



YieldMax™ AI & Tech Portfolio Option Income ETF (GPTY)

YieldMax™ Crypto Industry & Tech Portfolio Option Income ETF (LFGY)

YieldMax™ China Portfolio Option Income ETF (CHNY)

YieldMax™ Semiconductor Portfolio Option Income ETF (CHPY)

YieldMax™ Biotech & Pharma Portfolio Option Income ETF (DRGY)

(the "Funds")

listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

December 20, 2024

**Supplement to the Prospectus and
Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"),
each dated December 2, 2024**

Effective immediately, all references to each Fund's monthly dividend distributions, within the Prospectus and SAI, are revised to clarify that such distributions will be made at least monthly, but may be made more frequently.

Please retain this Supplement for future reference.



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PROSPECTUS

December 2, 2024

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) has not approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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SUMMARY INFORMATION

YieldMax™ AI & Tech Portfolio Option Income ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund's secondary objective is to seek capital appreciation via investments in a select portfolio of AI and Technology Companies (defined below).

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⁽¹⁾ (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 ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.99%</u>

- (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.
- (2) Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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 hold or redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. 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:

1 Year	3 Years
\$101	\$315

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. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks income and capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy involves: (1) constructing a portfolio of U.S.-listed equity securities of AI and Technology Companies (each, an "Underlying Security") (the "Equity Strategy") and (2) generating income through an options portfolio (the "Options Strategies"), which involve using options contracts on Underlying Securities and/or AI and Technology ETFs (described below). The Fund will also maintain a minor allocation to cash or U.S. Treasuries, not exceeding ten percent of its total assets.

Equity Strategy

The Fund's investment sub-adviser, ZEGA Financial, LLC ("ZEGA" or the "Sub-Adviser"), selects the AI and Technology Companies in which the Fund will invest. AI and Technology Companies are companies involved in AI software, cloud infrastructure, AI semiconductors, network infrastructure, AI consulting services, software and IT services, technology hardware manufacturing and distribution, semiconductor production, interactive media, and diversified consumer services related to technology and entertainment.

To enable the Fund to effectively implement its Options Strategies, ZEGA evaluates the liquidity of a potential company's common stock and the liquidity of its options contracts. The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization size. ZEGA will also evaluate price level and implied volatility (i.e., a measure of how much the market believes the price of a stock or other underlying asset will move in the future) when selecting companies for investment and will monitor for these factors when determining whether to select new companies or remove existing companies from the portfolio.

AI and Technology Companies may include companies from foreign countries, including emerging markets. Underlying Securities may include depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in securities of companies with principal business activities in the industry, if any, assigned to AI and Technology Companies.

The Fund's equity portfolio will generally be comprised of between fifteen and thirty companies. Dividends, if any, paid by the Fund's equity portfolio holdings will contribute to the Fund's income generation. In addition, the Fund's equity portfolio may provide capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy may result in high portfolio turnover on an annual basis.

Options Strategies

The Fund seeks to generate income from engaging in the Options Strategies primarily using options contracts on some or all of its Underlying Securities. In particular, the Fund will receive income in the form of a premium when it writes (sells) an option. By selling options, the Fund will earn premiums from buyers who pay for the right to buy or sell the underlying asset at a predetermined price. The Sub-Adviser can implement the Options Strategies in various market conditions. Depending on the Sub-Adviser's outlook, ZEGA will select one Options Strategy or a combination of Options Strategies that it believes will best provide the Fund with current income while generally also attempting to capture some upside appreciation (potential for increase in asset value). Additionally, the Sub-Adviser considers the performance of the underlying securities. In some instances, the aim is to generate additional gains if the underlying security increases in value, while, in other cases, the aim is to limit losses if the underlying security decreases in value. Further, depending on the Sub-Adviser's assessment of one or more of the Underlying Securities' options contracts (e.g., they are insufficiently liquid or too costly), the Fund may employ Options Strategies using options on an "AI and Technology ETF" (i.e., a passively-managed, U.S.-listed ETF that seeks to track the performance of an AI or Technology Index (described below)). The Fund's use of Options Strategies with Underlying Securities or ETFs will always be covered (e.g., the Fund may do call or put spreads).

The Fund may be subject to different outcomes depending on the Options Strategies used. For example:

- When writing a **covered call** (selling a call option on security the Fund already owns), the Fund might limit its potential for capital appreciation in exchange for premium income, which also provides some downside protection should the Underlying Security decline in value.
- When selling a **credit spread** (writing a call option at one strike price and buying another call option at a higher strike price or writing a put option at one strike price and buying another put option at a lower strike price), the Fund might limit the potential loss compared to selling an option outright, by capping it at the difference between the strike prices minus the net premium received. In a best case scenario, the options expire worthless and the Fund retains the premium on the written option.
- When selling a **diagonal call spread** (selling a call option with a nearer expiration date and buying a call option with a later expiration date at a different strike price), the Fund might benefit from the time decay (i.e., the reduction in an option's value as the time to its expiration date approaches) of the nearer-term option. An option's decay accelerates as its expiration date gets closer because there is less time for an investor to earn a profit from that option; however, there is no guarantee that the written option will expire worthless.
- Using an Options Strategy such as **cash-secured put selling** (selling put options while holding enough cash to purchase the underlying security if assigned), the Fund can potentially buy securities at lower prices should the Underlying Security decline in value due to the premium received, or retain the premium if the Underlying Security remains the same or increases in value.
- When selling **calendar call spreads** (selling a short-term option and buying a longer-term option at the same strike price), the Fund might benefit from the faster time decay of the short-term option. However, if the written option is exercised, the loss is offset by the premium received as well as the increase in value of the longer-term option.
- When selling **collars** (selling a call option and buying a put option to protect against significant price movements), the Fund might be able to generate income from the premium received while limiting potential losses. In a best case scenario, the security's share price falls below the put strike price, and the Fund gains the difference between the security's share price and strike price. Otherwise, the Fund will experience losses that will be partially offset by the premium received on the written option.

These Options Strategies impact the risk-return profile of the Fund, potentially affecting volatility, income generation, upside capture (gain potential), and capital preservation (protecting value).

Additionally, the premiums the Fund receives from selling options are directly influenced by market volatility; higher volatility (larger price swings) typically results in higher premiums. Therefore, the Sub-Adviser analyzes market conditions to determine the timing and

type of Options Strategies to employ to achieve the primary objective of current income. By strategically entering and exiting options positions, the Sub-Adviser seeks to enhance the Fund's income potential.

Treasuries

In addition, the Fund will hold cash or short-term U.S. Treasury securities. These securities serve a dual purpose: providing collateral for the Options Strategies and contributing to the Fund's income generation.

Why invest in the Fund?

- The Fund seeks to generate income, which is not dependent on the value of the Underlying Securities.
- The Fund seeks to participate in some of the potential gains experienced by increases in the share prices of the Underlying Securities.

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

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in the equity securities of AI and Technology Companies and in options contracts on AI and Technology Companies and on AI and Technology ETFs. For purposes of the foregoing, the Fund defines an “AI and Technology Company” as a company that derives 50% or more of its revenue in one or more of the following proprietary sectors: (i) AI software and/or generative AI software, (ii) cloud infrastructure services (e.g., services that provide infrastructure-as-a-service to support the training of AI models), (iii) AI semiconductors (e.g., designing and manufacturing of key semiconductors for AI applications), (iv) network infrastructure (e.g., development of servers, storage, and networking equipment relevant for training and running generative AI models), (v) AI services (e.g., consulting and implementation services for generative AI software), (vi) software and information technology services companies, (vii) manufacturers and distributors of technology hardware and equipment (e.g., communications equipment, cellular phones, computers and peripherals, electronic equipment and related instruments), (viii) semiconductors and semiconductor equipment, (ix) interactive media and services, and (x) diversified consumer services, broadline retail, and entertainment companies involved in the foregoing. The Fund defines an “AI and Technology ETF” as a passively managed U.S.-listed ETF that seeks to track the performance of an AI or Technology Index. Lastly, the Fund defines an “AI or Technology Index” as a benchmark that tracks the performance of a selection of stocks from companies operating in the artificial intelligence and/or technology sectors.

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.

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. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled “Additional Information About the Funds—Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds.”

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.

Artificial Intelligence Risk. Issuers engaged in artificial intelligence typically have high research and capital expenditures and, as a result, their profitability can vary widely, if they are profitable at all. The space in which they are engaged is highly competitive and issuers' products and services may become obsolete very quickly. These companies are heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. The issuers are also subject to legal, regulatory and political changes that may have a large impact on their profitability. A failure in an issuer's product or even questions about the safety of the product could be devastating to the issuer, especially if it is the marquee product of the issuer. It can be difficult to accurately capture what qualifies as an artificial intelligence company.

Technology Sector Risk. The Fund will invest substantially in companies in the information technology sector, and therefore the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be

more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.

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 the Underlying Security 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 the Underlying Security. 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. The Fund may also write call and put options, which includes the risk that the underlying instrument appreciates or depreciates sufficiently over the period to offset the net premium received by the Fund for the written option, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Additionally, to the extent the Fund maintains indirect exposure to an Underlying Security 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.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund's investment objective to provide current income, the Fund seeks to provide monthly income distributions. 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 (i.e., the date by which you need to own a dividend-paying stock in order to receive the

upcoming dividend payment). 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.

Equity Market Risk. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from specific issuers. The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks, such as those held by the Fund, are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.

Concentration Risk. The Fund will be concentrated in securities of companies with principal business activities in the industry, if any, assigned to AI and Technology Companies. To the extent that the Fund concentrates in a group of industries, it will be subject to the risk that economic, political, or other conditions that have a negative effect on that group of industries will negatively impact them to a greater extent than if its assets were invested in a wider variety of industries.

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. Buying or selling Shares involves certain costs, including brokerage commissions, other charges imposed by brokers, and bid-ask spreads. The bid-ask spread represents the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares. The spread varies over time based on the Shares' trading volume and market liquidity. The spread is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, frequent trading of Shares may reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

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. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities or other instruments of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments in securities of U.S. companies. In addition, the Fund will be subject to risks associated with adverse political and economic developments in foreign countries, which may include the imposition of economic sanctions. Generally, there is less readily available and reliable information about non-U.S. issuers due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards and regulatory practices.

Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by companies domiciled or headquartered in emerging market nations. Investments in securities traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to such securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, currency, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and investments in more developed international markets. Such conditions may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for Fund Shares and cause the Fund to decline in value. It may also be more difficult to enforce contractual or shareholder rights in emerging market countries, which could negatively impact the Fund's investments.

Depository Receipt Risk. Depository receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and certain additional risks. Depository receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). When the Fund invests in depository receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depository receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares. The Fund may invest in unsponsored depository receipts. The issuers of unsponsored depository receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the value of the depository receipts.

Foreign Currency Risk. A Fund's exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. Dollar. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for any number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, pandemic diseases, terrorism, regulatory events, and government controls.

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.

Market Capitalization Risk.

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.
- *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to mid- and large-capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

Market Events Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities and other financial instruments. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation (or expectations of inflation), deflation (or expectations of deflation), changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, general market liquidity, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and between Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the related 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. These conflicts have contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

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.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a 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. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

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.

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

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund has not completed a full calendar year of operations as of the date of this Prospectus. When such information is included, this section will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance history from year to year and showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Although past performance of the Fund is no guarantee of how it will perform in the future, historical performance may give you some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at www.yieldmaxetfs.com.

Management

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: ZEGA Financial, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”) 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.

Jay Pestrighelli, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

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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.”

When available, 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.

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.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

YieldMax™ Crypto Industry & Tech Portfolio Option Income ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund's secondary objective is to seek capital appreciation via investments in a select portfolio of Crypto Industry and Technology Companies (defined below).

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⁽¹⁾ (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 ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.99%</u>

⁽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.

⁽²⁾ Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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 hold or redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. 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:

	1 Year	3 Years
	\$101	\$315

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. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks income and capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy involves: (1) constructing a portfolio of U.S.-listed equity securities of Crypto Industry and Technology Companies (each, an "Underlying Security") (the "Equity Strategy") and (2) generating income through an options portfolio (the "Options Strategies"), which involve using options contracts on Underlying Securities and/or Crypto Industry and Technology ETFs (described below). The Fund will also maintain a minor allocation to cash or U.S. Treasuries, not exceeding ten percent of its total assets.

