund’s statutory prospectus, statement of additional information, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at [www.yieldmaxetfs.com](http://www.yieldmaxetfs.com). You can also get this information at no cost by calling at (866) 864-3968 or by sending an e-mail request to [info@yieldmaxetfs.com](mailto:info@yieldmaxetfs.com).

**SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**YieldMax™ Innovation Option Income Strategy ETF - FUND SUMMARY**

**Investment Objective**

The Fund’s primary investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund’s secondary investment objective is to seek exposure to the share price of the ARK Innovation ETF (“ARKK”), subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

**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 table and Example below.

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses<sup>(1)</sup> (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)**

Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.20%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>1.19%</b>

(1) The Fund’s investment adviser, Tidal Investments LLC (the “Adviser”), a Tidal Financial Group company, will pay, or require a sub-adviser to pay, all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for advisory fees and sub-advisory fees, as the case may be) excluding interest charges on any borrowings made for investment purposes, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), and litigation expenses and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

**Expense Example**

This 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 or hold 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 does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<b>1 Year</b>	<b>3 Years</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>10 Years</b>
\$121	\$378	\$654	\$1,443

**Portfolio Turnover**

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal period November 22, 2022 (commencement of operations) to October 31, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 60% of the average value of its portfolio.

**Principal Investment Strategies**

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks current income while providing indirect exposure to the share price (*i.e.*, the price returns) of ARKK (NYSE Arca: ARKK) (“ARKK”), subject to a limit on potential investment gains. The Fund will employ its investment strategy as it relates to ARKK regardless of whether there are periods of adverse market, economic, or other conditions and will not take temporary defensive positions during such periods. As further described below, the Fund uses a synthetic covered call strategy to provide income and indirect exposure to the share price returns of ARKK, subject to a limit on potential investment gains as a result of the nature of the options strategy it employs. That is, the Fund not only seeks to generate income from its options investments but also aims to derive gains when the value of ARKK increases. The Fund’s options contracts provide:

- indirect exposure to the share price returns of ARKK,
- current income from the option premiums, and



- a limit on the Fund’s participation in gains, if any, of the share price returns of ARKK.

For more information, see sections “The Fund’s Use of ARKK Option Contracts” and “Synthetic Covered Call Strategy” below.

The Fund’s investment adviser is Tidal Investments LLC (the “Adviser”) and the investment sub-adviser is ZEGA Financial, LLC (“ZEGA” or the “Sub-Adviser”).

#### **Why invest in the Fund?**

- The Fund seeks to participate in a portion of the gains experienced by ARKK.
- The Fund seeks to generate monthly income, which is not dependent on the price appreciation of ARKK.

That is, although the Fund may not fully participate in gains in ARKK’s share price, the Fund’s portfolio is designed to generate income.

#### **An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in ARKK**

- **The Fund’s strategy will cap its potential gains if ARKK shares increase in value.**
- **The Fund’s strategy is subject to all potential losses if ARKK shares decrease in value, which may not be offset by income received by the Fund.**
- The Fund does not invest directly in ARKK.
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any ARKK distributions.

**Additional information regarding ARKK is also set forth below.**

#### **The Fund’s Use of ARKK Option Contracts**

As part of the Fund’s synthetic covered call strategy, the Fund will purchase and sell a combination of standardized exchange-traded and FLEXible EXchange® (“FLEX”) call and put option contracts that are based on the value of the price returns of ARKK.

- In general, an option contract gives the purchaser of the option contract the right to purchase (for a call option) or sell (for a put option) the underlying asset (like shares of ARKK) at a specified price (the “strike price”).
- If exercised, an option contract obligates the seller to deliver shares (for a sold or “short” call) or buy shares (for a sold or “short” put) of the underlying asset at a specified price (the “strike price”).
- Options contracts must be exercised or traded to close within a specified time frame, or they expire. See the chart in section “Fund Portfolio” below for a description of the option contracts utilized by the Fund.

Standardized exchange-traded options include standardized terms. FLEX options are also exchange-traded, but they allow for customizable terms (e.g., the strike price can be negotiated). For more information on FLEX options, see “Additional Information about the Funds – Exchange Traded Options Portfolio.”

The Fund’s options contracts are based on the value of ARKK, which gives the Fund the right or obligation to receive or deliver shares of ARKK on the expiration date of the applicable option contract in exchange for the stated strike price, depending on whether the option contract is a call option or a put option, and whether the Fund purchases or sells the option contract.

