YieldMax® MSTR Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF (MSST)

(the "Fund")

listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

November 14, 2025

Supplement to the Prospectus,
and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"),
each dated October 10, 2025

Effective immediately, the Fund's ticker symbol is changed to **MSST**. Accordingly, effective immediately, all references to the Fund's ticker symbol in the Prospectus and SAI are hereby amended and restated to reflect **MSST**.

Please retain this Supplement for future reference.

YieldMax® AI Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF (AITT)

YieldMax® AMD Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF (AMDT)

YieldMax® AMZN Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF (AZAT)

YieldMax® COIN Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF (CONT)

YieldMax® MARA Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF (MRTT)

YieldMax® MSTR Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF (MSTT)

YieldMax® NVDA Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF (NVIT)

YieldMax® PLTR Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF (PALT)

YieldMax® SMCI Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF (SMCT)

YieldMax® TSLA Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF (TEST)

listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

October 10, 2025

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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YieldMax® AI Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of C3.ai, Inc. ("AI" or the "Underlying Security"), which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[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 (includes interest and broker expenses)[2]	0.23%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.22%

(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
$124	$387

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 (i) to generate cash distributions based on a targeted annual cash distribution level of 25% (the "Annual 25% Target"), and (ii) capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy combines (1) synthetic long exposure to the common stock of AI (the "Underlying Security"), and (2) the use of options strategies designed to generate premiums. The Fund will also maintain an allocation to cash, money market funds, or U.S. Treasuries (generally 50% to 100% of assets) to provide liquidity, serve as margin, and collateralize its derivative positions.

Synthetic Exposure to the Underlying Security

Rather than purchasing shares of the Underlying Security directly, the Fund creates synthetic exposure by combining long call options with short put options on the Underlying Security. Together, these positions are designed to replicate the price movements of the Underlying Security, subject to limits on potential gains created by the sale (writing) of options (see section below titled "Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums"). Alternatively, the Fund may also purchase deep in the money call options on the underlying security which provides similar exposure to the Fund. This synthetic exposure generally provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of the Underlying Security over the term of the contracts.

Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums

Separately, the Fund employs various options strategies focused on generating premiums. Generally speaking, the Fund sells (writes) options on the Underlying Security, receiving premiums from counterparties that pay for the right to buy or sell at a set price. These premiums are an important driver of the Fund's distributions. On a weekly basis, the Adviser uses one or more options strategies to seek to generate net premiums (i.e., option premiums received, less option premiums paid) with a target of approximately 2.2% per month. **Actual results may vary and are not guaranteed.** Receipt of an option premium does not always represent income; depending on the outcome of the overall options transaction.

Premium levels are influenced by market conditions, particularly volatility, and the Adviser may adjust the Fund's options strategies depending on the outlook for the Underlying Security. While option selling may provide premium opportunities, it may also limit upside gains or increase downside risk.

The options strategy most frequently utilized by the Fund is called a covered call spread, which is a type of selling credit spread. The Fund uses covered call spreads to earn premium by selling a call option while buying another at a higher strike, with both profit and loss capped. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for a list of the options strategies that the Fund may utilize, together with a description of each options strategy.

Annual 25% Target Distribution

As discussed above, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek net premiums of approximately 2.2% per month. The Fund has also established a target annual cash distribution level of approximately 25% of its net asset value (the "Annual 25% Target"). This target reflects the Adviser's expectations based on the premiums the Fund seeks to generate and the annualized effect of those premiums. In practice, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek monthly distribution levels of roughly 2.2%, which, when annualized, correspond to the Annual 25% Target. **The Annual 25% Target is not a guarantee, nor does it represent a 25% yield or a 25% total return**. Actual distributions may be higher or lower depending on market conditions and the Fund's results.

To the extent the Fund's returns fall short of the Annual 25% Target, distributions will reduce the Fund's net asset value (NAV). Although stated as an annual target, distributions are paid more frequently, and any amount the Fund pays in excess of its earnings will reduce NAV. If the Fund's NAV declines over time, the dollar amount of future distributions will also decrease. Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for more information about option premiums and ROC.

The Fund seeks to pay distributions on a weekly basis, but there is no assurance the Fund will achieve the Annual 25% Target in any year.

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.

Additional Fund Attributes

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. The Fund's investment strategy is expected to result in high portfolio turnover on an annual basis.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in options contracts that provide exposure to the Underlying Security.

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.

C3.ai, Inc.

AI is an "artificial intelligence" software company. AI focuses on developing, deploying and operating enterprise artificial intelligence applications. AI is listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"). Per AI's most recent Form 10-K filing, the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of AI (based on the last reported sale price of its class A common stock on October 31, 2024) was approximately $1.5 billion.

AI is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the SEC by AI pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the SEC file number 001-39744 through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding AI may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

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

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

NONE OF THE FUND, TIDAL TRUST II, OR TIDAL INVESTMENTS LLC IS AFFILIATED, CONNECTED, OR ASSOCIATED WITH C3.AI, INC. THE FUND WAS NOT DEVELOPED OR CREATED BY, AND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, OR APPROVED BY, C3.AI, INC.

Moreover, C3.ai, Inc. has not participated in the development of the Fund's investment strategy. C3.ai, Inc. does not select or approve the Fund's portfolio holdings, nor does it participate in the construction, design, or implementation of the Fund. C3.ai, Inc. does not provide any assurances, guarantees, or representations regarding the Fund or its performance. Nothing herein shall be construed as an offer of any security by C3.ai, Inc.

YieldMax® and YieldMax® AI Performance & Income Target 25™ ETF are the exclusive trademarks of Tidal Investments LLC, ZEGA Financial, LLC, Lucania Investments LLC, and Level ETF Ventures LLC. The Fund, the Trust, and the Adviser do not claim any ownership interest in any trademarks owned by AI or its affiliates. All rights in the trademarks are reserved by their respective owners.

Due to the Fund's investment strategy, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the same industry as that assigned to AI. As of the date of the Prospectus, AI is assigned to the software industry.

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.

AI Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of AI. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of AI, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of AI, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in AI Risk. AI is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence the management of AI but will be exposed to the performance of AI (the underlying stock). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stock but will be subject to declines in the performance of the underlying stock.