The Fund does not invest directly in any digital assets (like bitcoin). The Fund does not invest directly in derivatives that track the performance of any digital assets. The Fund does not invest in or seek direct exposure to the current "spot" or cash price of any digital assets. Investors seeking direct exposure to the price of a digital asset should consider an investment other than the Fund.

Equity Strategy

The Fund's investment sub-adviser, ZEGA Financial, LLC ("ZEGA" or the "Sub-Adviser"), selects the Crypto Industry and Technology Companies in which the Fund will invest. Crypto Industry and Technology Companies are companies engaged in crypto asset mining, blockchain technology development, crypto asset trading platforms, digital wallet services, decentralized finance (DeFi) platforms, smart contract technology, crypto asset hardware manufacturing, blockchain-as-a-service (BaaS), NFT-related platforms and services, and diversified financial services, payment processing, and technology providers within the crypto industry. To enable the Fund to effectively implement its Options Strategies, ZEGA evaluates the liquidity of a potential company's common stock and the liquidity of its options contracts. The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization size. ZEGA will also evaluate price level and implied volatility (i.e., a measure of how much the market believes the price of a stock or other underlying asset will move in the future) when selecting companies for investment and will monitor for these factors when determining whether to select new companies or remove existing companies from the portfolio.

Crypto Industry and Technology Companies may include companies from foreign countries, including emerging markets. Underlying Securities may include depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in securities of companies with principal business activities in the industry, if any, assigned to Crypto Industry and Technology Companies.

The Fund's equity portfolio will generally be comprised of between fifteen and thirty companies. Dividends, if any, paid by the Fund's equity portfolio holdings will contribute to the Fund's income generation. In addition, the Fund's equity portfolio may provide capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy may result in high portfolio turnover on an annual basis.

Options Strategies

The Fund seeks to generate income from engaging in the Options Strategies primarily using options contracts on some or all of its Underlying Securities. In particular, the Fund will receive income in the form of a premium when it writes (sells) an option. By selling options, the Fund will earn premiums from buyers who pay for the right to buy or sell the underlying asset at a predetermined price. The Sub-Adviser can implement the Options Strategies in various market conditions. Depending on the Sub-Adviser's outlook, ZEGA will select one Options Strategy or a combination of Options Strategies that it believes will best provide the Fund with current income while generally also attempting to capture some upside appreciation (potential for increase in asset value). Additionally, the Sub-Adviser considers the performance of the underlying securities. In some instances, the aim is to generate additional gains if the underlying security increases in value, while, in other cases, the aim is to limit losses if the underlying security decreases in value. Further, depending on the Sub-Adviser's assessment of one or more of the Underlying Securities' options contracts (e.g., they are insufficiently liquid or too costly), the Fund may employ Options Strategies using options on an "Crypto Industry and Technology ETF" (i.e., a passively-managed, U.S.-listed ETF that seeks to track the performance of an Crypto Industry and Technology Index (described below)). The Fund's use of Options Strategies with Underlying Securities or ETFs will always be covered (e.g., the Fund may do call or put spreads).

The Fund may be subject to different outcomes depending on the Options Strategies used. For example:

- When writing a **covered call** (selling a call option on security the Fund already owns), the Fund might limit its potential for capital appreciation in exchange for premium income, which also provides some downside protection should the Underlying Security decline in value.
- When selling a **credit spread** (writing a call option at one strike price and buying another call option at a higher strike price or writing a put option at one strike price and buying another put option at a lower strike price), the Fund might limit the potential loss compared to selling an option outright, by capping it at the difference between the strike prices minus the net premium received. In a best case scenario, the options expire worthless and the Fund retains the premium on the written option.
- When selling a **diagonal call spread** (selling a call option with a nearer expiration date and buying a call option with a later expiration date at a different strike price), the Fund might benefit from the time decay (i.e., the reduction in an option's value as the time to its expiration date approaches) of the nearer-term option. An option's decay accelerates as its expiration date gets closer because there is less time for an investor to earn a profit from that option; however, there is no guarantee that the written option will expire worthless.
- Using an Options Strategy such as **cash-secured put selling** (selling put options while holding enough cash to purchase the underlying security if assigned), the Fund can potentially buy securities at lower prices should the Underlying Security decline in value due to the premium received, or retain the premium if the Underlying Security remains the same or increases in value.
- When selling **calendar call spreads** (selling a short-term option and buying a longer-term option at the same strike price), the Fund might benefit from the faster time decay of the short-term option. However, if the written option is exercised, the loss is offset by the premium received as well as the increase in value of the longer-term option.
- When selling **collars** (selling a call option and buying a put option to protect against significant price movements), the Fund might be able to generate income from the premium received while limiting potential losses. In a best case scenario, the security's share price falls below the put strike price, and the Fund gains the difference between the security's share price and

strike price. Otherwise, the Fund will experience losses that will be partially offset by the premium received on the written option.

These Options Strategies impact the risk-return profile of the Fund, potentially affecting volatility, income generation, upside capture (gain potential), and capital preservation (protecting value).

Additionally, the premiums the Fund receives from selling options are directly influenced by market volatility; higher volatility (larger price swings) typically results in higher premiums. Therefore, the Sub-Adviser analyzes market conditions to determine the timing and type of Options Strategies to employ to achieve the primary objective of current income. By strategically entering and exiting options positions, the Sub-Adviser seeks to enhance the Fund's income potential.

Treasuries

In addition, the Fund will hold cash or short-term U.S. Treasury securities. These securities serve a dual purpose: providing collateral for the Options Strategies and contributing to the Fund's income generation.

Why invest in the Fund?

- The Fund seeks to generate income, which is not dependent on the value of the Underlying Securities.
- The Fund seeks to participate in some of the potential gains experienced by increases in the share prices of the Underlying Securities.

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

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in the equity securities of Crypto Industry and Technology Companies and in options contracts on Crypto Industry and Technology Companies and on Crypto Industry and Technology ETFs. For purposes of the foregoing, the Fund defines a “Crypto Industry and Technology Company” as a company that derives 50% or more of its revenue in one or more of the following proprietary sectors: (i) crypto asset mining, (ii) blockchain technology development (e.g., companies providing infrastructure and tools for blockchain networks), (iii) crypto asset trading platforms, (iv) digital wallet providers, (v) decentralized finance (DeFi) platforms, (vi) companies involved in the development of smart contract technology, (vii) manufacturers and distributors of hardware related to crypto asset (e.g., mining rigs, hardware wallets, and other related equipment), (viii) companies providing blockchain-as-a-service (BaaS), (ix) interactive platforms and services related to NFTs (non-fungible tokens), and (x) diversified financial services, payment processing companies, and technology providers involved in the foregoing. The Fund defines a “Crypto Industry and Technology ETF” as a passively managed U.S.-listed ETF that seeks to track the performance of a Crypto Industry or Technology Index. Lastly, the Fund defines a “Crypto Industry or Technology Index” as a benchmark that tracks the performance of a selection of stocks from companies operating in the Crypto Industry and/or technology sectors.

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.

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. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled “Additional Information About the Funds—Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds.”

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.

Crypto Industry Risk. Investing in the Crypto Industry involves substantial risks, including but not limited to market volatility, regulatory changes, technological obsolescence, and security vulnerabilities. Crypto Industry companies typically face significant volatility due to the nascent and rapidly evolving nature of the sector. High research and capital expenditures are common, which can result in substantial variability in profitability, or even sustained losses. The industry is intensely competitive, with technological advancements occurring at a rapid pace, potentially rendering existing products or services obsolete. These companies are heavily reliant on digital and intellectual property, including proprietary blockchain technology and cryptographic algorithms, and may be adversely affected by the loss, theft, or impairment of these assets. Furthermore, the Crypto Industry is subject to a complex and constantly changing legal, regulatory, and political landscape, which can have a substantial impact on the profitability and viability of companies

within the sector. Regulatory actions or unfavorable legal rulings could significantly hinder operations or market access. Additionally, security breaches, hacking incidents, or failures in the underlying technology of a crypto asset or blockchain could have devastating effects on the issuer, particularly if the compromised asset or technology is central to the issuer's business model. The Crypto Industry has been, and may continue to be, dependent on speculation. The identification and classification of Crypto Industry companies can be challenging, as the boundaries of the industry are often unclear and subject to interpretation.

- o *Blockchain Risk.* Companies involved in the crypto asset industry are subject to the risks associated with blockchain technology, the occurrence of which could negatively impact the value of such companies. These risks include (i) the risk that the integrity and viability of the consensus mechanism of the blockchain fails; (ii) the risk that the blockchain's capacity to execute and settle transactions in a timely and predictable manner is compromised; (iii) the open source nature of blockchain technology which makes it vulnerable to being "forked" by users and miners/validators (i.e., creation of a new competing blockchain when a significant portion of the miners/validators adopts updates to the existing blockchain protocol); and (iv) development of so-called Layer 2 networks, including the "Lightning Network," which are separate blockchains built on top of "Layer 1" blockchains, like the Bitcoin Blockchain, for the purpose of augmenting the throughput of the Layer 1 blockchain. Layer 2 blockchains are a relatively new and still developing technology and include certain risks, such as the potential for hacks, bugs or failures.
- o *Crypto Asset Trading Platform Risk.* Companies involved in the crypto asset industry are subject to the risks associated with crypto asset trading platforms. Crypto asset trading platforms and other trading venues on which crypto assets trade are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated and may therefore be more exposed to market manipulation, fraud and failure than established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and other currencies. Crypto asset trading platforms may (and in certain cases have) become subject to enforcement actions by regulatory authorities.

Technology Sector Risk. The Fund will invest substantially in companies in the information technology sector, and therefore the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.

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 the Underlying Security 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 the Underlying Security. 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. The Fund may also write call and put options, which includes the risk that the underlying instrument appreciates or depreciates sufficiently over the period to offset the net premium received by the Fund for the written option, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Additionally, to the extent the Fund maintains indirect exposure to an Underlying Security 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.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund’s investment objective to provide current income, the Fund seeks to provide monthly income distributions. 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 (i.e., the date by which you need to own a dividend-paying stock in order to receive the upcoming dividend payment). 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.

Equity Market Risk. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from specific issuers. The equity securities held in the Fund’s portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks, such as those held by the Fund, are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.

Concentration Risk. The Fund will be concentrated in securities of companies with principal business activities in the industry, if any, assigned to Crypto Industry and Technology Companies. To the extent that the Fund concentrates in a group of industries, it will be subject to the risk that economic, political, or other conditions that have a negative effect on that group of industries will negatively impact them to a greater extent than if its assets were invested in a wider variety of industries.

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. Buying or selling Shares involves certain costs, including brokerage commissions, other charges imposed by brokers, and bid-ask spreads. The bid-ask spread represents the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares. The spread varies over time based on the Shares' trading volume and market liquidity. The spread is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, frequent trading of Shares may reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

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. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities or other instruments of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments in securities of U.S. companies. In addition, the Fund will be subject to risks associated with adverse political and economic developments in foreign countries, which may include the imposition of economic sanctions. Generally, there is less readily available and reliable information about non-U.S. issuers due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards and regulatory practices.

Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by companies domiciled or headquartered in emerging market nations. Investments in securities traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to such securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, currency, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and investments in more developed international markets. Such conditions may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for Fund Shares and cause the Fund to decline in value. It may also be more difficult to enforce contractual or shareholder rights in emerging market countries, which could negatively impact the Fund's investments.

Depository Receipt Risk. Depository receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and certain additional risks. Depository receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). When the Fund invests in depository receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depository receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares. The Fund may invest in unsponsored depository receipts. The issuers of unsponsored depository receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the value of the depository receipts.

Foreign Currency Risk. A Fund's exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. Dollar. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for any number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular

financial market, or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, pandemic diseases, terrorism, regulatory events, and government controls.

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.

Market Capitalization Risk.

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.
- *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to mid- and large-capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

Market Events Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities and other financial instruments. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation (or expectations of inflation), deflation (or expectations of deflation), changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, general market liquidity, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and between Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the related 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. These conflicts have contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary 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.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a 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. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

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.