#### **Synthetic Covered Call Strategy**

In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will implement a “*synthetic* covered call” strategy using the standardized exchange-traded and FLEX options described above.

- A *traditional* covered call strategy is an investment strategy where an investor (the Fund) sells a call option on an underlying security it owns.
- A *synthetic* covered call strategy is similar to a traditional covered call strategy in that the investor sells a call option that is based on the value of the underlying security. However, in a synthetic covered call strategy, the investor (the Fund) does not own the underlying security, but rather seeks to *synthetically* replicate 100% of the price movements of the underlying security through the use of various investment instruments.

The Fund’s synthetic covered call strategy consists of the following three elements, each of which is described in greater detail farther below:

- Synthetic long exposure to ARKK, which allows the Fund to seek to participate in the changes, up or down, in the price of ARKK’s shares.
- Covered call writing (where ARKK call options are sold against the synthetic long portion of the strategy), which allows the Fund to generate income.
- U.S. Treasuries, which are used for collateral for the options, and which also generate income.

### 1. Synthetic Long Exposure

To achieve a synthetic long exposure to ARKK, the Fund will buy ARKK call options and, simultaneously, sell ARKK put options to try to replicate the price movements of ARKK. The call options purchased by the Fund and the put options sold by the Fund will generally have one-month to six-month terms and strike prices that are approximately equal to the then-current share price of ARKK at the time the contracts are purchased and sold, respectively. The combination of the long call options and sold put options provides the Fund with indirect investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of ARKK for the duration of the applicable options exposure.

### 2. Covered Call Writing

As part of its strategy, the Fund will write (sell) call option contracts on ARKK to generate income. Since the Fund does not directly own ARKK, these written call options will be sold short (i.e., selling a position it does not currently own). The Fund will seek to participate in the share price appreciation of ARKK, if any. However, due to the nature of covered call strategies, the Fund's participation may be subject to a cap (as described below). In this strategy, the call options written (sold) by the Fund will generally have an expiration of one month or less (the "Call Period") and generally have a strike price that is approximately 0%-15% above the then-current ARKK share price.

It is important to note that the sale of the ARKK call option contracts will limit the Fund's participation in the appreciation in ARKK's share price. If the share price of ARKK increases, the above-referenced synthetic long exposure alone would allow the Fund to experience similar percentage gains. However, if ARKK's share price appreciates beyond the strike price of one or more of the sold (short) call option contracts, the Fund will lose money on those short call positions, and the losses will, in turn, limit the upside return of the Fund's synthetic long exposure. As a result, the Fund's overall strategy (i.e., the combination of the synthetic long exposure to ARKK and the sold (short) ARKK call positions) will limit the Fund's participation in gains in ARKK share price beyond a certain point. The Fund's strategy seeks to fully cover all of the Fund's sold call options with its synthetic long exposure.

### 3. U.S. Treasuries

The Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in connection with the Fund's synthetic covered call strategy.

The Fund intends to continuously maintain indirect exposure to ARKK through the use of options contracts. As the options contracts it holds are exercised or expire it may enter into new options contracts, a practice referred to as "rolling." The Fund's practice of rolling options may result in high portfolio turnover.

### **Fund's Monthly Distributions**

The Fund will seek to provide monthly income in the form of cash distributions. The Fund will seek to generate such income in the following ways:

- Writing (selling) call option contracts on ARKK as described above. The income comes mainly from the option premiums received from these option sales. A premium, in this context, refers to the price the option buyer pays to the option seller (the Fund) for the rights granted by the option. The amount of these premiums is largely affected by the fluctuations in ARKK stock prices. However, other elements like interest rates can also influence the income level.
- Investing in short-term U.S. Treasury securities. The income generated by such securities will be influenced by interest rates at the time of investment.

### **Fund's Return Profile vs ARKK**

For the reasons stated above, the Fund's performance will differ from that of ARKK's share price. The performance differences will depend on, among other things, the price of ARKK, changes in the value of the ARKK options contracts the Fund holds, and changes in the value of the U.S. Treasuries.