AI Trading Risk. The trading price of AI may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of AI may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of AI, further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of AI may additionally impact AI's stock price due to AI garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against AI in the past. While AI continues to defend such actions, any judgment against AI, or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of AI's attention and resources. If AI trading is halted, trading in Shares of the Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

AI Performance Risk. AI may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of AI to decline. AI provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance AI provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If AI's guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by AI could decline significantly.

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

Operating Losses Risk. AI has a history of losses and anticipates its operating expenses will continue to increase in the future, and it may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability in the future. While AI has experienced revenue growth in recent periods, AI does not know whether or when it will generate sufficient revenue to sustain or increase its growth or achieve or maintain profitability in the future. AI also expects its costs and expenses to increase in future periods, which could negatively affect future results of operations if revenue does not increase.

Customer Concentration Risk. Historically, a limited number of customers have accounted for a substantial portion of AI's revenue. If existing customers do not renew their contracts with AI, or if AI's relationships with its largest customers are impaired or terminated, AI's revenue and remaining performance obligations could decline, and its results of operations would be adversely impacted.

Competition Risk. The market for AI's products is intensely competitive and characterized by rapid changes in technology, customer requirements, and industry standards, and frequent new platform and application introductions and improvements. AI anticipates continued competitive challenges from current competitors who address different aspects of its offerings. AI also expects competitive challenges from new entrants into the industry. If AI is unable to anticipate or effectively react to these competitive challenges, AI's competitive position could weaken, and AI could experience a decline in its growth rate and revenue that could adversely affect its business and results of operations.

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 at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, 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. 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 income distributions on a weekly basis. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given week. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next.

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.

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's investments will be concentrated in same industry as that assigned to the Underlying Security. The value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

Economic and 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, 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. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

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.

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.

- *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.

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 and 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. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund's value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

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.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Jay Pestrichelli, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

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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.

YieldMax® AMD Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. ("AMD" or the "Underlying Security"), which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(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 (includes interest and broker expenses)[(2)]	0.08%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%

(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
$109	$340

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 (i) to generate cash distributions based on a targeted annual cash distribution level of 25% (the "Annual 25% Target"), and (ii) capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy combines (1) synthetic long exposure to the common stock of AMD (the "Underlying Security"), and (2) the use of options strategies designed to generate premiums. The Fund will also maintain an allocation to cash, money market funds, or U.S. Treasuries (generally 50% to 100% of assets) to provide liquidity, serve as margin, and collateralize its derivative positions.

Synthetic Exposure to the Underlying Security

Rather than purchasing shares of the Underlying Security directly, the Fund creates synthetic exposure by combining long call options with short put options on the Underlying Security. Together, these positions are designed to replicate the price movements of the Underlying Security, subject to limits on potential gains created by the sale (writing) of options (see section below titled "Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums"). Alternatively, the Fund may also purchase deep in the money call options on the underlying security which provides similar exposure to the Fund. This synthetic exposure generally provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of the Underlying Security over the term of the contracts.

Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums

Separately, the Fund employs various options strategies focused on generating premiums. Generally speaking, the Fund sells (writes) options on the Underlying Security, receiving premiums from counterparties that pay for the right to buy or sell at a set price. These premiums are an important driver of the Fund's distributions. On a weekly basis, the Adviser uses one or more options strategies to seek to generate net premiums (i.e., option premiums received, less option premiums paid) with a target of approximately 2.2% per month. **Actual results may vary and are not guaranteed.** Receipt of an option premium does not always represent income; depending on the outcome of the overall options transaction.

Premium levels are influenced by market conditions, particularly volatility, and the Adviser may adjust the Fund's options strategies depending on the outlook for the Underlying Security. While option selling may provide premium opportunities, it may also limit upside gains or increase downside risk.

The options strategy most frequently utilized by the Fund is called a covered call spread, which is a type of selling credit spread. The Fund uses covered call spreads to earn premium by selling a call option while buying another at a higher strike, with both profit and loss capped. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for a list of the options strategies that the Fund may utilize, together with a description of each options strategy.

Annual 25% Target Distribution

As discussed above, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek net premiums of approximately 2.2% per month. The Fund has also established a target annual cash distribution level of approximately 25% of its net asset value (the "Annual 25% Target"). This target reflects the Adviser's expectations based on the premiums the Fund seeks to generate and the annualized effect of those premiums. In practice, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek monthly distribution levels of roughly 2.2%, which, when annualized, correspond to the Annual 25% Target. **The Annual 25% Target is not a guarantee, nor does it represent a 25% yield or a 25% total return**. Actual distributions may be higher or lower depending on market conditions and the Fund's results.

To the extent the Fund's returns fall short of the Annual 25% Target, distributions will reduce the Fund's net asset value(NAV). Although stated as an annual target, distributions are paid more frequently, and any amount the Fund pays in excess of its earnings will reduce NAV. If the Fund's NAV declines over time, the dollar amount of future distributions will also decrease. Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for more information about option premiums and ROC.

The Fund seeks to pay distributions on a weekly basis, but there is no assurance the Fund will achieve the Annual 25% Target in any year.

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.

Additional Fund Attributes

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. The Fund's investment strategy is expected to result in high portfolio turnover on an annual basis.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in options contracts that provide exposure to the Underlying Security.

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.

Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. ("AMD")

AMD is a semiconductor company. Semiconductors are components used in a variety of electronic products and systems. AMD is listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market. Per AMD's most recent Form 10-K filing, the aggregate market value of AMD's common stock, as of June 28, 2024, held by its non-affiliates was approximately $261.4 billion.

AMD is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the SEC by AMD pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the SEC file number 001-07882 through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding AMD may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

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

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

NONE OF THE FUND, TIDAL TRUST II, OR TIDAL INVESTMENTS LLC IS AFFILIATED, CONNECTED, OR ASSOCIATED WITH ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC. THE FUND WAS NOT DEVELOPED OR CREATED BY, AND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, OR APPROVED BY, ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.