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

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund has not completed a full calendar year of operations as of the date of this Prospectus. When such information is included, this section will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance history from year to year and showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Although past performance of the Fund is no guarantee of how it will perform in the future, historical performance may give you some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at www.yieldmaxetfs.com.

Management

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: ZEGA Financial, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser") 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.

Jay Pestrighelli, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

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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."

When available, 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.

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.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

YieldMax™ China Portfolio Option Income ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund's secondary objective is to seek capital appreciation via investments in a select portfolio of Greater China Companies (defined below).

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⁽¹⁾ (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 ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.99%</u>

⁽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.

⁽²⁾ Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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 hold or redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. 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:

	1 Year	3 Years
	\$101	\$315

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. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks income and capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy involves: (1) constructing a portfolio of U.S.-listed equity securities of Greater China Companies (each, an "Underlying Security") (the "Equity Strategy") and (2) generating income through an options portfolio (the "Options Strategies"), which involve using options contracts on Underlying Securities and/or Greater China ETFs (described below). The Fund will also maintain a minor allocation to cash or U.S. Treasuries, not exceeding ten percent of its total assets.

Equity Strategy

The Fund's investment sub-adviser, ZEGA Financial, LLC ("ZEGA" or the "Sub-Adviser"), selects the Greater China Companies for the Fund's investments. Greater China Companies are companies either incorporated or headquartered in China, Taiwan or Hong Kong. The Fund will generally invest in these companies through depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), but may also hold common stock or other forms of equity ownership. To enable the Fund to effectively implement its Options Strategies, ZEGA evaluates the liquidity of a potential company's depositary receipts (e.g., ADR or

GDR) or other equity ownership, and the liquidity of its options contracts. The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization size. ZEGA will also evaluate price level and implied volatility (i.e., a measure of how much the market believes the price of a stock or other underlying asset will move in the future) when selecting companies for investment and will monitor for these factors when determining whether to select new companies or remove existing companies from the portfolio.

The Fund's equity portfolio will generally be comprised of between fifteen and thirty companies. Dividends, if any, paid by the Fund's equity portfolio holdings will contribute to the Fund's income generation. In addition, the Fund's equity portfolio may provide capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy may result in high portfolio turnover on an annual basis.

Options Strategies

The Fund seeks to generate income from engaging in the Options Strategies primarily using options contracts on some or all of its Underlying Securities. In particular, the Fund will receive income in the form of a premium when it writes (sells) an option. By selling options, the Fund will earn premiums from buyers who pay for the right to buy or sell the underlying asset at a predetermined price. The Sub-Adviser can implement the Options Strategies in various market conditions. Depending on the Sub-Adviser's outlook, ZEGA will select one Options Strategy or a combination of Options Strategies that it believes will best provide the Fund with current income while generally also attempting to capture some upside appreciation (potential for increase in asset value). Additionally, the Sub-Adviser considers the performance of the underlying securities. In some instances, the aim is to generate additional gains if the underlying security increases in value, while, in other cases, the aim is to limit losses if the underlying security decreases in value. Further, depending on the Sub-Adviser's assessment of one or more of the Underlying Securities' options contracts (e.g., they are insufficiently liquid or too costly), the Fund may employ Options Strategies using options on a "Greater China ETF" (i.e., a passively-managed, U.S.-listed ETF that seeks to track the performance of a Greater China Index (described below)). The Fund's use of Options Strategies with Underlying Securities or ETFs will always be covered (e.g., the Fund may do call or put spreads).

The Fund may be subject to different outcomes depending on the Options Strategies used. For example:

- When writing a **covered call** (selling a call option on security the Fund already owns), the Fund might limit its potential for capital appreciation in exchange for premium income, which also provides some downside protection should the Underlying Security decline in value.
- When selling a **credit spread** (writing a call option at one strike price and buying another call option at a higher strike price or writing a put option at one strike price and buying another put option at a lower strike price), the Fund might limit the potential loss compared to selling an option outright, by capping it at the difference between the strike prices minus the net premium received. In a best case scenario, the options expire worthless and the Fund retains the premium on the written option.
- When selling a **diagonal call spread** (selling a call option with a nearer expiration date and buying a call option with a later expiration date at a different strike price), the Fund might benefit from the time decay (i.e., the reduction in an option's value as the time to its expiration date approaches) of the nearer-term option. An option's decay accelerates as its expiration date gets closer because there is less time for an investor to earn a profit from that option; however, there is no guarantee that the written option will expire worthless.
- Using an Options Strategy such as **cash-secured put selling** (selling put options while holding enough cash to purchase the underlying security if assigned), the Fund can potentially buy securities at lower prices should the Underlying Security decline in value due to the premium received, or retain the premium if the Underlying Security remains the same or increases in value.
- When selling **calendar call spreads** (selling a short-term option and buying a longer-term option at the same strike price), the Fund might benefit from the faster time decay of the short-term option. However, if the written option is exercised, the loss is offset by the premium received as well as the increase in value of the longer-term option.
- When selling **collars** (selling a call option and buying a put option to protect against significant price movements), the Fund might be able to generate income from the premium received while limiting potential losses. In a best case scenario, the security's share price falls below the put strike price, and the Fund gains the difference between the security's share price and strike price. Otherwise, the Fund will experience losses that will be partially offset by the premium received on the written option.

These Options Strategies impact the risk-return profile of the Fund, potentially affecting volatility, income generation, upside capture (gain potential), and capital preservation (protecting value).

Additionally, the premiums the Fund receives from selling options are directly influenced by market volatility; higher volatility (larger price swings) typically results in higher premiums. Therefore, the Sub-Adviser analyzes market conditions to determine the timing and type of Options Strategies to employ to achieve the primary objective of current income. By strategically entering and exiting options positions, the Sub-Adviser seeks to enhance the Fund's income potential.

Treasuries

In addition, the Fund will hold cash or short-term U.S. Treasury securities. These securities serve a dual purpose: providing collateral for the Options Strategies and contributing to the Fund's income generation.

Why invest in the Fund?

- The Fund seeks to generate income, which is not dependent on the value of the Underlying Securities.
- The Fund seeks to participate in some of the potential gains experienced by increases in the share prices of the Underlying Securities.

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

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in the equity securities of Greater China Companies, and in options contracts on Greater China Companies and on Greater China ETFs. For purposes of the foregoing, the Fund defines a “Greater China Company” as a company that is either incorporated or headquartered in China, Taiwan or Hong Kong. The Fund defines a “Greater China ETF” as a passively managed U.S.-listed ETF that seeks to track the performance of a Greater China Index. Lastly, the Fund defines a “Greater China Index” as a benchmark that tracks the performance of a selection of Greater China Companies.

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.

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. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “Additional Information About the Funds—Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds.”

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.

Greater China Investing Risk. Investing in ADRs, GDRs, and other types of depositary receipts with underlying shares organized, listed, or domiciled in China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan involves unique and significant risks. These risks include the potential for nationalization, expropriation, or confiscatory taxation; substantial social, economic, and political uncertainties; dependency on exports and international trade; higher inflation rates; and extensive governmental control over the economy. Additionally, China’s economic structure, regulatory environment, and financial reporting standards differ markedly from those in more established markets, presenting challenges such as unreliable statistical data and the limited ability of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) to inspect audit work in China and Hong Kong. The close economic ties between China and Hong Kong mean that economic downturns or political instability in China could have a direct negative impact on Hong Kong’s economy and financial markets. Political risks, especially those related to China’s influence over Hong Kong and ongoing tensions with Taiwan, could further disrupt markets and undermine investor confidence. The potential end of the Hong Kong dollar’s peg to the U.S. dollar could also introduce currency risk, potentially affecting the Fund’s NAV. Additionally, Taiwan’s economy, which is heavily reliant on exports, faces vulnerabilities due to its dependence on global trade and the economies of key trading partners like the U.S., China, and Japan. These factors, along with the potential for underdeveloped financial reporting practices, public health crises, and geopolitical tensions, could severely impact 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 the Underlying Security 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 the Underlying Security. 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. The Fund may also write call and put options, which includes the risk that the underlying instrument appreciates or depreciates sufficiently over the period to offset the net premium received by the Fund for the written option, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Additionally, to the extent the Fund maintains indirect exposure to an Underlying Security 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.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund’s investment objective to provide current income, the Fund seeks to provide monthly income distributions. 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 (i.e., the date by which you need to own a dividend-paying stock in order to receive the upcoming dividend payment). 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.

Equity Market Risk. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from specific issuers. The equity securities held in the Fund’s portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks, such as those held by the Fund, are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.

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. Buying or selling Shares involves certain costs, including brokerage commissions, other charges imposed by brokers, and bid-ask spreads. The bid-ask spread represents the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares. The spread varies over time based on the Shares' trading volume and market liquidity. The spread is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, frequent trading of Shares may reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

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. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities or other instruments of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments in securities of U.S. companies. In addition, the Fund will be subject to risks associated with adverse political and economic developments in foreign countries, which may include the imposition of economic sanctions. Generally, there is less readily available and reliable information about non-U.S. issuers due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards and regulatory practices.

Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by companies domiciled or headquartered in emerging market nations. Investments in securities traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to such securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, currency, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and investments in more developed international markets. Such conditions may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for Fund Shares and cause the Fund to decline in value. It may also be more difficult to enforce contractual or shareholder rights in emerging market countries, which could negatively impact the Fund's investments.

Depository Receipt Risk. Depository receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and certain additional risks. Depository receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). When the Fund invests in depository receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depository receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares. The Fund may invest in unsponsored depository receipts. The issuers of unsponsored depository receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the value of the depository receipts. In addition, Chinese ADRs are subject to the risk of being delisted from U.S. exchanges if U.S. regulatory authorities are unable to review audited financial statements on a regular basis. The delisting of Chinese ADRs could significantly impact the value of the Fund and impair the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Foreign Currency Risk. A Fund's exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. Dollar. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for any number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, pandemic diseases, terrorism, regulatory events, and government controls.

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.

Market Capitalization Risk.

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.
- *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to mid- and large-capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

Market Events Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities and other financial instruments. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation (or expectations of inflation), deflation (or expectations of deflation), changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, general market liquidity, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and between Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the related 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. These conflicts have contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

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.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a 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. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.

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.

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

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund has not completed a full calendar year of operations as of the date of this Prospectus. When such information is included, this section will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance history from year to year and showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Although past performance of the Fund is no guarantee of how it will perform in the future, historical performance may give you some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund’s website at www.yieldmaxetfs.com.

Management

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: ZEGA Financial, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”) 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.

Jay Pestrighelli, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

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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.”

When available, 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.

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.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

YieldMax™ Semiconductor Portfolio Option Income ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund's secondary objective is to seek capital appreciation via investments in a select portfolio of Semiconductor Companies (defined below).

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⁽¹⁾ (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 ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.99%</u>

⁽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.

⁽²⁾ Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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 hold or redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. 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:

1 Year	3 Years
\$101	\$315

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. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks income and capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy involves: (1) constructing a portfolio of U.S.-listed equity securities of Semiconductor Companies (each, an "Underlying Security") (the "Equity Strategy") and (2) generating income through an options portfolio (the "Options Strategies"), which involve using options contracts on Underlying Securities and/or Semiconductor ETFs (described below). The Fund will also maintain a minor allocation to cash or U.S. Treasuries, not exceeding ten percent of its total assets.

Equity Strategy

The Fund's investment sub-adviser, ZEGA Financial, LLC ("ZEGA" or the "Sub-Adviser"), selects the Semiconductor Companies in which the Fund will invest. Semiconductor Companies are companies that are involved in the design, manufacture, or sale of semiconductors or semiconductor equipment. To enable the Fund to effectively implement its Options Strategies, ZEGA evaluates the liquidity of a potential company's common stock and the liquidity of its options contracts. The Fund may invest in companies of any

market capitalization size. ZEGA will also evaluate price level and implied volatility (i.e., a measure of how much the market believes the price of a stock or other underlying asset will move in the future) when selecting companies for investment and will monitor for these factors when determining whether to select new companies or remove existing companies from the portfolio.

Semiconductor Companies may include companies from foreign countries, including emerging markets. Underlying Securities may include depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in the same industry as that of the Semiconductor Companies, which subjects the Fund to specific industry-related risks.