### **Fund Portfolio**

The Fund's principal holdings are described below:

<b>YieldMax™ Innovation Option Income Strategy ETF – Principal Holdings</b>		
<b>Portfolio Holdings (All options are based on the value of Innovation)</b>	<b>Investment Terms</b>	<b>Expected Target Maturity</b>
Purchased call option contracts	"at-the-money" (i.e., the strike price is equal to the then-current share price of ARKK at the time of purchase) to provide indirect exposure to positive price returns of ARKK.  If the share price of ARKK increases, these options will generate corresponding increases to the Fund.	1-month to 6-month expiration dates

Sold put option contracts	<p>“at-the-money” (<i>i.e.</i>, the strike price is equal to the then-current share price of ARKK at the time of sale).</p> <p>They are sold to help pay for the purchased call options described above.</p> <p>However, the sold put option contracts provide exposure to the full extent of any share price losses experienced by ARKK.</p>	1-month to 6-month expiration dates
Sold (short) call option contracts	<p>The strike price is approximately 0%-15% more than the then-current share price of ARKK at the time of sale.</p> <p>They generate current income. However, they also limit some potential positive returns that the Fund may have otherwise experienced from gains in the ARKK share price.</p>	1-month or less expiration dates
U.S Treasury Securities and Cash	<p>Multiple series of U.S. Treasury Bills supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.</p> <p>These instruments are used as collateral for the Fund’s derivative investments.</p> <p>They will also generate income.</p>	6-month to 2-year maturities

The market value of the cash and treasuries held by the Fund is expected to be between 50% and 100% of the Fund’s net assets and the market value of the options package is expected to be between 0% and 50% of the Fund’s net assets. In terms of notional value, the combination of these investment instruments provides indirect investment exposure to ARKK equal to at least 100% of the Fund’s total assets.

The Fund is classified as “non-diversified” under the 1940 Act.

**There is no guarantee that the Fund’s investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment.**

**ARKK**

ARKK’s investment objective is long-term growth of capital. ARKK is an actively-managed ETF that invests under normal circumstances primarily (at least 65% of its assets) in domestic and foreign equity securities of companies that are relevant to the Fund’s investment theme of disruptive innovation. ARKK’s investment adviser defines “disruptive innovation” as the introduction of a technologically enabled new product or service that potentially changes the way the world works. ARKK’s investment adviser believes that companies relevant to this theme are those that rely on or benefit from the development of new products or services, technological improvements and advancements in scientific research relating to the areas of genomics (which ARKK’s adviser defines as “the study of genes and their functions, and related techniques, e.g., genomic sequencing); innovation in automation and manufacturing, transportation, energy, artificial intelligence and materials; the increased use of shared technology, infrastructure and services; and technologies that make financial services more efficient.

Under normal circumstances, substantially all of ARKK’s assets will be invested in equity securities, including common stocks, partnership interests, business trust shares and other equity investments or ownership interests in business enterprises. The Fund’s investments will include micro-, small-, medium- and large-capitalization companies. ARKK’s investments in foreign equity securities will be in both developed and emerging markets. ARKK may invest in foreign securities listed on foreign exchanges as well as American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”).

You can find ARKK’s prospectus and other information about the ETF, including the most recent reports to shareholders, online by reference to the Investment Company Act File No. 811-22883 through the SEC’s website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

The information in this prospectus regarding ARKK comes from its filings with the SEC. You are urged to refer to the SEC filings made by ARKK and to other publicly available information (e.g., the ETF’s annual reports) to obtain an understanding of the ETF’s business and financial prospects. The description of ARKK’s principal investment strategies contained herein was taken directly from ARKK’s prospectus, dated November 30, 2023.

This document relates only to the securities offered hereby and does not relate to the shares of ARKK or other securities of ARKK. The Fund has derived all disclosures contained in this document regarding ARKK from the publicly available documents. None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, or their respective affiliates has participated in the preparation of such publicly available offering documents or made any due diligence inquiry regarding such documents with respect to ARKK. None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, or their respective affiliates makes any representation that such publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding ARKK is accurate or complete. Furthermore, the Fund cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the date hereof (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described above) that would affect the trading price of ARKK (and therefore the price of ARKK at the time we price the securities) have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of or failure to disclose material future events concerning ARKK could affect the value received with respect to the securities and therefore the value of the securities.

None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, or their respective affiliates makes any representation to you as to the performance of ARKK.