Moreover, Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. has not participated in the development of the Fund's investment strategy. Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. does not select or approve the Fund's portfolio holdings, nor does it participate in the construction, design, or implementation of the Fund. Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. does not provide any assurances, guarantees, or representations regarding the Fund or its performance. Nothing herein shall be construed as an offer of any security by Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.

YieldMax® and YieldMax® AMD Performance & Income Target 25™ ETF are the exclusive trademarks of Tidal Investments LLC, ZEGA Financial, LLC, Lucania Investments LLC, and Level ETF Ventures LLC. The Fund, the Trust, and the Adviser do not claim any ownership interest in any trademarks owned by AMD or its affiliates. All rights in the trademarks are reserved by their respective owners.

Due to the Fund's investment strategy, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the same industry as that assigned to AMD. As of the date of the Prospectus, AMD is assigned to the semiconductors and semiconductor equipment industry.

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.

AMD Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of AMD. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of AMD, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of AMD, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in AMD Risk. AMD is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence the management of AMD but will be exposed to the performance of AMD (the underlying stock). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stock but will be subject to declines in the performance of the underlying stock.

AMD Trading Risk. The trading price of AMD may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of AMD may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of AMD, further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of AMD may additionally impact AMD's stock price due to AMD garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against AMD in the past. While AMD continues to defend such actions, any judgment against AMD, or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of AMD's attention and resources. If AMD trading is halted, trading in Shares of the AMD Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

AMD Performance Risk. AMD may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of AMD to decline. AMD provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance AMD provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If AMD's guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by AMD could decline significantly.

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

Competition Risk. The markets in which AMD's products are sold are highly competitive and rapidly evolving. AMD expects that competition will continue to be intense due to rapid technological changes, new and evolving industry standards, changing customer preferences and requirements, and frequent introductions by competitors of products that may provide better performance/experience or that may include additional features that render AMD's products comparatively less competitive. In addition, Intel Corporation's dominance of the microprocessor market and its aggressive business practices may limit AMD's ability to compete effectively on a level playing field. In addition, Nvidia's Data Center GPU market share position, significant financial resources, introduction of competitive new products and proprietary software ecosystem have enabled it to market and price its products in a manner to encourage the selection of Nvidia-based systems and to influence customers who do business with AMD.

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 at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, 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. 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 income distributions on a weekly basis. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given week. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next.

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.

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's investments will be concentrated in same industry as that assigned to the Underlying Security. The value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

Economic and 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, 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. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

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.

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.

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, and 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. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund's value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

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.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Jay Pestrichelli, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

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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.

YieldMax® AMZN Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of Amazon.com, Inc. ("AMZN" or the "Underlying Security"), which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[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 (includes interest and broker expenses)[2]	0.06%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.05%

(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
$107	$334

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 (i) to generate cash distributions based on a targeted annual cash distribution level of 25% (the "Annual 25% Target"), and (ii) capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy combines (1) synthetic long exposure to the common stock of AMZN (the "Underlying Security"), and (2) the use of options strategies designed to generate premiums. The Fund will also maintain an allocation to cash, money market funds, or U.S. Treasuries (generally 50% to 100% of assets) to provide liquidity, serve as margin, and collateralize its derivative positions.

Synthetic Exposure to the Underlying Security

Rather than purchasing shares of the Underlying Security directly, the Fund creates synthetic exposure by combining long call options with short put options on the Underlying Security. Together, these positions are designed to replicate the price movements of the Underlying Security, subject to limits on potential gains created by the sale (writing) of options (see section below titled "Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums"). Alternatively, the Fund may also purchase deep in the money call options on the underlying security which provides similar exposure to the Fund. This synthetic exposure generally provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of the Underlying Security over the term of the contracts.

Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums

Separately, the Fund employs various options strategies focused on generating premiums. Generally speaking, the Fund sells (writes) options on the Underlying Security, receiving premiums from counterparties that pay for the right to buy or sell at a set price. These premiums are an important driver of the Fund's distributions. On a weekly basis, the Adviser uses one or more options strategies to seek to generate net premiums (i.e., option premiums received, less option premiums paid) with a target of approximately 2.2% per month. **Actual results may vary and are not guaranteed.** Receipt of an option premium does not always represent income; depending on the outcome of the overall options transaction.

Premium levels are influenced by market conditions, particularly volatility, and the Adviser may adjust the Fund's options strategies depending on the outlook for the Underlying Security. While option selling may provide premium opportunities, it may also limit upside gains or increase downside risk.

The options strategy most frequently utilized by the Fund is called a covered call spread, which is a type of selling credit spread. The Fund uses covered call spreads to earn premium by selling a call option while buying another at a higher strike, with both profit and loss capped. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for a list of the options strategies that the Fund may utilize, together with a description of each options strategy.

Annual 25% Target Distribution

As discussed above, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek net premiums of approximately 2.2% per month. The Fund has also established a target annual cash distribution level of approximately 25% of its net asset value (the "Annual 25% Target"). This target reflects the Adviser's expectations based on the premiums the Fund seeks to generate and the annualized effect of those premiums. In practice, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek monthly distribution levels of roughly 2.2%, which, when annualized, correspond to the Annual 25% Target. **The Annual 25% Target is not a guarantee, nor does it represent a 25% yield or a 25% total return**. Actual distributions may be higher or lower depending on market conditions and the Fund's results.

To the extent the Fund's returns fall short of the Annual 25% Target, distributions will reduce the Fund's net asset value(NAV). Although stated as an annual target, distributions are paid more frequently, and any amount the Fund pays in excess of its earnings will reduce NAV. If the Fund's NAV declines over time, the dollar amount of future distributions will also decrease. Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for more information about option premiums and ROC.

The Fund seeks to pay distributions on a weekly basis, but there is no assurance the Fund will achieve the Annual 25% Target in any year.

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.

Additional Fund Attributes

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. The Fund's investment strategy is expected to result in high portfolio turnover on an annual basis.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in options contracts that provide exposure to the Underlying Security.

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.