The Fund’s equity portfolio will generally be comprised of between fifteen and thirty companies. Dividends, if any, paid by the Fund’s equity portfolio holdings will contribute to the Fund’s income generation. In addition, the Fund’s equity portfolio may provide capital appreciation. The Fund’s strategy may result in high portfolio turnover on an annual basis.

Options Strategies

The Fund seeks to generate income from engaging in the Options Strategies primarily using options contracts on some or all of its Underlying Securities. In particular, the Fund will receive income in the form of a premium when it writes (sells) an option. By selling options, the Fund will earn premiums from buyers who pay for the right to buy or sell the underlying asset at a predetermined price. The Sub-Adviser can implement the Options Strategies in various market conditions. Depending on the Sub-Adviser’s outlook, ZEGA will select one Options Strategy or a combination of Options Strategies that it believes will best provide the Fund with current income while generally also attempting to capture some upside appreciation (potential for increase in asset value). Additionally, the Sub-Adviser considers the performance of the underlying securities. In some instances, the aim is to generate additional gains if the underlying security increases in value, while, in other cases, the aim is to limit losses if the underlying security decreases in value. Further, depending on the Sub-Adviser’s assessment of one or more of the Underlying Securities’ options contracts (e.g., they are insufficiently liquid or too costly), the Fund may employ Options Strategies using options on an “Semiconductor ETF” (i.e., a passively-managed, U.S.-listed ETF that seeks to track the performance of an Semiconductor Index (described below)). The Fund’s use of Options Strategies with Underlying Securities or ETFs will always be covered (e.g., the Fund may do call or put spreads).

The Fund may be subject to different outcomes depending on the Options Strategies used. For example:

- When writing a **covered call** (selling a call option on security the Fund already owns), the Fund might limit its potential for capital appreciation in exchange for premium income, which also provides some downside protection should the Underlying Security decline in value.
- When selling a **credit spread** (writing a call option at one strike price and buying another call option at a higher strike price or writing a put option at one strike price and buying another put option at a lower strike price), the Fund might limit the potential loss compared to selling an option outright, by capping it at the difference between the strike prices minus the net premium received. In a best case scenario, the options expire worthless and the Fund retains the premium on the written option.
- When selling a **diagonal call spread** (selling a call option with a nearer expiration date and buying a call option with a later expiration date at a different strike price), the Fund might benefit from the time decay (i.e., the reduction in an option’s value as the time to its expiration date approaches) of the nearer-term option. An option’s decay accelerates as its expiration date gets closer because there is less time for an investor to earn a profit from that option; however, there is no guarantee that the written option will expire worthless.
- Using an Options Strategy such as **cash-secured put selling** (selling put options while holding enough cash to purchase the underlying security if assigned), the Fund can potentially buy securities at lower prices should the Underlying Security decline in value due to the premium received, or retain the premium if the Underlying Security remains the same or increases in value.
- When selling **calendar call spreads** (selling a short-term option and buying a longer-term option at the same strike price), the Fund might benefit from the faster time decay of the short-term option. However, if the written option is exercised, the loss is offset by the premium received as well as the increase in value of the longer-term option.
- When selling **collars** (selling a call option and buying a put option to protect against significant price movements), the Fund might be able to generate income from the premium received while limiting potential losses. In a best case scenario, the security’s share price falls below the put strike price, and the Fund gains the difference between the security’s share price and strike price. Otherwise, the Fund will experience losses that will be partially offset by the premium received on the written option.

These Options Strategies impact the risk-return profile of the Fund, potentially affecting volatility, income generation, upside capture (gain potential), and capital preservation (protecting value).

Additionally, the premiums the Fund receives from selling options are directly influenced by market volatility; higher volatility (larger price swings) typically results in higher premiums. Therefore, the Sub-Adviser analyzes market conditions to determine the timing and type of Options Strategies to employ to achieve the primary objective of current income. By strategically entering and exiting options positions, the Sub-Adviser seeks to enhance the Fund’s income potential.

Treasuries

In addition, the Fund will hold cash or short-term U.S. Treasury securities. These securities serve a dual purpose: providing collateral for the Options Strategies and contributing to the Fund's income generation.

Why invest in the Fund?

- The Fund seeks to generate income, which is not dependent on the value of the Underlying Securities.
- The Fund seeks to participate in some of the potential gains experienced by increases in the share prices of the Underlying Securities.

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

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in the equity securities of Semiconductor Companies and in options contracts on Semiconductor Companies and on Semiconductor ETFs. For purposes of the foregoing, the Fund defines a “Semiconductor Company” as a company that generates at least 50% of its revenue from the design, manufacture, or sale of semiconductors or semiconductor equipment, and a “Semiconductor ETF” as a passively-managed, U.S.-listed ETF that seeks to track the performance of a semiconductor index. Lastly, the Fund defines a “Semiconductor Index” as a benchmark that tracks the performance of a selection of stocks from companies operating in the semiconductor industry.

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.

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. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled “Additional Information About the Funds—Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds.”

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.

Semiconductor Industry Risk. Semiconductor companies may face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, and such competition may have an adverse effect on their profit margins. Semiconductor companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Semiconductor companies' supply chain and operations are dependent on the availability of materials that meet exacting standards and the use of third parties to provide components and services. Semiconductor companies may rely on a limited number of suppliers, or upon suppliers in a single location, for certain materials, equipment or tools. Finding and qualifying alternate or additional suppliers can be a lengthy process that can cause production delays or impose unforeseen costs, and such alternatives may not be available at all. Production can be disrupted by the unavailability of resources, such as water, silicon, electricity, gases and other materials. Suppliers may also increase prices or encounter cybersecurity or other issues that can disrupt production or increase production costs.

The products of semiconductor companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Capital equipment expenditures could be substantial, and equipment generally suffers from rapid obsolescence. Companies in the semiconductor industry are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights would adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

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 the Underlying Security 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 the Underlying Security. 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. The Fund may also write call and put options, which includes the risk that the underlying instrument appreciates or depreciates sufficiently over the period to offset the net premium received by the Fund for the written option, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Additionally, to the extent the Fund maintains indirect exposure to an Underlying Security 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.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund’s investment objective to provide current income, the Fund seeks to provide monthly income distributions. 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 (i.e., the date by which you need to own a dividend-paying stock in order to receive the upcoming dividend payment). 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.

Equity Market Risk. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from specific issuers. The equity securities held in the Fund’s portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks, such as those held by the Fund, are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.

Concentration Risk. The Fund will be concentrate its investments in the same industry as that of the Semiconductor Companies. To the extent that the Fund concentrates in a group of industries, it will be subject to the risk that economic, political, or other conditions

that have a negative effect on that group of industries will negatively impact them to a greater extent than if its assets were invested in a wider variety of industries.

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. Buying or selling Shares involves certain costs, including brokerage commissions, other charges imposed by brokers, and bid-ask spreads. The bid-ask spread represents the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares. The spread varies over time based on the Shares’ trading volume and market liquidity. The spread is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, frequent trading of Shares may reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

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. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities or other instruments of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments in securities of U.S. companies. In addition, the Fund will be subject to risks associated with adverse political and economic developments in foreign countries, which may include the imposition of economic sanctions. Generally, there is less readily available and reliable information about non-U.S. issuers due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards and regulatory practices.

Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by companies domiciled or headquartered in emerging market nations. Investments in securities traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to such securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, currency, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and investments in more developed international markets. Such conditions may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for Fund Shares and cause

the Fund to decline in value. It may also be more difficult to enforce contractual or shareholder rights in emerging market countries, which could negatively impact the Fund's investments.

Depository Receipt Risk. Depository receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and certain additional risks. Depository receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). When the Fund invests in depository receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depository receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares. The Fund may invest in unsponsored depository receipts. The issuers of unsponsored depository receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the value of the depository receipts.

Foreign Currency Risk. A Fund's exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. Dollar. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for any number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, pandemic diseases, terrorism, regulatory events, and government controls.

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.

Market Capitalization Risk.

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.
- *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to mid- and large-capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

Market Events Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities and other financial instruments. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation (or expectations of inflation), deflation (or expectations of deflation), changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, general market liquidity, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and between Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the related 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. These conflicts have contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary 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.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a 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. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.

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.

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

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund has not completed a full calendar year of operations as of the date of this Prospectus. When such information is included, this section will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance history from year to year and showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Although past performance of the Fund is no guarantee of how it will perform in the future, historical performance may give you some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund’s website at www.yieldmaxetfs.com.

Management

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: ZEGA Financial, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”) 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.

Jay Pestrighelli, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

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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.”

When available, 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.

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.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

YieldMax™ Biotech & Pharma Portfolio Option Income ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund’s primary investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund’s secondary objective is to seek capital appreciation via investments in a select portfolio of Biotech and Pharma Companies (defined below).

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⁽¹⁾ (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 ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.99%

⁽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.

⁽²⁾ Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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 hold or redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. 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:

1 Year	3 Years
\$101	\$315

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. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks income and capital appreciation. The Fund’s strategy involves: (1) constructing a portfolio of U.S.-listed equity securities of Biotech and Pharma Companies (each, an “Underlying Security”) (the “Equity Strategy”) and (2) generating income through an options portfolio (the “Options Strategies”), which involve using options contracts on Underlying Securities and/or Biotech and Pharma ETFs (described below). The Fund will also maintain a minor allocation to cash or U.S. Treasuries, not exceeding ten percent of its total assets.

Equity Strategy

The Fund’s investment sub-adviser, ZEGA Financial, LLC (“ZEGA” or the “Sub-Adviser”), selects the Biotech and Pharma Companies in which the Fund will invest. Biotech and Pharma Companies companies are involved in the research, development, manufacturing, and commercialization of biotechnological and pharmaceutical products. To enable the Fund to effectively implement its Options Strategies, ZEGA evaluates the liquidity of a potential company’s common stock and the liquidity of its options contracts. The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization size. ZEGA will also evaluate price level and implied volatility (i.e., a measure of

how much the market believes the price of a stock or other underlying asset will move in the future) when selecting companies for investment and will monitor for these factors when determining whether to select new companies or remove existing companies from the portfolio.

Biotech and Pharma Companies may include companies from foreign countries, including emerging markets. Underlying Securities may include depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in the same industry group as that of the Biotech and Pharma Companies, which subjects the Fund to specific industry-related risks.

The Fund’s equity portfolio will generally be comprised of between fifteen and thirty companies. Dividends, if any, paid by the Fund’s equity portfolio holdings will contribute to the Fund’s income generation. In addition, the Fund’s equity portfolio may provide capital appreciation. The Fund’s strategy may result in high portfolio turnover on an annual basis.

Options Strategies

The Fund seeks to generate income from engaging in the Options Strategies primarily using options contracts on some or all of its Underlying Securities. In particular, the Fund will receive income in the form of a premium when it writes (sells) an option. By selling options, the Fund will earn premiums from buyers who pay for the right to buy or sell the underlying asset at a predetermined price. The Sub-Adviser can implement the Options Strategies in various market conditions. Depending on the Sub-Adviser’s outlook, ZEGA will select one Options Strategy or a combination of Options Strategies that it believes will best provide the Fund with current income while generally also attempting to capture some upside appreciation (potential for increase in asset value). Additionally, the Sub-Adviser considers the performance of the underlying securities. In some instances, the aim is to generate additional gains if the underlying security increases in value, while, in other cases, the aim is to limit losses if the underlying security decreases in value. Further, depending on the Sub-Adviser’s assessment of one or more of the Underlying Securities’ options contracts (e.g., they are insufficiently liquid or too costly), the Fund may employ Options Strategies using options on an “Biotech and Pharma ETF” (i.e., a passively-managed, U.S.-listed ETF that seeks to track the performance of an Biotech and Pharma Index (described below)). The Fund’s use of Options Strategies with Underlying Securities or ETFs will always be covered (e.g., the Fund may do call or put spreads).