THE FUND, TRUST, ADVISER, AND SUB-ADVISED ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH ARK ETF TRUST, ARKK, OR ARK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LLC.

Due to the Fund's investment strategy, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in (or substantially exposed to) the same industry or group of industries as ARKK. As of December 31, 2023, ARKK was concentrated in the information technology sector.

#### Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") per share, trading price, yield, total return, and/or ability to meet its objective.

An investment in the Fund entails risk. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective and there is a risk that you could lose all of your money invested in the Fund. The Fund is not a complete investment program. It is important that investors closely review all of the risks listed below and understand them before making an investment in the Fund.

Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which they appear.

**ARKK Risk.** The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of an ETF, specifically ARKK. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of ARKK, as well as the types of instruments in which ARKK invests, even though it does not. The value of ARKK will fluctuate over time based on fluctuations in the values of the securities held by ARKK, which may be affected by changes in general economic conditions, expectations for future growth and profits, interest rates and the supply and demand for those securities. Brokerage, tax and other expenses may negatively impact the performance of ARKK and, in turn, the value of the Fund's shares. Since ARKK is an ETF, it is also subject to the same structural risks as the Fund, which is an ETF. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of ARKK, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

*Currency Risk.* The Fund is exposed to currency risk indirectly due to ARKK's investments. ARKK's net asset value is determined on the basis of the U.S. dollar, therefore, ARKK may lose value if the local currency of a foreign market depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the local currency value of ARKK's holdings goes up. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably, which may adversely affect ARKK, and therefore the Fund. ARKK may also be subject to delays in converting or transferring U.S. dollars to foreign currencies for the purpose of purchasing portfolio investments. This may hinder ARKK's performance, including because any delay could result in ARKK missing an investment opportunity and purchasing securities at a higher price than originally intended, or incurring cash drag. These factors could result in a loss to ARKK and therefore the Fund.

*Disruptive Innovation Risk.* The Fund is exposed to companies ARKK's investment adviser believes are capitalizing on disruptive innovation indirectly which subjects the Fund to the risks associated with such companies. ARKK invests in companies that ARKK's investment adviser believes are capitalizing on disruptive innovation and developing technologies to displace older technologies or create new markets may not in fact do so. Companies that initially develop a novel technology may not be able to capitalize on the technology. Companies that develop disruptive technologies may face political or legal attacks from competitors, industry groups or local and national governments. These companies may also be exposed to risks applicable to sectors other than the disruptive innovation theme for which they are chosen, and the securities issued by these companies may underperform the securities of other companies that are primarily focused on a particular theme. ARKK may invest in a company that does not currently derive any revenue from disruptive innovations or technologies, and there is no assurance that a company will derive any revenue from disruptive innovations or technologies in the future. A disruptive innovation or technology may constitute a small portion of a company's overall business. As a result, the success of a disruptive innovation or technology may not affect the value of the equity securities issued by the company.

*Equity Securities Risk.* The Fund is exposed to equity securities indirectly which subjects the Fund to the risks associated with such securities. The value of the equity securities ARKK holds may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities ARKK holds participate or factors relating to specific companies in which ARKK invests. These can include stock movements, purchases or sales of securities by ARKK, government policies, litigation and changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of the securities' issuer or perceptions of the issuer, or economic conditions in general or specific to the issuer. Equity securities may also be particularly sensitive to general movements in the stock market, and a decline in the broader market may affect the value of ARKK's equity investments.

*Special Purpose Acquisition Companies (SPACs).* ARKK may invest in stock of, warrants to purchase stock of, and other interests in SPACs or similar special purposes entities. A SPAC is a publicly traded company that raises investment capital for the purpose of acquiring or merging with an existing company. Investments in SPACs and similar entities are subject to a variety of risks beyond those associated with other equity securities. Because SPACs and similar entities do not have any operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the SPAC's management to identify a merger target and complete an acquisition. Until an acquisition or merger is completed, a SPAC generally invests its assets, less a portion retained to cover expenses, in U.S. government securities, money market securities and cash and does not typically pay dividends in respect of its common stock. As a result, it is possible that an investment in a SPAC may lose value.