Amazon.com, Inc. ("AMZN")

Amazon.com, Inc. is an e-commerce company that operates retail websites and offers programs that enable third parties to sell products on their websites. Amazon.com, Inc. is listed on Nasdaq Global Select Market. Per AMZN's most recent Form 10-K filing, the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of Amazon.com, Inc. as of June 30, 2024, was approximately $1.8 trillion.

Amazon.com, Inc. is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the SEC by Amazon.com, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to SEC file number 000-22513 through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Amazon.com, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

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

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

NONE OF THE FUND, TIDAL TRUST II, OR TIDAL INVESTMENTS LLC IS AFFILIATED, CONNECTED, OR ASSOCIATED WITH AMAZON.COM, INC. THE FUND WAS NOT DEVELOPED OR CREATED BY, AND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, OR APPROVED BY, AMAZON.COM, INC.

Moreover, Amazon.com, Inc. has not participated in the development of the Fund's investment strategy. Amazon.com, Inc. does not select or approve the Fund's portfolio holdings, nor does it participate in the construction, design, or implementation of the Fund. Amazon.com, Inc. does not provide any assurances, guarantees, or representations regarding the Fund or its performance. Nothing herein shall be construed as an offer of any security by Amazon.com, Inc.

YieldMax® and YieldMax® AMZN Performance & Income Target 25™ ETF are the exclusive trademarks of Tidal Investments LLC, ZEGA Financial, LLC, Lucania Investments LLC, and Level ETF Ventures LLC. The Fund, the Trust, and the Adviser do not claim any ownership interest in any trademarks owned by AMZN or its affiliates. All rights in the trademarks are reserved by their respective owners.

Due to the Fund's investment strategy, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the same industry as that assigned to AMZN. As of the date of the Prospectus, AMZN is assigned to the broadline retail industry.

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.

AMZN Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of AMZN. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of AMZN, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of AMZN, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in AMZN Risk. Amazon.com, Inc. is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of Amazon.com, Inc. but will be exposed to the performance of AMZN (the underlying stock). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stock but will be subject to declines in the performance of the underlying stock.

AMZN Trading Risk. The trading price of AMZN may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of AMZN may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of Amazon.com, Inc., further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of Amazon.com, Inc. may additionally impact AMZN's stock price due to Amazon.com, Inc. garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against Amazon.com, Inc. in the past. While Amazon.com, Inc. continues to defend such actions, any judgment against Amazon.com, Inc., or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of Amazon.com, Inc.'s attention and resources. If AMZN trading is halted, trading in Shares of the AMZN Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

Amazon.com, Inc. Performance Risk. Amazon.com, Inc. may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of AMZN to decline. Amazon.com, Inc. provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance Amazon.com, Inc. provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If Amazon.com, Inc.'s guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by Amazon.com, Inc. could decline significantly.

Internet & Direct Marketing Retail Risk. Companies, such as Amazon.com, Inc., that operate via the internet or direct marketing (e.g., online consumer services, online retail, travel) segments are subject to fluctuating consumer demand. Unlike traditional brick and mortar retailers, online marketplaces and retailers must assume shipping costs or pass such costs to consumers. Consumer access to price information for the same or similar products may cause companies that operate in the online marketplace, retail and travel segments to reduce profit margins in order to compete. Due to the nature of their business models, companies that operate in the online marketplace, retail, and travel segments may also be subject to heightened cybersecurity risk, including the risk of theft or damage to vital hardware, software, and information systems. The loss or public dissemination of sensitive customer information or other proprietary data may negatively affect the financial performance of such companies to a greater extent than traditional brick and mortar retailers. As a result of such companies being web-based and the fact that they process, store, and transmit large amounts of data, including personal information, for their customers, failure to prevent or mitigate data loss or other security breaches, including breaches of vendors' technology and systems, could expose companies that operate via the internet or direct marketing retail to a risk of loss or misuse of such information, adversely affect their operating results, result in litigation or potential liability, and otherwise harm their businesses.

New Products and Services Risk. AMZN has expanded its product offerings over time to include additional segments, such as cloud computing and digital subscriptions services. Expansion of products and services across additional markets exposes AMZN to additional risks related to these markets. In addition, as new products and offerings are developed, AMZN may have limited or no experience in these newer market segments, and AMZN's customers may not adopt these product or service offerings. These offerings, which can present new and difficult technology challenges, may subject AMZN to claims if customers of these offerings experience, or are otherwise impacted by, service disruptions, delays, setbacks, or failures or quality issues. In addition, profitability or other intended benefits, if any, in newer activities may not meet AMZN's expectations, and AMZN may not be successful enough in these newer activities to recoup its investments in them, which investments are often significant. Failure to realize the benefits of amounts AMZN invests in new technologies, products, or services could result in the value of those investments being written down or written off.

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 at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, 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. 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 income distributions on a weekly basis. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given week. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next.

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.

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's investments will be concentrated in same industry as that assigned to the Underlying Security. The value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

Economic and 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, 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. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

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.

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.

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, and 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. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund's value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

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.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Jay Pestrichelli, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

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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.

YieldMax® COIN Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of Coinbase Global, Inc. ("COIN" or the "Underlying Security"), which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[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 (includes interest and broker expenses)[2]	0.08%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.07%

(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
$109	$340

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 (i) to generate cash distributions based on a targeted annual cash distribution level of 25% (the "Annual 25% Target"), and (ii) capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy combines (1) synthetic long exposure to the common stock of COIN (the "Underlying Security"), and (2) the use of options strategies designed to generate premiums. The Fund will also maintain an allocation to cash, money market funds, or U.S. Treasuries (generally 50% to 100% of assets) to provide liquidity, serve as margin, and collateralize its derivative positions.

Synthetic Exposure to the Underlying Security

Rather than purchasing shares of the Underlying Security directly, the Fund creates synthetic exposure by combining long call options with short put options on the Underlying Security. Together, these positions are designed to replicate the price movements of the Underlying Security, subject to limits on potential gains created by the sale (writing) of options (see section below titled "Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums"). Alternatively, the Fund may also purchase deep in the money call options on the underlying security which provides similar exposure to the Fund. This synthetic exposure generally provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of the Underlying Security over the term of the contracts.

Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums

Separately, the Fund employs various options strategies focused on generating premiums. Generally speaking, the Fund sells (writes) options on the Underlying Security, receiving premiums from counterparties that pay for the right to buy or sell at a set price. These premiums are an important driver of the Fund's distributions. On a weekly basis, the Adviser uses one or more options strategies to seek to generate net premiums (i.e., option premiums received, less option premiums paid) with a target of approximately 2.2% per month. **Actual results may vary and are not guaranteed.** Receipt of an option premium does not always represent income; depending on the outcome of the overall options transaction.

Premium levels are influenced by market conditions, particularly volatility, and the Adviser may adjust the Fund's options strategies depending on the outlook for the Underlying Security. While option selling may provide premium opportunities, it may also limit upside gains or increase downside risk.

The options strategy most frequently utilized by the Fund is called a covered call spread, which is a type of selling credit spread. The Fund uses covered call spreads to earn premium by selling a call option while buying another at a higher strike, with both profit and loss capped. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for a list of the options strategies that the Fund may utilize, together with a description of each options strategy.

Annual 25% Target Distribution

As discussed above, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek net premiums of approximately 2.2% per month. The Fund has also established a target annual cash distribution level of approximately 25% of its net asset value (the "Annual 25% Target"). This target reflects the Adviser's expectations based on the premiums the Fund seeks to generate and the annualized effect of those premiums. In practice, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek monthly distribution levels of roughly 2.2%, which, when annualized, correspond to the Annual 25% Target. **The Annual 25% Target is not a guarantee, nor does it represent a 25% yield or a 25% total return**. Actual distributions may be higher or lower depending on market conditions and the Fund's results.

To the extent the Fund's returns fall short of the Annual 25% Target, distributions will reduce the Fund's net asset value(NAV). Although stated as an annual target, distributions are paid more frequently, and any amount the Fund pays in excess of its earnings will reduce NAV. If the Fund's NAV declines over time, the dollar amount of future distributions will also decrease. Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for more information about option premiums and ROC.

The Fund seeks to pay distributions on a weekly basis, but there is no assurance the Fund will achieve the Annual 25% Target in any year.

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.

Additional Fund Attributes

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. The Fund's investment strategy is expected to result in high portfolio turnover on an annual basis.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in options contracts that provide exposure to the Underlying Security.

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.

Coinbase Global, Inc. ("COIN")

Coinbase Global, Inc. offers a variety of products and services that enable individuals, businesses, and developers to participate in the crypto economy. It provides customers around the world with a platform for buying, selling, transferring, and storing digital assets. Coinbase Global, Inc. is listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC. The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting stock held by non-affiliates of Coinbase Global, Inc. on June 30, 2024, was approximately $44.6 billion based on the closing sales price of Coinbase Global, Inc.'s Class A common stock as reported on Nasdaq on that date.

Coinbase Global, Inc. is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the SEC by Coinbase Global, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to SEC file number 001-40289 through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Coinbase Global, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

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

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

NONE OF THE FUND, TIDAL TRUST II, OR TIDAL INVESTMENTS LLC IS AFFILIATED, CONNECTED, OR ASSOCIATED WITH COINBASE GLOBAL, INC. THE FUND WAS NOT DEVELOPED OR CREATED BY, AND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, OR APPROVED BY, COINBASE GLOBAL, INC.

Moreover, Coinbase Global, Inc. has not participated in the development of the Fund's investment strategy. Coinbase Global, Inc. does not select or approve the Fund's portfolio holdings, nor does it participate in the construction, design, or implementation of the Fund. Coinbase Global, Inc. does not provide any assurances, guarantees, or representations regarding the Fund or its performance. Nothing herein shall be construed as an offer of any security by Coinbase Global, Inc.

YieldMax® and YieldMax® COIN Performance & Income Target 25™ ETF are the exclusive trademarks of Tidal Investments LLC, ZEGA Financial, LLC, Lucania Investments LLC, and Level ETF Ventures LLC. The Fund, the Trust, and the Adviser do not claim any ownership interest in any trademarks owned by COIN or its affiliates. All rights in the trademarks are reserved by their respective owners.

Due to the Fund's investment strategy, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the same industry as that assigned to COIN. As of the date of the Prospectus, COIN is assigned to the capital markets industry.

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.

COIN Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of COIN. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of COIN, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of COIN, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in COIN Risk. Coinbase Global, Inc. is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of Coinbase Global, Inc. but will be exposed to the performance of COIN (the underlying stock). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stock but will be subject to declines in the performance of the underlying stock.

COIN Trading Risk. The trading price of COIN may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of COIN may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of Coinbase Global, Inc., further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of Coinbase Global, Inc. may additionally impact COIN's stock price due to Coinbase Global, Inc. garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against Coinbase Global, Inc. in the past. While Coinbase Global, Inc. continues to defend such actions, any judgment against Coinbase Global, Inc., or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of Coinbase Global, Inc.'s attention and resources. If COIN trading is halted, trading in Shares of the COIN Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

Coinbase Global, Inc. Performance Risk. Coinbase Global, Inc. may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of COIN to decline. Coinbase Global, Inc. provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance Coinbase Global, Inc. provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If Coinbase Global, Inc.'s guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by Coinbase Global, Inc. could decline significantly.

Digital Assets Risk. Although the Fund does not directly invest in digital assets, it is exposed to their risks through options contracts referencing COIN. Digital asset technologies are highly disruptive and uncertain, and rapid technological advances may render existing assets obsolete. Additionally, intellectual property disputes among digital asset companies may undermine confidence in their viability. The trading platforms for digital assets are relatively new, largely unregulated, and thus more vulnerable to fraud and failures compared to traditional, regulated exchanges. Shutdowns of these platforms due to fraud, technical glitches, external attacks or security issues can significantly affect digital asset prices and market volatility. These assets are typically stored in digital wallets, accessible only via private keys—if lost or stolen, the assets may be irretrievable. Digital assets also face manipulation risks and reliance on third-party products with potential vulnerabilities. Historically, digital assets have exhibited extreme price volatility and may become highly illiquid in stressed markets. Their value is not necessarily correlated to traditional economic or market forces, and demand for a digital asset could collapse, potentially driving its value to zero.