The Fund may be subject to different outcomes depending on the Options Strategies used. For example:

- When writing a **covered call** (selling a call option on security the Fund already owns), the Fund might limit its potential for capital appreciation in exchange for premium income, which also provides some downside protection should the Underlying Security decline in value.
- When selling a **credit spread** (writing a call option at one strike price and buying another call option at a higher strike price or writing a put option at one strike price and buying another put option at a lower strike price), the Fund might limit the potential loss compared to selling an option outright, by capping it at the difference between the strike prices minus the net premium received. In a best case scenario, the options expire worthless and the Fund retains the premium on the written option.
- When selling a **diagonal call spread** (selling a call option with a nearer expiration date and buying a call option with a later expiration date at a different strike price), the Fund might benefit from the time decay (i.e., the reduction in an option’s value as the time to its expiration date approaches) of the nearer-term option. An option’s decay accelerates as its expiration date gets closer because there is less time for an investor to earn a profit from that option; however, there is no guarantee that the written option will expire worthless.
- Using an Options Strategy such as **cash-secured put selling** (selling put options while holding enough cash to purchase the underlying security if assigned), the Fund can potentially buy securities at lower prices should the Underlying Security decline in value due to the premium received, or retain the premium if the Underlying Security remains the same or increases in value.
- When selling **calendar call spreads** (selling a short-term option and buying a longer-term option at the same strike price), the Fund might benefit from the faster time decay of the short-term option. However, if the written option is exercised, the loss is offset by the premium received as well as the increase in value of the longer-term option.
- When selling **collars** (selling a call option and buying a put option to protect against significant price movements), the Fund might be able to generate income from the premium received while limiting potential losses. In a best case scenario, the security’s share price falls below the put strike price, and the Fund gains the difference between the security’s share price and strike price. Otherwise, the Fund will experience losses that will be partially offset by the premium received on the written option.

These Options Strategies impact the risk-return profile of the Fund, potentially affecting volatility, income generation, upside capture (gain potential), and capital preservation (protecting value).

Additionally, the premiums the Fund receives from selling options are directly influenced by market volatility; higher volatility (larger price swings) typically results in higher premiums. Therefore, the Sub-Adviser analyzes market conditions to determine the timing and type of Options Strategies to employ to achieve the primary objective of current income. By strategically entering and exiting options positions, the Sub-Adviser seeks to enhance the Fund’s income potential.

Treasuries

In addition, the Fund will hold cash or short-term U.S. Treasury securities. These securities serve a dual purpose: providing collateral for the Options Strategies and contributing to the Fund's income generation.

Why invest in the Fund?

- The Fund seeks to generate income, which is not dependent on the value of the Underlying Securities.
- The Fund seeks to participate in some of the potential gains experienced by increases in the share prices of the Underlying Securities.

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

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in the equity securities of Biotech and Pharma Companies and in options contracts on Biotech and Pharma Companies and on Biotech and Pharma ETFs. For purposes of the foregoing, the Fund defines a “Biotech and Pharma Company” as a company that generates at least 50% of its revenue from the research, development, manufacturing, and commercialization of biotechnological and pharmaceutical products, and a “Biotech and Pharma ETF” as a passively-managed, U.S.-listed ETF that seeks to track the performance of a biotech and/or pharma index.

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.

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. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled “Additional Information About the Funds—Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds.”

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.

Biotech and Pharma Industry Group Risk. Companies in the biotech and pharmaceuticals industry group may be highly volatile and affected by industry competition, dependency on a limited number of products, obsolescence of products, government approvals and regulations, loss or impairment of intellectual property rights and litigation regarding product liability. These companies can be significantly affected by patent considerations, including the termination of patent protections for products, intense competition both domestically and internationally, rapid technological change and expensive insurance costs due to the risk of product liability lawsuits. In addition, this industry group is an emerging growth industry, and therefore some companies may be thinly capitalized and more volatile than companies with greater capitalizations. Biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies must contend with high development costs, which may be exacerbated by the inability to raise prices to cover costs because of managed care pressure, government regulation or price controls.

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 the Underlying Security 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 the Underlying Security. 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. The Fund may also write call and put options, which includes the risk that the underlying instrument appreciates or depreciates sufficiently over the period to offset the net premium received by the Fund for the written option, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Additionally, to the extent the Fund maintains indirect exposure to an Underlying Security 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.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund’s investment objective to provide current income, the Fund seeks to provide monthly income distributions. 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 (i.e., the date by which you need to own a dividend-paying stock in order to receive the upcoming dividend payment). 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.

Equity Market Risk. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from specific issuers. The equity securities held in the Fund’s portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks, such as those held by the Fund, are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.

Concentration Risk. The Fund will concentrate its investments in the same industry group as that of the Biotech and Pharma Companies. To the extent that the Fund concentrates in a group of industries, it will be subject to the risk that economic, political, or other conditions that have a negative effect on that group of industries will negatively impact them to a greater extent than if its assets were invested in a wider variety of industries.

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. Buying or selling Shares involves certain costs, including brokerage commissions, other charges imposed by brokers, and bid-ask spreads. The bid-ask spread represents the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares. The spread varies over time based on the Shares’ trading volume and market liquidity. The spread is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, frequent trading of Shares may reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

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. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities or other instruments of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments in securities of U.S. companies. In addition, the Fund will be subject to risks associated with adverse political and economic developments in foreign countries, which may include the imposition of economic sanctions. Generally, there is less readily available and reliable information about non-U.S. issuers due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards and regulatory practices.

Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by companies domiciled or headquartered in emerging market nations. Investments in securities traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to such securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, currency, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and investments in more developed international markets. Such conditions may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for Fund Shares and cause the Fund to decline in value. It may also be more difficult to enforce contractual or shareholder rights in emerging market countries, which could negatively impact the Fund’s investments.

Depository Receipt Risk. Depository receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and certain additional risks. Depository receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares (“Underlying Shares”). When the Fund invests in depository receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depository receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares. The

Fund may invest in unsponsored depository receipts. The issuers of unsponsored depository receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the value of the depository receipts.

Foreign Currency Risk. A Fund's exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. Dollar. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for any number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, pandemic diseases, terrorism, regulatory events, and government controls.

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.

Market Capitalization Risk.

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.
- *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to mid- and large-capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

Market Events Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities and other financial instruments. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation (or expectations of inflation), deflation (or expectations of deflation), changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, general market liquidity, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and between Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the related 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. These conflicts have contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

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.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a 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. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.

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.

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

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund has not completed a full calendar year of operations as of the date of this Prospectus. When such information is included, this section will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance history from year to year and showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Although past performance of the Fund is no guarantee of how it will perform in the future, historical performance may give you some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund’s website at www.yieldmaxetfs.com.

Management

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: ZEGA Financial, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”) 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.

Jay Pestrighelli, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

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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.”

When available, 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.

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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Investment Objective

Each Fund’s primary investment objective is to seek current income. Further, each Fund has a secondary objective as follows:

- YieldMax™ AI & Tech Portfolio Option Income ETF’s secondary objective is to seek capital appreciation via investments in a select portfolio of AI and Technology Companies.
- YieldMax™ Crypto Industry & Tech Portfolio Option Income ETF’s secondary objective is to seek capital appreciation via investments in a select portfolio of Crypto Industry and Technology Companies.
- YieldMax™ China Portfolio Option Income ETF’s secondary objective is to seek capital appreciation via investments in a select portfolio of Greater China Companies.
- YieldMax™ Semiconductor Portfolio Option Income ETF’s secondary objective is to seek capital appreciation via investments in a select portfolio of Semiconductor Companies.
- YieldMax™ Biotech & Pharma Portfolio Option Income ETF’s secondary objective is to seek capital appreciation via investments in a select portfolio of Biotech and Pharma Companies.

An investment objective is fundamental if it cannot be changed without the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares. No Fund’s investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund’s investment objective may be changed without the consent of that Fund’s shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Tidal Trust II (the “Trust”) and at least 60 days’ written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

Each Fund has an 80% policy as follows:

YieldMax™ AI & Tech Portfolio Option Income ETF: Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in the equity securities of AI and Technology Companies and options contracts on AI and Technology Companies and AI ETFs. For purposes of the foregoing, the Fund defines an “AI and Technology Company” as a company that derives 50% or more of its revenue in one or more of the following proprietary sectors: (i) AI software and/or generative AI software, (ii) cloud infrastructure services (e.g., services that provide infrastructure-as-a-service to support the training of AI models), (iii) AI semiconductors (e.g., designing and manufacturing of key semiconductors for AI applications), (iv) network infrastructure (e.g., development of servers, storage, and networking equipment relevant for training and running generative AI models), (v) AI services (e.g., consulting and implementation services for generative AI software), (vi) software and information technology services companies,

(vii) manufacturers and distributors of technology hardware and equipment (e.g., communications equipment, cellular phones, computers and peripherals, electronic equipment and related instruments), (viii) semiconductors and semiconductor equipment, (ix) interactive media and services, and (x) diversified consumer services, broadline retail, and entertainment companies involved in the foregoing. The Fund defines an “AI ETF” as a passively managed U.S.-listed ETF that seeks to track the performance of an AI index.

YieldMax™ Crypto Industry & Tech Portfolio Option Income ETF: Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in the equity securities of Crypto Industry and Technology Companies and options contracts on Crypto Industry and Technology Companies, and Crypto Industry and Technology ETFs. For purposes of the foregoing, the Fund defines a “Crypto Industry and Technology Company” as a company that derives 50% or more of its revenue in one or more of the following proprietary sectors: (i) crypto asset mining, (ii) blockchain technology development (e.g., companies providing infrastructure and tools for blockchain networks), (iii) crypto asset trading platforms, (iv) digital wallet providers, (v) decentralized finance (DeFi) platforms, (vi) companies involved in the development of smart contract technology, (vii) manufacturers and distributors of hardware related to crypto asset (e.g., mining rigs, hardware wallets, and other related equipment), (viii) companies providing blockchain-as-a-service (BaaS), (ix) interactive platforms and services related to NFTs (non-fungible tokens), and (x) diversified financial services, payment processing companies, and technology providers involved in the foregoing. The Fund defines an “Crypto Industry and Technology ETF” as a passively managed U.S.-listed ETF that seeks to track the performance of a Crypto Industry or Technology Index. Lastly, the Fund defines an “Crypto Industry or Technology Index” as a benchmark that tracks the performance of a selection of stocks from companies operating in the Crypto Industry and/or technology sectors.

YieldMax™ China Portfolio Option Income ETF: Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in the equity securities of Greater China Companies, and options contracts on Greater China Companies and Greater China ETFs. For purposes of the foregoing, the Fund defines a “Greater China Company” as a company that is either incorporated or headquartered in China, Taiwan or Hong Kong. The Fund defines a “Greater China ETF” as a passively managed U.S.-listed ETF that seeks to track the performance of a Greater China Index. Lastly, the Fund defines a “Greater China Index” as a benchmark that tracks the performance of a selection of Greater China Companies.

YieldMax™ Semiconductor Portfolio Option Income ETF: Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in the equity securities of Semiconductor Companies and options contracts on Semiconductor Companies, and Semiconductor ETFs. For purposes of the foregoing, the Fund defines a “Semiconductor Company” as a company that generates at least 50% of its revenue from the design, manufacture, or sale of semiconductors or semiconductor equipment, and a “Semiconductor ETF” as a passively-managed, U.S.-listed ETF that seeks to track the performance of a semiconductor index. Lastly, the Fund defines a “Semiconductor Index” as a benchmark that tracks the performance of a selection of stocks from companies operating in the semiconductor industry.

YieldMax™ Biotech & Pharma Portfolio Option Income ETF: Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in the equity securities of Biotech and Pharma Companies and options contracts on (i) Biotech and Pharma Companies; and/or (ii) Biotech and Pharma ETFs. For purposes of the foregoing, the Fund defines a “Biotech and Pharma Company” as a company that generates at least 50% of its revenue from the research, development, manufacturing, and commercialization of biotechnological and pharmaceutical products, and a “Biotech and Pharma ETF” as a passively-managed, U.S.-listed ETF that seeks to track the performance of a biotech and/or pharma index.

For each Fund’s 80% test, the notional value of its options contracts will be used. “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.

Each Fund’s 80% policy is non-fundamental and can be changed without shareholder approval. However, Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days’ notice prior to any such change.

Each Fund will likely engage in active and frequent trading of Underlying Securities and options contracts. The frequency with which a Fund buys and sells Underlying Securities will vary, depending on market conditions. Each Fund will conduct regular reviews of its portfolio holdings, at least once a month, to determine whether one or more of its Options Strategies should be increased, decreased, or eliminated and whether any such strategy should be implemented on any new Underlying Securities (or ETF that would otherwise be eligible to be an Underlying Security). It is expected that most of each Fund’s Options Strategies will be held for less than one year, and therefore, gains, if any, are likely to be subject to short-term capital gains taxes.