*Health Care Sector Risk.* The Fund is exposed to companies in the health care sector indirectly which subjects the Fund to the risks associated with such companies. The health care sector may be affected by government regulations and government health care programs, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, increases or decreases in the cost of medical products and services and product liability claims, among other factors. Many health care companies are: (i) heavily dependent on patent protection and intellectual property rights and the expiration of a patent may adversely affect their profitability; (ii) subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims; and (iii) subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Many health care products and services may be subject to regulatory approvals. The process of obtaining such approvals may be long and costly, and delays or failure to receive such approvals may negatively impact the business of such companies. Additional or more stringent laws and regulations enacted in the future could have a material adverse effect on such companies in the health care sector. In addition, issuers in the health care sector include issuers having their principal activities in the biotechnology industry, medical laboratories and research, drug laboratories and research and drug manufacturers, which have the additional risks described below.

*Biotechnology Company Risk.* A biotechnology company's valuation can often be based largely on the potential or actual performance of a limited number of products and can accordingly be greatly affected if one of its products proves, among other things, unsafe, ineffective or unprofitable. Biotechnology companies are subject to regulation by, and the restrictions of, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, state and local governments, and foreign regulatory authorities.

*Pharmaceutical Company Risk.* Companies in the pharmaceutical industry can be significantly affected by, among other things, government approval of products and services, government regulation and reimbursement rates, product liability claims, patent expirations and protection and intense competition.

*Information Technology Sector Risk.* The Fund is exposed to companies in the information technology sector indirectly which subjects the Fund to the risks associated with such companies. The information technology sector includes companies engaged in internet software and services, technology hardware and storage peripherals, electronic equipment instruments and components, and semiconductors and semiconductor equipment. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face rapid product obsolescence due to technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Failure to introduce new products, develop and maintain a loyal customer base, or achieve general market acceptance for their products could have a material adverse effect on a company's business. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on intellectual property and the loss of patent, copyright and trademark protections may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

*Internet Company Risk.* Many Internet-related companies have incurred large losses since their inception and may continue to incur large losses in the hope of capturing market share and generating future revenues. Accordingly, many such companies expect to incur significant operating losses for the foreseeable future, and may never be profitable. The markets in which many Internet companies compete face rapidly evolving industry standards, frequent new service and product announcements, introductions and enhancements, and changing customer demands. The failure of an Internet company to adapt to such changes could have a material adverse effect on the company's business. Additionally, the widespread adoption of new Internet, networking, telecommunications technologies, or other technological changes could require substantial expenditures by an Internet company to modify or adapt its services or infrastructure, which could have a material adverse effect on an Internet company's business.

*Semiconductor Company Risk.* Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of semiconductor companies and, as product cycles shorten and manufacturing capacity increases, these companies may become increasingly subject to aggressive pricing, which hampers profitability. Reduced demand for end-user products, under-utilization of manufacturing capacity, and other factors could adversely impact the operating results of companies in the semiconductor sector. Semiconductor companies typically face high capital costs and may be heavily dependent on intellectual property rights. The semiconductor sector is highly cyclical, which may cause the operating results of many semiconductor companies to vary significantly. The stock prices of companies in the semiconductor sector have been and likely will continue to be extremely volatile.

*Software Industry Risk.* The software industry can be significantly affected by intense competition, aggressive pricing, technological innovations, and product obsolescence. Companies in the software industry are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as aggressive pricing, new market entrants, competition for market share, short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments and the potential for limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. These companies also face the risks that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. These factors can affect the profitability of these companies and, as a result, the value of their securities. Also, patent protection is integral to the success of many companies in this industry, and profitability can be affected materially by, among other things, the cost of obtaining (or failing to obtain) patent approvals, the cost of litigating patent infringement and the loss of patent protection for products (which significantly increases pricing pressures and can materially reduce profitability with respect to such products). In addition, many software companies have limited operating histories. Prices of these companies' securities historically have been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.

*Large Capitalization Companies Risk.* The Fund is exposed to large capitalization companies indirectly which subjects the Fund to the risks associated with large capitalization companies. Large-capitalization companies are generally less volatile than companies with smaller market capitalizations. In exchange for this potentially lower risk, the value of large-capitalization companies may not rise as much as that of companies with smaller market capitalizations.

*Small- and Medium-Capitalization Companies Risk.* The Fund is exposed to small- and medium-capitalization companies indirectly which subjects the Fund to the risks associated with such companies. Small- and medium-capitalization companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-capitalization companies to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, less management depth and experience and less competitive strength. Returns on investments in securities of small- and medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of large-capitalization companies.