Coinbase Global, Inc. Regulatory Risk: Crypto asset trading platforms may be operating out of compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Such crypto asset trading platforms are, or may become, subject to enforcement actions by regulatory authorities. Any such enforcement actions may have a material adverse impact on the Fund, its investments, and its ability to implement its investment strategy. The SEC has brought an enforcement action alleging that Coinbase Global, Inc. provides, among other things: a trading platform that operates as an unregistered broker, unregistered exchange, and an unregistered clearing agency, a prime broker that operates as an unregistered broker; and a crypto asset staking program that constitutes the unregistered offer and sale of an investment contract, and thus a security.

Financials Companies Risk. Financial companies, such as retail and commercial banks, brokerage firms, insurance companies and financial services companies, are especially subject to the adverse effects of economic recession, currency exchange rates, extensive government regulation, decreases in the availability of capital, volatile interest rates, portfolio concentrations in geographic markets, industries or products (such as commercial and residential real estate loans) and competition from new entrants and blurred distinctions in their fields of business. The extent to which the Fund may invest in a company that engages in securities-related activities or banking is limited by applicable law. Governmental regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences for companies in the financials sector, including effects not intended by such regulation. The impact of changes in capital requirements, or recent or future regulation, on any financial company or on the financials sector as a whole cannot be predicted. The financials sector can be a target or cyberattacks, and may experience technology malfunctions and disruptions. These risks may be amplified for companies that operate online and digital platforms. In recent years, cyberattacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have reportedly caused losses to companies in this sector.

Blockchain Related Company Risk. The performance of COIN, and consequently the Fund, is subject to risks associated with blockchain-related companies. Blockchain is a decentralized digital ledger that records crypto asset transactions, but its applications remain largely untested. Companies in this sector face volatile adoption rates, intense competition, and potential product obsolescence. Their financial performance is often tied to fluctuations in digital asset prices. Many blockchain companies operate with limited regulatory oversight, but stricter regulations could increase costs, restrict business activities, or even lead to prohibitions. Conversely, clearer regulations may benefit some companies. Additionally, blockchain firms store sensitive consumer data, making them targets for cybersecurity threats and theft. Loss or compromise of cryptographic keys could also result in irreversible asset losses.

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 at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, 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. 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 income distributions on a weekly basis. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given week. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next.

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.

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's investments will be concentrated in same industry as that assigned to the Underlying Security. The value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

Economic and 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, 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. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

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.

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.

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, and 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. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund's value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

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.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Jay Pestrichelli, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

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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.

YieldMax® MARA Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of MARA Holdings, Inc. ("MARA" or the "Underlying Security"), which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[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 (i) to generate cash distributions based on a targeted annual cash distribution level of 25% (the "Annual 25% Target"), and (ii) capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy combines (1) synthetic long exposure to the common stock of MARA (the "Underlying Security"), and (2) the use of options strategies designed to generate premiums. The Fund will also maintain an allocation to cash, money market funds, or U.S. Treasuries (generally 50% to 100% of assets) to provide liquidity, serve as margin, and collateralize its derivative positions.

Synthetic Exposure to the Underlying Security

Rather than purchasing shares of the Underlying Security directly, the Fund creates synthetic exposure by combining long call options with short put options on the Underlying Security. Together, these positions are designed to replicate the price movements of the Underlying Security, subject to limits on potential gains created by the sale (writing) of options (see section below titled "Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums"). Alternatively, the Fund may also purchase deep in the money call options on the underlying security which provides similar exposure to the Fund. This synthetic exposure generally provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of the Underlying Security over the term of the contracts.

Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums

Separately, the Fund employs various options strategies focused on generating premiums. Generally speaking, the Fund sells (writes) options on the Underlying Security, receiving premiums from counterparties that pay for the right to buy or sell at a set price. These premiums are an important driver of the Fund's distributions. On a weekly basis, the Adviser uses one or more options strategies to seek to generate net premiums (i.e., option premiums received, less option premiums paid) with a target of approximately 2.2% per month. **Actual results may vary and are not guaranteed.** Receipt of an option premium does not always represent income; depending on the outcome of the overall options transaction.

Premium levels are influenced by market conditions, particularly volatility, and the Adviser may adjust the Fund's options strategies depending on the outlook for the Underlying Security. While option selling may provide premium opportunities, it may also limit upside gains or increase downside risk.

The options strategy most frequently utilized by the Fund is called a covered call spread, which is a type of selling credit spread. The Fund uses covered call spreads to earn premium by selling a call option while buying another at a higher strike, with both profit and loss capped. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for a list of the options strategies that the Fund may utilize, together with a description of each options strategy.

Annual 25% Target Distribution

As discussed above, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek net premiums of approximately 2.2% per month. The Fund has also established a target annual cash distribution level of approximately 25% of its net asset value (the "Annual 25% Target"). This target reflects the Adviser's expectations based on the premiums the Fund seeks to generate and the annualized effect of those premiums. In practice, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek monthly distribution levels of roughly 2.2%, which, when annualized, correspond to the Annual 25% Target. **The Annual 25% Target is not a guarantee, nor does it represent a 25% yield or a 25% total return**. Actual distributions may be higher or lower depending on market conditions and the Fund's results.

To the extent the Fund's returns fall short of the Annual 25% Target, distributions will reduce the Fund's net asset value(NAV). Although stated as an annual target, distributions are paid more frequently, and any amount the Fund pays in excess of its earnings will reduce NAV. If the Fund's NAV declines over time, the dollar amount of future distributions will also decrease. Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for more information about option premiums and ROC.

The Fund seeks to pay distributions on a weekly basis, but there is no assurance the Fund will achieve the Annual 25% Target in any year.

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.

Additional Fund Attributes

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. The Fund's investment strategy is expected to result in high portfolio turnover on an annual basis.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in options contracts that provide exposure to the Underlying Security.

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.