Each Fund intends to maintain its Options Strategies through the use of options contracts. As the options contracts it holds are traded, 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.

Options Terminology

Each Fund's options contracts are based on the share prices of the corresponding Underlying Securities and, if applicable, relevant sector ETFs, which gives each Fund the right or obligation to receive or deliver shares of the Underlying Securities and/or ETFs 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 a Fund purchases or sells the option contract.

- 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 the Underlying Securities) 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.

Options Strategies

As noted above under each Fund's principal investment strategy disclosures, the Funds are managed using various options strategies. The following describes the options strategies that the Sub-Adviser plans to implement at various times to manage the Funds' assets. Each Fund's options strategies using options contracts will be "covered." That is, a Fund will implement an options strategy on an Underlying Security that the Fund owns, or the Fund will have a synthetic long exposure to the Underlying Security. Alternatively, for Options Strategies involving ETFs that are not Underlying Securities, the Fund will implement inherently covered Options Strategies, such as credit spreads.

To achieve a synthetic long exposure to an Underlying Security, a Fund will buy the Underlying Security's call options and, simultaneously, sell the Underlying Security's put options to try to replicate the price movements of an Underlying Security. The call options purchased by a Fund and the put options sold by the Fund will generally have two-month to one-year terms and strike prices that are approximately equal to then-current share price of an Underlying Security 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 investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of an Underlying Security for the duration of the applicable options exposure.

1. Selling Calls

Strategy Overview: Selling calls involves writing call options on a security, aiming to generate additional income from the premium received. This strategy profits if the security's share price remains below the strike price.

Market Movement Scenarios:

1. **Security Increases in Value:** If the security's share price rises above the strike price, the Fund will benefit up to the level of the strike price and will then be capped on additional gains. This is because the gains of the long exposure to the underlying security are offset by the cost to cover the written call option.
2. **Security Remains the Same:** If the security's share price remains the same or appreciates up to the premium of the written call option, the call option will expire worthless, and the Fund keeps the premium received as profit.
3. **Security Decreases in Value:** If the security's share price decreases, the call option will expire worthless, and the Fund keeps the premium received as profit.

2. Selling Credit Spreads

Strategy Overview: Selling credit spreads involves writing a call option at one strike price and buying another call option at a higher strike price or writing a put option at one strike price and buying another put option at a lower strike price. This strategy limits the potential loss compared to selling an option outright by capping it at the difference between the strike prices minus the net premium received.

- **Market Movement Scenarios (Call Example):**

1. **Security Increases in Value:** If the security's share price rises above the higher strike price, the option position will lose the difference between the strike prices minus the net premium received. Between strikes, the option position loses the difference between the security's share price and the lower strike.

2. **Security Remains the Same:** If the security's share price remains the same, both options will expire worthless, and the Fund keeps the net premium received as profit.
3. **Security Decreases in Value:** If the security's share price decreases, both options will expire worthless, and the Fund keeps the net premium received as profit.

- **Market Movement Scenarios (Put Example):**

1. **Security increases in Value:** If the security's share price increases, both options will expire worthless, and the Fund keeps the net premium received as profit.
2. **Security Remains the Same:** If the security's share price remains the same, both options will expire worthless, and the Fund keeps the net premium received as profit.
3. **Security decreases in Value:** If the security's share price decreases below the higher strike price, the Fund's loss is capped at the difference between the strike prices minus the net premium received. Between strikes the option position loses the difference between the security's share price and the lower strike.

3. Selling Diagonal Call Spreads

Strategy Overview: Selling diagonal call spreads involves selling a call option with a nearer expiration date and buying a call option with a later expiration date at a different strike price. This strategy aims to benefit from the time decay (see below) of the nearer-term option.

- Time decay is the reduction in an option's value as the time to its expiration date approaches. An option's decay accelerates as its expiration date gets closer because there is less time for an investor to earn a profit from that option.

Market Movement Scenarios (at the max maturity date of the options):

1. **Security Increases in Value:** If the security's share price rises above the higher strike price, the option position's loss is capped at the difference between the strike prices minus the net premium received. Between strikes the option position loses the difference between the security's share price and the lower strike.
2. **Security Remains the Same:** If the security's share price remains the same, both options will expire worthless, and the Fund keeps the net premium received as profit.
3. **Security Decreases in Value:** If the security's share price decreases, both options will expire worthless, and the Fund keeps the net premium received as profit.

4. Cash-Secured Out of the Money Put Selling

Strategy Overview: Cash-secured put selling involves selling put options at a strike price below the market while holding enough cash to buy the security at the strike price if assigned. This strategy generates income from the premium received.

Market Movement Scenarios:

1. **Security Increases in Value:** If the security's share price rises higher than the strike of the put option, the put option will expire worthless, and the Fund keeps the premium received.
2. **Security Remains the Same:** If the security's share price remains the same, the put option will expire worthless, and the Fund keeps the premium received.
3. **Security Decreases in Value:** If the security's share price decreases, the Fund may be assigned the security (i.e., the Fund will need to purchase the security) at the strike price, but the Fund effectively buys it at a lower net price due to the premium received.

5. Selling Calendar Call Spreads

Strategy Overview: Selling calendar call spreads involves selling a short-term option and buying a longer-term option at the same strike price. This strategy benefits from the faster time decay of the short-term option.

Market Movement Scenarios (between the two maturity dates):

1. **Security Increases in Value:** If the security's share price rises above the strike, the short-term option will be covered at a loss, minus the premium received, but the long-term option increases in value, offsetting some losses.
2. **Security Remains the Same (below the strike):** If the security's share price remains the same, the short-term option expires worthless, and the Fund profits from the time decay differential; however, the long-term option will experience some decay resulting in an offsetting loss.
3. **Security Decreases in Value:** If the security's share price decreases, the short-term option expires worthless, and the Fund profits from the time decay differential; however, the long-term option will experience some decay resulting in an offsetting loss.

6. Selling Collars

Strategy Overview: Selling collars involves selling a call option and buying a put option to limit volatility against significant price movements, aiming to generate income from the premium received while limiting potential losses.

Market Movement Scenarios:

1. **Security Increases in Value:** If the security's share price rises above the call strike price, the call option position loses the difference between the security's share price and strike price.
2. **Security Remains the Same:** If the security's share price remains the same, both options expire worthless, and the Fund keeps the premium received from the call option, but offset by the loss of premium paid on the put option.
3. **Security Decreases in Value:** If the security's share price falls below the put strike price, the put option position gains the difference between the security's share price and strike price of the long put option, as well as earning the premium from the sold call option.

Supplemental Options Strategy (Debit Spreads)

In concert with one or more the foregoing options strategies, the Fund may buy call or put spreads, known as debit spreads. Although these transactions do not directly generate income, the Sub-Adviser may use them strategically with the other options strategies to offset margin requirements and enhance overall income potential. The Fund may "leg into" debit spreads by entering the spread in stages, starting with an initial position and later adding the second leg. For example, the Sub-Adviser may use debit spreads instead of covering a worthless call. In this case, the Fund would enter a call spread with a lower strike call, thereby increasing the Fund's potential for gains while maintaining the cost efficiency of the position.

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

Exchange Traded Options

The Funds will purchase and sell a combination of call and put exchange traded options contracts. 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). As of the date of this prospectus, the FLEX options are generally listed on the Chicago Board Options Exchange.

YieldMax™ Crypto Industry & Tech Portfolio Option Income ETF - Crypto Asset Exposure

The Fund invests in companies involved in the crypto asset industry, and the Fund is therefore exposed to the crypto asset industry and its unique characteristics, such the use of blockchain technology. Generally, a blockchain is an immutable transaction ledger maintained within a distributed network of peer nodes. The immutability of the blockchain means that once an entry is accepted onto the ledger, it cannot be deleted or changed. A public, permissionless blockchain is a type of blockchain that is open to anyone who wishes to participate, without requiring permission from any central authority. It is decentralized and operates based on a consensus mechanism that ensures trust and security without the need for intermediaries.

The first blockchain/crypto asset was bitcoin and was developed to be a decentralized, peer-to-peer electric cash network; disintermediating centralized monetary systems. Each block contains a list of transactions that, once verified and added to the blockchain through a consensus process known as “proof of work,” which may take an hour or more, becomes irreversible and tamper-evident. This proof of work process occurs through “mining.” Mining involves miners using a sophisticated computer program to repeatedly solve complex mathematical problems on specialized computer hardware. Miners authenticate and bundle bitcoin transactions sequentially into files called “blocks.” Because each solved block contains a reference to the previous block, they form a chronological “chain” back to the first bitcoin transaction. A miner’s proposed block is added to the blockchain once a majority of the nodes on the network confirm the miner’s work. A miner that is successful in adding a block to the blockchain is automatically awarded a fixed amount of bitcoin for its efforts plus any transaction fees paid by transferors whose transactions are recorded in the block. This reward system is the means by which new bitcoin enter circulation.

The bitcoin network allows people to exchange tokens of value, called bitcoin, which are recorded on a public transaction ledger known as the Bitcoin Blockchain. Each bitcoin is associated with a set of unique cryptographic “keys”, in the form of a string of numbers and letters, which allow whoever is in possession of the private key to assign that bitcoin in a transfer that the bitcoin network will recognize. One or more private keys control the transfer or “spending” of bitcoin from an associated public address. To use bitcoin, a user or a service provider must have access to keys that identify it for its transactions (similar to an ATM card and its related PIN). Bitcoin users keep their keys in electronic “wallets” that can be maintained on their computers, mobile phones, specialized hardware wallets, or wallets provided by online custodians.

While the bitcoin network allows for the exchange of bitcoin, a token of value, there are other blockchains that are designed to support different uses. For example, the Ethereum Network also allows users to write and implement smart contracts—that is, general-purpose code that executes on every computer in the network and can instruct the exchange of information and value based on a sophisticated set of logical conditions.

Bitcoin (and other crypto assets) can be used to pay for goods and services, although they are not currently widely accepted for such purpose, or they can be converted to fiat currencies, such as the U.S. dollar, at rates determined on digital asset trading platforms that enable trading in bitcoin or in individual end-user-to-end-user transactions under a barter system. Blockchain technology has since evolved to allow for greater programmability, which has resulted in a wide array of use cases, including smart contracts, without sacrificing the blockchains three core tenants: decentralization, security, and scalability.

Manager of Managers Structure

The Funds and the Adviser have received exemptive relief from the SEC permitting the Adviser (subject to certain conditions and the approval of the Board) to change or select new unaffiliated sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval. The relief also permits the Adviser to materially amend the terms of agreements with an unaffiliated sub-adviser (including an increase in the fee paid by the Adviser to the unaffiliated sub-adviser (and not paid by the Fund)) or to continue the employment of an unaffiliated sub-adviser after an event that would otherwise cause the automatic termination of services with Board approval, but without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of any unaffiliated sub-adviser changes. The Adviser has the ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight by the Board, to oversee a sub-adviser and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. However, registered investment companies are permitted to invest in other investment companies beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) in rules under the 1940 Act, subject to certain conditions. The Fund may rely on Rule 12d1-4 of the 1940 Act, which provides an exemption from Section 12(d)(1) that allows the Fund to invest beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) if the Fund satisfies certain conditions specified in Rule 12d1-4, including, among other conditions, that the Fund and its advisory group will not control (individually or in the aggregate) an acquired fund (e.g., hold more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of an acquired fund that is a registered open-end management investment company).

Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds

The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Funds, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in a Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect a Fund’s NAV per share, trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your performance in the Funds: The risks below apply to each Fund as indicated in the following table. Additional information about each such risk and its potential impact on a Fund is set forth below the table.