*Micro-Capitalization Companies Risk.* Micro-capitalization companies often have limited product lines, narrower markets for their goods and/or services and more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies, including companies which are considered small- or mid-capitalization. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

*Emerging Markets Risk.* The Fund is exposed indirectly to companies located in emerging markets selected by ARKK's investment adviser, which subjects the Fund to the risks associated with such companies. ARKK's investments in emerging markets are subject to greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. This is due to, among other things, greater market volatility, greater risk of asset seizures and capital controls, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, greater risk of market shutdown, and more governmental limitations on foreign investments than typically found in developed markets. The economies of emerging markets may be heavily reliant upon international trade and may suffer disproportionately if international trading declines or is disrupted. These factors could result in a loss to ARKK and therefore the Fund.

*Foreign Securities Risk.* The Fund is exposed indirectly to foreign companies selected by ARKK's investment adviser, which subjects the Fund to the risks associated with such companies. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers may be less liquid than investments in U.S. issuers, may have less governmental regulation and oversight, and are typically subject to different investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities entail the risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations and political or economic instability. Foreign market trading hours, clearance and settlement procedures, and holiday schedules may limit ARKK's ability to buy and sell securities. These factors could result in a loss to ARKK and therefore the Fund.

*Risk of Investing in Depositary Receipts.* The Fund may be exposed indirectly to depositary receipts selected by ARKK's investment adviser, which subjects the Fund to the risks associated with such depositary receipts. ARKK, and therefore the Fund, may invest in depositary receipts which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. The issuers of depositary receipts may discontinue issuing new depositary receipts and withdraw existing depositary receipts at any time, which may result in costs and delays in the distribution of the underlying assets to ARKK, and therefore the Fund, and may negatively impact ARKK's, and therefore the Fund's, performance.

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

*Options Contracts.* The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests are substantially influenced by the value of ARKK. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. The options held by the Fund are exercisable at the strike price on their expiration date. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly move with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, as the Fund intends to continuously maintain indirect exposure to ARKK through the use of options contracts, as the options contracts it holds are exercised or expire it will enter into new options contracts, a practice referred to as "rolling." If the expiring options contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the cost of entering into new options contracts, the Fund may experience losses.

**Counterparty Risk.** The Fund is subject to counterparty risk by virtue of its investments in options contracts. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including options, are required to be centrally cleared ("cleared derivatives"). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund's counterparty is a clearing house rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member's individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member's bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member's customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member's default. This risk is greater for the Fund as it seeks to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limit the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund's behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

**Price Participation Risk.** The Fund employs an investment strategy that includes the sale of call option contracts, which limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in value experienced by ARKK over the Call Period. This means that if ARKK experiences an increase in value above the strike price of the sold call options during a Call Period, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent and may significantly underperform ARKK over the Call Period. Additionally, because the Fund is limited in the degree to which it will participate in increases in value experienced by ARKK over each Call Period, but has full exposure to any decreases in value experienced by ARKK over the Call Period, the NAV of the Fund may decrease over any given time period. The Fund's NAV is dependent on the value of each options portfolio, which is based principally upon the performance of ARKK. The degree of participation in ARKK gains the Fund will experience will depend on prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund enters into the sold call option contracts and will vary from Call Period to Call Period. The value of the options contracts is affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of ARKK, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of ARKK and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions in the options market. As the price of ARKK changes and time moves towards the expiration of each Call Period, the value of the options contracts, and therefore the Fund's NAV, will change. However, it is not expected for the Fund's NAV to directly correlate on a day-to-day basis with the returns of ARKK. The amount of time remaining until the options contract's expiration date affects the impact of the potential options contract income on the Fund's NAV, which may not be in full effect until the expiration date of the Fund's options contracts. Therefore, while changes in the price of ARKK will result in changes to the Fund's NAV, the Fund generally anticipates that the rate of change in the Fund's NAV will be different than that experienced by ARKK.