MARA Holdings, Inc. ("MARA")

MARA is a digital asset technology company that is principally engaged in producing or "mining" digital assets with a focus on the Bitcoin ecosystem. MARA is listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq"). Per MARA's most recent Form 10-K filing, the aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of MARA (based on the last reported sale price of its class A common stock on June 28, 2024 on Nasdaq) was approximately $5.7 billion.

MARA is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the SEC by MARA pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to SEC file number 001-36555 through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding MARA may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

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

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

NONE OF THE FUND, TIDAL TRUST II, OR TIDAL INVESTMENTS LLC IS AFFILIATED, CONNECTED, OR ASSOCIATED WITH MARA HOLDINGS, INC. THE FUND WAS NOT DEVELOPED OR CREATED BY, AND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, OR APPROVED BY, MARA HOLDINGS, INC.

Moreover, Mara Holdings, Inc. has not participated in the development of the Fund's investment strategy. Mara Holdings, Inc. does not select or approve the Fund's portfolio holdings, nor does it participate in the construction, design, or implementation of the Fund. Mara Holdings, Inc. does not provide any assurances, guarantees, or representations regarding the Fund or its performance. Nothing herein shall be construed as an offer of any security by Mara Holdings, Inc.

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Due to the Fund's investment strategy, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in (or substantially exposed to) the same industry as that assigned to MARA. As of the date of the Prospectus, MARA is assigned to the software industry.

See the section in the Prospectus entitled "Additional Information About the Funds" for information about Bitcoin, which is a digital asset in which MARA has substantial holdings.

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.

MARA Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of MARA. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of MARA, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of MARA, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in MARA Risk. MARA is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of MARA but will be exposed to the performance of MARA (the underlying stock). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stock but will be subject to declines in the performance of the underlying stock.

MARA Trading Risk. The trading price of MARA may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of MARA may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of MARA, further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of MARA may additionally impact MARA's stock price due to MARA garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against MARA in the past. While MARA continues to defend such actions, any judgment against MARA, or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of MARA's attention and resources. If MARA trading is halted, trading in Shares of the Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

MARA Performance Risk. MARA may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of MARA to decline. MARA provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance MARA provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If MARA's guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by MARA could decline significantly.

Bitcoin Risk. While the Fund will not directly invest in digital assets, it will be subject to the risks associated with Bitcoin by virtue of its investments in options contracts that reference MARA. Investing in Bitcoin exposes shareholders (such as MARA) to significant risks that are not typically present in other investments. These risks include the uncertainty surrounding new technology, limited evaluation due to Bitcoin's short trading history, and the potential decline in adoption and value over the long term. The extreme volatility of Bitcoin's price is also a risk factor. Regulatory uncertainties, such as potential government interventions and conflicting regulations across jurisdictions, can impact the demand for Bitcoin and restrict its usage. Additionally, risks associated with the sale of newly mined Bitcoin, Bitcoin trading platforms, competition from alternative digital assets, mining operations, network modifications, and intellectual property claims pose further challenges to Bitcoin-linked investments.

Bitcoin Mining Industry & Bitcoin Risks. Companies in the Bitcoin mining industry are subject to inherent technological and operational risks. MARA's operations, which include validating transactions and securing the network, are heavily dependent on energy consumption, making MARA's profitability susceptible to fluctuations in energy prices and potential regulatory changes affecting energy usage. The concentration of mining operations in regions with lower energy costs can also expose the company to local political and economic instability, potentially disrupting operations. Technological changes or advancements in mining algorithms can render MARA's existing equipment obsolete, leading to significant capital losses. Moreover, as the reward for mining new blocks diminishes over time, the financial incentive to continue mining may decrease, potentially reducing MARA's profitability and affecting its operational viability.

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

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 at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, 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. 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 income distributions on a weekly basis. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given week. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next.

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.

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's investments will be concentrated in same industry as that assigned to the Underlying Security. The value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

Economic and 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, 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. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

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.

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.

- *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.

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, and 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. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund's value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

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.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Jay Pestrichelli, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

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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.

YieldMax® MSTR Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of MicroStrategy Incorporated d/b/a Strategy ("MSTR" or the "Underlying Security"), which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[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 (i) to generate cash distributions based on a targeted annual cash distribution level of 25% (the "Annual 25% Target"), and (ii) capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy combines (1) synthetic long exposure to the common stock of MSTR (the "Underlying Security"), and (2) the use of options strategies designed to generate premiums. The Fund will also maintain an allocation to cash, money market funds, or U.S. Treasuries (generally 50% to 100% of assets) to provide liquidity, serve as margin, and collateralize its derivative positions.

Synthetic Exposure to the Underlying Security

Rather than purchasing shares of the Underlying Security directly, the Fund creates synthetic exposure by combining long call options with short put options on the Underlying Security. Together, these positions are designed to replicate the price movements of the Underlying Security, subject to limits on potential gains created by the sale (writing) of options (see section below titled "Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums"). Alternatively, the Fund may also purchase deep in the money call options on the underlying security which provides similar exposure to the Fund. This synthetic exposure generally provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of the Underlying Security over the term of the contracts.

Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums

Separately, the Fund employs various options strategies focused on generating premiums. Generally speaking, the Fund sells (writes) options on the Underlying Security, receiving premiums from counterparties that pay for the right to buy or sell at a set price. These premiums are an important driver of the Fund's distributions. On a weekly basis, the Adviser uses one or more options strategies to seek to generate net premiums (i.e., option premiums received, less option premiums paid) with a target of approximately 2.2% per month. **Actual results may vary and are not guaranteed.** Receipt of an option premium does not always represent income; depending on the outcome of the overall options transaction.

Premium levels are influenced by market conditions, particularly volatility, and the Adviser may adjust the Fund's options strategies depending on the outlook for the Underlying Security. While option selling may provide premium opportunities, it may also limit upside gains or increase downside risk.

The options strategy most frequently utilized by the Fund is called a covered call spread, which is a type of selling credit spread. The Fund uses covered call spreads to earn premium by selling a call option while buying another at a higher strike, with both profit and loss capped. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for a list of the options strategies that the Fund may utilize, together with a description of each options strategy.