	YieldMax™ AI & Tech Portfolio Option Income ETF	YieldMax™ Crypto Industry & Tech Portfolio Option Income ETF	YieldMax™ China Portfolio Option Income ETF	YieldMax™ Semiconductor Portfolio Option Income ETF	YieldMax™ Biotech & Pharma Portfolio Option Income ETF
Artificial Intelligence Risk	X	—	—	—	—
Biotech and Pharma Industry Group Risk	—	—	—	—	X
Concentration Risk	X	X	—	X	X

	YieldMax™ AI & Tech Portfolio Option Income ETF	YieldMax™ Crypto Industry & Tech Portfolio Option Income ETF	YieldMax™ China Portfolio Option Income ETF	YieldMax™ Semiconductor Portfolio Option Income ETF	YieldMax™ Biotech & Pharma Portfolio Option Income ETF
Counterparty Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Crypto Industry Risk	—	X	—	—	—
Derivatives Risk	X	X	X	X	X
—Options Contracts	X	X	X	X	X
Distribution Risk	X	X	X	X	X
ETF Risks	X	X	X	X	X
—Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk	X	X	X	X	X
— Cash Redemption Risk	X	X	X	X	X
— Costs of Buying or Selling Shares	X	X	X	X	X
— Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV	X	X	X	X	X
— Trading	X	X	X	X	X
Equity Market Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Foreign Securities Risk	X	X	X	X	X
— Emerging Markets Risk	X	X	X	X	X
— Depository Receipts Risk	X	X	X	X	X
— Foreign Currency Risk	X	X	X	X	X
General Market Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Greater China Investing Risk	—	—	X	—	—
High Portfolio Turnover Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Inflation Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Market Capitalization Risk	X	X	X	X	X
—Large-Capitalization Investing Risk	X	X	X	X	X
—Mid-Capitalization Investing	X	X	X	X	X
—Small-Capitalization Investing	X	X	X	X	X
Market Events Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Money Market Instrument Risk	X	X	X	X	X
NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions	X	X	X	X	X
New Fund Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Non-Diversification Risk	X	X	X	X	X

Operational Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Semiconductor Industry Risk	—	—	—	X	—
Tax Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Technology Sector Risk	X	X	—	—	—
U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk	X	X	X	X	X

Artificial Intelligence Risk. Issuers engaged in artificial intelligence typically have high research and capital expenditures and, as a result, their profitability can vary widely, if they are profitable at all. The space in which they are engaged is highly competitive and issuers’ products and services may become obsolete very quickly. These companies are heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. The issuers are also subject to legal, regulatory and political changes that may have a large impact on their profitability. A failure in an issuer’s product or even questions about the safety of the product could be devastating to the issuer, especially if it is the marquee product of the issuer. It can be difficult to accurately capture what qualifies as an artificial intelligence company.

Biotech and Pharma Industry Group Risk. Companies in the biotech and pharmaceuticals industry group may be highly volatile and affected by industry competition, dependency on a limited number of products, obsolescence of products, government approvals and regulations, loss or impairment of intellectual property rights and litigation regarding product liability. These companies can be significantly affected by patent considerations, including the termination of patent protections for products, intense competition both domestically and internationally, rapid technological change and expensive insurance costs due to the risk of product liability lawsuits. In addition, this industry group is an emerging growth industry, and therefore some companies may be thinly capitalized and more volatile than companies with greater capitalizations. Biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies must contend with high development costs, which may be exacerbated by the inability to raise prices to cover costs because of managed care pressure, government regulation or price controls.

Concentration Risk. The Fund will be concentrated in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the group of industries as described above. To the extent that the Fund concentrates in a group of industries, it will be subject to the risk that economic, political, or other conditions that have a negative effect on that group of industries will negatively impact them to a greater extent than if its assets were invested in a wider variety of industries.

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.

Crypto Industry Risk. Investing in the Crypto Industry involves substantial risks, including but not limited to market volatility, regulatory changes, technological obsolescence, and security vulnerabilities. Crypto Industry companies typically face significant volatility due to the nascent and rapidly evolving nature of the sector. High research and capital expenditures are common, which can result in substantial variability in profitability, or even sustained losses. The industry is intensely competitive, with technological advancements occurring at a rapid pace, potentially rendering existing products or services obsolete. These companies are heavily reliant on digital and intellectual property, including proprietary blockchain technology and cryptographic algorithms, and may be adversely affected by the loss, theft, or impairment of these assets. Furthermore, the Crypto Industry is subject to a complex and constantly changing legal, regulatory, and political landscape, which can have a substantial impact on the profitability and viability of companies within the sector. Regulatory actions or unfavorable legal rulings could significantly hinder operations or market access. Additionally, security breaches, hacking incidents, or failures in the underlying technology of a crypto asset or blockchain could have devastating effects on the issuer, particularly if the compromised asset or technology is central to the issuer’s business model. The identification and

classification of Crypto Industry companies can be challenging, as the boundaries of the industry are often unclear and subject to interpretation.

Derivatives Risk. The Funds' derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivative instrument; the possible default of the other party to the transaction; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. Use of derivatives could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency. This risk may be greater during volatile market conditions. Other risks include the inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid (particularly in the OTC markets) or the availability of counterparties becomes limited for a period of time. In addition, the presence of speculators in a particular market could lead to price distortions.

Certain of the Funds' transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in a Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact such Fund's after-tax returns.

In addition, each 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 each of the Funds, the value of the options contracts in which the Fund invests are substantially influenced by the value of the applicable underlying securities. The Funds may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by a Fund may expire worthless. The options held by the Funds are exercisable at the strike price on their expiration date. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly moves 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 reference asset, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Funds will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. A Fund may also write call and put options, which includes the risk that the underlying instrument appreciates or depreciates sufficiently over the period to offset the net premium received by the Fund for the written option, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Additionally, to the extent a Fund maintains indirect exposure to an underlying security 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, a Fund may experience losses.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Funds' investment objectives to provide current income, the Funds seek to provide monthly income distributions. There is no assurance that the Funds will make a distribution in any given month. If a Fund makes 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.

ETF Risks.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Funds have 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. Each 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, a Fund may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Fund (e.g., derivative instruments). In such a case, a Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, a 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 a 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 a Fund to the extent they are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Buying or selling Shares involves certain costs, including brokerage commissions, other charges imposed by brokers, and bid-ask spreads. The bid-ask spread represents the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares. The spread varies over time based on the Shares' trading volume and market liquidity. The spread is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, frequent trading of Shares may reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

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 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 a 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 a 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 a Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. As a result, a Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Equity Market Risk. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from specific issuers. The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks, such as those held by the Fund, are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities or other instruments of non-U.S. issuers involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments in securities of U.S. companies. In addition, a Fund will be subject to risks associated with adverse political and economic developments in foreign countries, which may include the imposition of economic sanctions. Generally, there is less readily available and reliable information about non-U.S. issuers due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards and regulatory practices.

Emerging Markets Risk. A Fund may invest in securities issued by companies domiciled or headquartered in emerging market nations. Investments in securities traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to such securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, currency, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and investments in more developed international markets. Such conditions may impact the ability of a Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for Fund Shares and cause the Fund to decline in value. It may also be more difficult to enforce contractual or shareholder rights in emerging market countries, which could negatively impact the Fund's investments.

Depository Receipt Risk. Depository receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and certain additional risks. Depository receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares ("Underlying Shares"). When a Fund invests in depository receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depository receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares. A Fund may invest in unsponsored depository receipts. The issuers of unsponsored depository receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the value of the depository receipts.

Foreign Currency Risk. A Fund's exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. Dollar. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for any

number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, pandemic diseases, terrorism, regulatory events, and government controls.

Greater China Investing Risk. Investing in ADRs, GDRs, and other types of depositary receipts with underlying shares organized, listed, or domiciled in China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan involves unique and significant risks. These risks include the potential for nationalization, expropriation, or confiscatory taxation; substantial social, economic, and political uncertainties; dependency on exports and international trade; higher inflation rates; and extensive governmental control over the economy. Additionally, China’s economic structure, regulatory environment, and financial reporting standards differ markedly from those in more established markets, presenting challenges such as unreliable statistical data and the limited ability of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) to inspect audit work in China and Hong Kong. The close economic ties between China and Hong Kong mean that economic downturns or political instability in China could have a direct negative impact on Hong Kong’s economy and financial markets. Political risks, especially those related to China’s influence over Hong Kong and ongoing tensions with Taiwan, could further disrupt markets and undermine investor confidence. The potential end of the Hong Kong dollar’s peg to the U.S. dollar could also introduce currency risk, potentially affecting the Fund’s NAV. Additionally, Taiwan’s economy, which is heavily reliant on exports, faces vulnerabilities due to its dependence on global trade and the economies of key trading partners like the U.S., China, and Japan. These factors, along with the potential for underdeveloped financial reporting practices, public health crises, and geopolitical tensions, could severely impact the Fund’s performance.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Funds may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the securities in its portfolio. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase a Fund’s expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Funds 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.

Market Capitalization Risk.

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.
- *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to mid- and large-capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

Market Events Risk. The Fund’s investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities and other financial instruments. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation (or expectations of inflation), deflation (or expectations of deflation), changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, general market liquidity, market instability, financial system instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund’s investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and between Israel and

Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the related 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. These conflicts have contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Funds 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.

NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions. If a Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date (i.e., the date by which you need to own a dividend-paying stock in order to receive the upcoming dividend payment). The repeated payment of distributions, if any, by a Fund may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because each Fund is "non-diversified," a Fund 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 a Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if such Fund held a more diversified portfolio. This may increase the Fund's volatility and have a greater impact on such Fund's performance. This may increase a Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Operational Risk. Each Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Funds' service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. Each 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 a Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. Although the Funds and the Funds' investment advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Semiconductor Industry Risk. Semiconductor companies may face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, and such competition may have an adverse effect on their profit margins. Semiconductor companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Semiconductor companies' supply chain and operations are dependent on the availability of materials that meet exacting standards and the use of third parties to provide components and services. Semiconductor companies may rely on a limited number of suppliers, or upon suppliers in a single location, for certain materials, equipment or tools. Finding and qualifying alternate or additional suppliers can be a lengthy process that can cause production delays or impose unforeseen costs, and such alternatives may not be available at all. Production can be disrupted by the unavailability of resources, such as water, silicon, electricity, gases and other materials. Suppliers may also increase prices or encounter cybersecurity or other issues that can disrupt production or increase production costs.

The products of semiconductor companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Capital equipment expenditures could be substantial, and equipment generally suffers from rapid obsolescence. Companies in the semiconductor industry are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights would adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

Tax Risk. The Funds intend to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, each 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 a 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.

Technology Sector Risk. The Fund will invest substantially in companies in the information technology sector, and therefore the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting this sector. Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be

more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Funds 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.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Information about each Fund’s daily portfolio holdings is, or will be, available on the Funds’ website at www.yieldmaxetfs.com.

A complete description of each Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of a Fund’s portfolio holdings is available in the Funds’ SAI.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC (the “Adviser”), located at 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204, is an SEC registered investment adviser and a Delaware limited liability company. Tidal was founded in March 2012 and is dedicated to understanding, researching and managing assets within the expanding ETF universe. As of September 30, 2024, Tidal had assets under management of approximately \$20.5 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 227 registered funds.

Tidal serves as investment adviser to the Funds and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Funds pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust, on behalf of each Fund (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Adviser also arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Fund to operate. For the services provided to the Funds, each Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee of 0.99%, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on such Fund’s average daily net assets.

Under the Advisory Agreement, in exchange for a single unitary management fee from the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by such Fund except for its advisory fee, 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, extraordinary expenses, distribution fees and expenses paid by a Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, and the unitary management fee payable to the Adviser (collectively, the “Excluded Expenses”).

Investment Sub-Adviser

ZEGA Financial, LLC, a Nebraska limited liability company, located at 3801 PGA Blvd, Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410, serves as investment sub-adviser to the Funds pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser (the “Sub-Advisory Agreement”). ZEGA is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds’ portfolios, including determining the securities purchased and sold by each Fund and trading portfolio securities for each Fund, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. ZEGA is an independent investment advisor founded in 2011 offering discretionary and non-discretionary portfolio management services to separately managed accounts. For its services, ZEGA is paid a fee by the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on each Fund’s average daily net assets per the following table:

Fund Net Asset Levels	Sub-Advisory Fee*
\$0 to \$250 million	0.12%
>\$250 million to \$500 million	0.11%
>\$500 million to \$1 billion	0.10%
> \$1 billion	0.09%

* The sub-advisory fee is subject to a minimum of \$36,000 per annum.