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

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

**Call Writing Strategy Risk.** The path dependency (i.e., the continued use) of the Fund's call writing strategy will impact the extent that the Fund participates in the positive price returns of ARKK and, in turn, the Fund's returns, both during the term of the sold call options and over longer time periods. If, for example, each month the Fund were to sell 7% out-of-the-money call options having a one-month term, the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of ARKK will be capped at 7% in any given month. However, over a longer period (e.g., 5 months), the Fund should not be expected to participate fully in the first 35% (i.e., 5 months x 7%) of the positive price returns of ARKK, or the Fund may even lose money, even if the ARKK share price has appreciated by at least that much over such period, if during any month over that period ARKK had a return less than 7%. This example illustrates that both the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of ARKK and its returns will depend not only on the price of ARKK but also on the path that ARKK takes over time.

#### **ETF Risks.**

*Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

*Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, the Fund may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Fund (e.g., derivative instruments). In such a case, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. By paying out higher annual capital gain distributions, investors may be subjected to increased capital gains taxes. Additionally, there may be brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that may be imposed on the Fund in connection with a cash redemption that may not have occurred if the Fund had made a redemption in-kind. These costs could decrease the value of the Fund to the extent they are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP.

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

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

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

*Trading.* Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or that the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that are based on the value of an ETF, such as ARKK's securities being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.



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

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

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

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

**Newer Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors only have a short track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

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

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund relies on third-parties for a range of services, including custody. Any delay or failure relating to engaging or maintaining such service providers may affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. Although the Fund, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

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

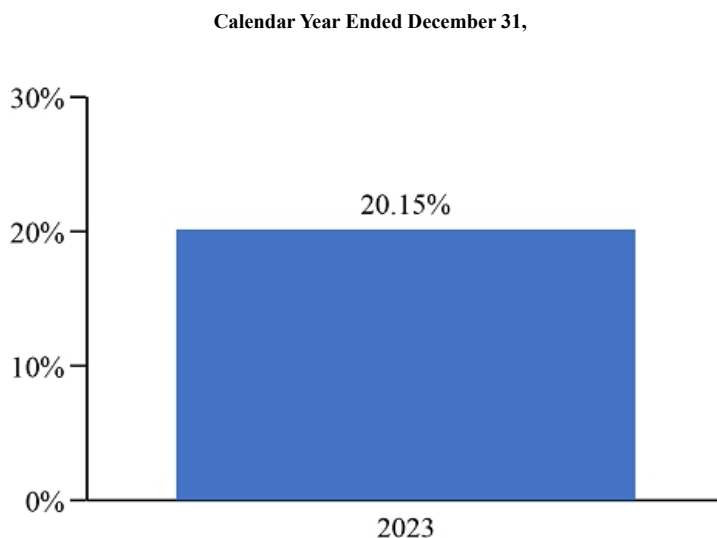
**Single Issuer Risk.** Issuer-specific attributes may cause an investment in the Fund to be more volatile than a traditional pooled investment which diversifies risk or the market generally. The value of the Fund, which focuses on an individual security (ARKK), may be more volatile than a traditional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

**Tax Risk.** The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed.

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

**Performance**

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance over time. The bar chart shows the annual returns for the Fund year over year. The table illustrates how the Fund’s average annual returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at [www.yieldmaxetfs.com](http://www.yieldmaxetfs.com).



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 15.16% for the quarter ended December 31, 2023 and the lowest quarterly return was -10.74% for the quarter ended September 30, 2023.

**Average Annual Total Returns  
For the Periods Ended December 31, 2023**

	<b>1 Year</b>	<b>Since Inception November 22, 2022</b>
Return Before Taxes	20.15%	8.20%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	6.14%	-3.26%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	11.05%	1.22%
S&P 500® Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) <sup>(1)</sup>	26.29%	19.10%

<sup>(1)</sup> The S&P 500® Total Return Index is a free-float market capitalization-weighted index of 500 of the largest U.S. companies. The index is calculated on a total return basis with dividends reinvested.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred or other tax-advantaged arrangements such as an individual retirement account (“IRA”).

**Management**

*Investment Adviser:* Tidal Investments LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

*Investment Sub-Adviser:* ZEGA Financial, LLC serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

*Portfolio Managers:*

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Mick Brokaw, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Jay Pestrighelli, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2022.

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**Purchase and Sale of Shares**

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only Authorized Participants (APs) (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the “Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because 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 (the “bid” price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the “ask” price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “bid-ask spread.”

Information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at [www.yieldmaxetfs.com](http://www.yieldmaxetfs.com).

**Tax Information**

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless an investment is in an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

**Financial Intermediary Compensation**

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training, or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.