The Sub-Adviser has agreed to assume a portion of the Adviser’s obligation to pay all expenses incurred by one or more of the Funds, except for the sub-advisory fee payable to the Sub-Adviser and Excluded Expenses. Such expenses incurred by a Fund and paid by the Sub-Adviser include fees charged by Tidal ETF Services, LLC, the Fund’s administrator and an affiliate of the Adviser. In addition to its sub-advisory fee, the Sub-Adviser may receive from the Adviser, in certain circumstances, a portion of the Adviser’s management

fee in recognition of the risk it assumes in incurring the obligation to pay fund expenses as described above. As of September 30, 2024, the Sub-Adviser had approximately \$5,517 million in assets under management.

Advisory & Sub-Advisory Agreements

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement and the Sub-Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund's July 31, 2024 annual Certified Shareholder Report.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals (each, a "Portfolio Manager") have served as portfolio managers of each Fund since inception in. Mr. Pestrighelli is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund, and Ms. Duan and Mr. Mullen oversee trading and execution for each Fund.

Jay Pestrighelli, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser

Mr. Pestrighelli co-founded the Sub-Adviser in 2011 and is Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Pestrighelli has over 20 years of experience in the financial markets. Mr. Pestrighelli has led the development and execution of the firm's investment strategies since its inception in 2011. He is also the author of the best-selling book "Buy & Hedge: The Five Iron Rules for Investing Over the Long Term." Prior to founding the Sub-Adviser in 2011, Mr. Pestrighelli spent 12 years managing and growing the online trading business for TD Ameritrade from 1999 to 2010. Mr. Pestrighelli has a Bachelor degree in Behavioral Science from Concordia College.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Qiao Duan serves as Portfolio Manager at the Adviser, having joined the firm in October 2020. From February 2017 to October 2020, she was an execution Portfolio Manager at Exponential ETFs, where she managed research and analysis relating to all Exponential ETF strategies. Ms. Duan previously served as a portfolio manager for the Exponential ETFs from their inception in May 2019 until October 2020. Ms. Duan received a Master of Science in Quantitative Finance and Risk Management from the University of Michigan in 2016 and a Bachelor of Science in Mathematics and Applied Mathematics from Xiamen University in 2014. She holds the CFA designation.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Christopher P. Mullen serves as Portfolio Manager at the Adviser, having joined the firm in January 2024. From September 2019 to December 2023, he was a Portfolio Manager at Vest Financial LLC, where he managed exchange-traded funds, mutual funds and retirement fund portfolios. Mr. Mullen previously served as a Senior Portfolio Analyst at ProShares Advisors LLC from September 2016 until September 2019. Prior to that, Mr. Mullen served as associate portfolio manager at USCF Investments LLC from February 2013 to September 2016. Mr. Mullen received a Master of Business Administration from the University of Maryland. He also holds a dual bachelor's degree in global politics and history from Marquette University.

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The Funds' SAI provides additional information about each portfolio manager's compensation structure, other accounts that each portfolio manager manages, and each portfolio manager's ownership of Shares.

Fund Supporters

The Adviser, Tidal, ZEGA, Lucania Investments LLC ("Lucania"), and Level ETF Ventures LLC ("Level," and together with the Adviser, ZEGA and Lucania, the "Supporters" and each a "Supporter") have entered into a fund support agreement pursuant to which each Supporter has agreed to provide financial support (as described below) to the Funds. Every month, the unitary management fees for each Fund are calculated and paid to the Adviser, and the Adviser retains a portion of the unitary management fees from each Fund. In return for its financial support for the Funds, the Adviser has agreed to pay each Supporter a portion of any remaining profits generated by the unitary management fees for the Funds. If the aggregate amount of the unitary management fees for the Funds exceeds the aggregate of the Funds' operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amounts, that excess amount is considered "remaining profit." In that case, the Adviser will pay a portion of the remaining profits to the Supporters. Further, if the aggregate amount of the unitary management fees for the Funds is less than the aggregate of Funds' operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amounts, each Supporter is obligated to reimburse the Adviser for a portion of the shortfall.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Each Fund issues and redeems Shares only in Creation Units at the NAV per share next determined after receipt of an order from an AP. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from a Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Funds, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor (defined below), and that has been accepted by a Fund's transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

In order to purchase Creation Units of a Fund, an AP must generally deposit a designated portfolio of equity securities (the “Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash. Purchases and redemptions of Creation Units primarily with cash, rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities, may cause the Funds to incur certain costs. These costs could include brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that it might not have incurred if it had made redemption in-kind. These costs could be imposed on a Fund, and thus decrease the Fund’s NAV, to the extent that the costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP.

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Individual Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares, and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. DTC’s participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book-entry or “street name” through your brokerage account.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

None of the Funds imposes any restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by a Fund’s shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with a Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with the NAV. As such, the Funds accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, each Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by such Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Funds and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

Each Fund’s NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each day the NYSE is open for regular business. The NAV for the Funds is calculated by dividing such Fund’s net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, each Fund generally value its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. If such information is not available for a security held by a Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued at fair value estimates under guidelines established by the Adviser (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Board has designated the Adviser as the “valuation designee” for each Fund under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, subject to its oversight. The Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies, which have been approved by the Board, to fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not “readily available” or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) an investment has been delisted or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) an investment’s primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) an investment’s primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) an investment’s value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the investment’s primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing an investment, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer’s business, recent trades or offers of the investment, general and/or specific market conditions, and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the investment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies included in the Adviser’s valuation procedures. The Adviser will fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not “readily available” or are

deemed to be unreliable. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the investment upon the sale of such investment.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Funds. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Funds is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Funds intend to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, monthly, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually.

The Funds will declare and pay income and capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Funds. Your investment in a Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

Each Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (a “RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, a Fund’s failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when a Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (institutional investors only).

The following general discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences is based on provisions of the Code and the regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this SAI. New legislation, as well as administrative changes or court decisions, may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and may have a retroactive effect with respect to the transactions contemplated herein.

Taxes on Distributions. Each Fund intends to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, monthly, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of net investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income. Taxes on distributions of net capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned their Shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by such Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of a Fund’s net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by such Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable as long-term capital gains. Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by a Fund as “qualified dividend income” are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided certain holding period and other requirements are met. “Qualified dividend income” generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that a Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends-received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by such Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. Given the investment strategies of the Funds, it is unlikely that any dividends paid by a Fund will be qualified dividends or be eligible for the corporate dividends paid deduction.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the character of any distributions received from a Fund.

In addition to the federal income tax, certain individuals, trusts, and estates may be subject to a Net Investment Income (“NII”) tax of 3.8%. The NII tax is imposed on the lesser of: (i) a taxpayer’s investment income, net of deductions properly allocable to such income; or (ii) the amount by which such taxpayer’s modified adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds (\$250,000 for married individuals filing jointly, \$200,000 for unmarried individuals and \$125,000 for married individuals filing separately). Each Fund’s distributions are includable in a shareholder’s investment income for purposes of this NII tax. In addition, any capital gain realized by a shareholder upon a sale or redemption of shares of a Fund is includable in such shareholder’s investment income for purposes of this NII tax.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares’ NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You may wish to avoid investing in a Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by a Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. The Funds may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), the Funds may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on distributions of net taxable income paid to (A) certain “foreign financial institutions” unless such foreign financial institution agrees to verify, monitor, and report to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) the identity of certain of its account-holders, among other items (or unless such entity is otherwise deemed compliant under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the foreign financial institution’s country of residence), and (B) certain “non-financial foreign entities” unless such entity certifies to the Fund that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provides the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner, among other items. This FATCA withholding tax could also affect a Fund’s return on its investments in foreign securities or affect a shareholder’s return if the shareholder holds its Fund shares through a foreign intermediary. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of this FATCA withholding tax to your investment in a Fund and the potential certification, compliance, due diligence, reporting, and withholding obligations to which you may become subject in order to avoid this withholding tax.

Each Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that they are not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares of a Fund are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the sale of substantially identical Shares.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP’s aggregate basis in the securities delivered plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP’s basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The IRS may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing “wash sales” (for an AP who does not mark-to-market their holdings) or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if Shares comprising the Creation Units have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if such Shares have been held for one year or less.

The Funds may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Funds may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Funds to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that they might not have recognized if they had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Funds may be less tax efficient if they include such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Funds. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to foreign, state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION

Forside Fund Services, LLC (the "Distributor"), the Funds' distributor, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Funds. The Distributor's principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101.

The Board has adopted a Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, the Funds are authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to pay distribution fees for the sale and distribution of its Shares.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Funds, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of assets of the respective Fund on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

When available, information regarding how often Shares of the Funds traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of such Fund can be found on the Funds' website at www.yieldmaxetfs.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of, the timing, prices, or quantities of Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of Shares.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, Lucania, Level, and the Funds make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in any Fund particularly.

The Third Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust ("Declaration of Trust") provides a detailed process for the bringing of derivative or direct actions by shareholders in order to permit legitimate inquiries and claims while avoiding the time, expense, distraction, and other harm that can be caused to a Fund or its shareholders as a result of spurious shareholder demands and derivative actions. Prior to bringing a derivative action, a demand by three unrelated shareholders must first be made on a Fund's Trustees. The Declaration of Trust details various information, certifications, undertakings and acknowledgments that must be included in the demand. Following receipt of the demand, the trustees have a period of 90 days, which may be extended by an additional 60 days, to consider the demand. If a majority of the Trustees who are considered independent for the purposes of considering the demand determine that maintaining the suit would not be in the best interests of the Fund, the Trustees are required to reject the demand and the complaining shareholders may not proceed with the derivative action unless the shareholders are able to sustain the burden of proof to a court that the decision of the Trustees not to pursue the requested action was not a good faith exercise of their business judgment on behalf of the Fund. The Declaration of Trust further provides that shareholders owning Shares representing no less than a majority of a Fund's outstanding shares must join in bringing the derivative action. If a demand is rejected, the complaining shareholders will be responsible for the costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees) incurred by the Fund in connection with the consideration of the demand, if a court determines that the demand was made without reasonable cause or for an improper purpose. If a derivative action is brought in violation of the Declaration of Trust, the shareholders bringing the action may be responsible for the Fund's costs, including attorneys' fees, if a court determines that the action was brought without reasonable cause or for an improper purpose. The Declaration of Trust provides that no shareholder may bring a direct action claiming injury as a shareholder of the Trust, or any Fund, where the matters alleged (if true) would give rise to a claim by the Trust or by the Trust on behalf of a Fund, unless the shareholder has suffered an injury distinct from that suffered by the shareholders of the Trust, or the Fund, generally. Under the Declaration of Trust, a shareholder bringing a direct claim must be a shareholder of the Fund with respect to which the direct action is brought at the time of the injury complained of or

have acquired the shares afterwards by operation of law from a person who was a shareholder at that time. The Declaration of Trust further provides that a Fund shall be responsible for payment of attorneys' fees and legal expenses incurred by a complaining shareholder only if required by law, and any attorneys' fees that the Fund is obligated to pay shall be calculated using reasonable hourly rates. These provisions do not apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws.

The Declaration of Trust also requires that actions by shareholders against a Fund be brought exclusively in a federal or state court located within the State of Delaware. This provision will not apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws. Limiting shareholders' ability to bring actions only in courts located in Delaware may cause shareholders economic hardship to litigate the action in those courts, including paying for traveling expenses of witnesses and counsel, requiring retaining local counsel, and may limit shareholders' ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that shareholders find favorable for disputes, which may discourage such actions.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

This section would ordinarily include Financial Highlights for the Funds. The Financial Highlights tables are intended to help you understand the performance of each Fund for that Fund's periods of operations. Because the Funds have not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, no Financial Highlights are shown.

YieldMax™ ETFs

Adviser	Tidal Investments LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204	Sub-Adviser	ZEGA Financial, LLC 3801 PGA Blvd Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410
Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, Maine 04101	Administrator	Tidal ETF Services LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
Legal Counsel	Sullivan & Worcester LLP 1251 Avenue of the Americas 19th floor New York, NY 10020	Sub-Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Transfer Agent	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, PA 19103	Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 North Rivercenter Drive Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

Investors may find more information about the Funds in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information: The Funds' SAI provides additional details about the investments of each Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated December 2, 2024, as supplemented from time to time, is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Funds' investments will be available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance after the first fiscal year each Fund is in operation.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, when available, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by contacting the Funds at the YieldMax™ Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling (866) 864-3968.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Funds are also available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>; or
- Free of charge from the Funds' Internet website at www.yieldmaxetfs.com; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-23793)