Annual 25% Target Distribution

As discussed above, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek net premiums of approximately 2.2% per month. The Fund has also established a target annual cash distribution level of approximately 25% of its net asset value (the "Annual 25% Target"). This target reflects the Adviser's expectations based on the premiums the Fund seeks to generate and the annualized effect of those premiums. In practice, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek monthly distribution levels of roughly 2.2%, which, when annualized, correspond to the Annual 25% Target. **The Annual 25% Target is not a guarantee, nor does it represent a 25% yield or a 25% total return**. Actual distributions may be higher or lower depending on market conditions and the Fund's results.

To the extent the Fund's returns fall short of the Annual 25% Target, distributions will reduce the Fund's net asset value(NAV). Although stated as an annual target, distributions are paid more frequently, and any amount the Fund pays in excess of its earnings will reduce NAV. If the Fund's NAV declines over time, the dollar amount of future distributions will also decrease. Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for more information about option premiums and ROC.

The Fund seeks to pay distributions on a weekly basis, but there is no assurance the Fund will achieve the Annual 25% Target in any year.

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.

Additional Fund Attributes

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. The Fund's investment strategy is expected to result in high portfolio turnover on an annual basis.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in options contracts that provide exposure to the Underlying Security.

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.

MicroStrategy Incorporated d/b/a Strategy ("MSTR")

MSTR has two main strategies for its business operations. One is to acquire and hold bitcoin, while the other is to grow its enterprise analytics software business. MSTR is listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market ("Nasdaq"). Per MSTR's most recent Form 10-K filing, the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of MSTR (based on the last reported sale price of its class A common stock on June 28, 2024 on the Nasdaq Global Select Market) was approximately $23.499 billion. Additionally, per MSTR's most recent 10-Q filing, digital assets represented approximately 99% of its total assets.

MSTR is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the SEC by MSTR pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to SEC file number 001-42509 through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding MSTR may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

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

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

NONE OF THE FUND, TIDAL TRUST II, OR TIDAL INVESTMENTS LLC IS AFFILIATED, CONNECTED, OR ASSOCIATED WITH MICROSTRATEGY INCORPORATED D/B/A STRATEGY. THE FUND WAS NOT DEVELOPED OR CREATED BY, AND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, OR APPROVED BY, MICROSTRATEGY INCORPORATED D/B/A STRATEGY.

Moreover, MicroStrategy Incorporated d/b/a Strategy has not participated in the development of the Fund's investment strategy. MicroStrategy Incorporated d/b/a Strategy does not select or approve the Fund's portfolio holdings, nor does it participate in the construction, design, or implementation of the Fund. MicroStrategy Incorporated d/b/a Strategy does not provide any assurances, guarantees, or representations regarding the Fund or its performance. Nothing herein shall be construed as an offer of any security by MicroStrategy Incorporated d/b/a Strategy.

YieldMax® and YieldMax® MSTR Performance & Income Target 25™ ETF are the exclusive trademarks of Tidal Investments LLC, ZEGA Financial, LLC, Lucania Investments LLC, and Level ETF Ventures LLC. The Fund, the Trust, and the Adviser do not claim any ownership interest in any trademarks owned by MSTR or its affiliates. All rights in the trademarks are reserved by their respective owners.

Due to the Fund's investment strategy, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in (or substantially exposed to) the same industry as that assigned to MSTR. As of the date of the Prospectus, MSTR is assigned to the software industry.

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 Fund—Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund."

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.

MSTR Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of MSTR. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of MSTR, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of MSTR, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in MSTR Risk. MSTR is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of MSTR but will be exposed to the performance of MSTR (the underlying stock). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stock but will be subject to declines in the performance of the underlying stock.

MSTR Trading Risk. The trading price of MSTR may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of MSTR may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of MSTR, further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of MSTR may additionally impact MSTR's stock price due to MSTR garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against MSTR in the past. While MSTR continues to defend such actions, any judgment against MSTR, or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of MSTR's attention and resources. If MSTR trading is halted, trading in Shares of the Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

MSTR Performance Risk. MSTR may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of MSTR to decline. MSTR provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance MSTR provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If MSTR's guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by MSTR could decline significantly.

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

Bitcoin Risk. While the Fund will not directly invest in digital assets, it will be subject to the risks associated with Bitcoin by virtue of its investments in options contracts that reference MSTR. Investing in Bitcoin exposes shareholders (such as MSTR) to significant risks that are not typically present in other investments. These risks include the uncertainty surrounding new technology, limited evaluation due to Bitcoin's short trading history, and the potential decline in adoption and value over the long term. The extreme volatility of Bitcoin's price is also a risk factor. Regulatory uncertainties, such as potential government interventions and conflicting regulations across jurisdictions, can impact the demand for Bitcoin and restrict its usage. Additionally, risks associated with the sale of newly mined Bitcoin, Bitcoin trading platforms, competition from alternative digital assets, mining operations, network modifications, and intellectual property claims pose further challenges to Bitcoin-linked investments.

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 at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, 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. 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 income distributions on a weekly basis. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given week. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next.

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.

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's investments will be concentrated in same industry as that assigned to the Underlying Security. The value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

Economic and 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, 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. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

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.

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.

- *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.

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, and 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. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund's value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

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.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Jay Pestrichelli, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

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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.

YieldMax® NVDA Performance &Distribution Target 25™ ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of Nvidia Corporation ("NVDA" or the "Underlying Security"), which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[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 (includes interest and broker expenses)[2]	0.09%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.08%

(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
$110	$343

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 (i) to generate cash distributions based on a targeted annual cash distribution level of 25% (the "Annual 25% Target"), and (ii) capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy combines (1) synthetic long exposure to the common stock of NVDA (the "Underlying Security"), and (2) the use of options strategies designed to generate premiums. The Fund will also maintain an allocation to cash, money market funds, or U.S. Treasuries (generally 50% to 100% of assets) to provide liquidity, serve as margin, and collateralize its derivative positions.

Synthetic Exposure to the Underlying Security

Rather than purchasing shares of the Underlying Security directly, the Fund creates synthetic exposure by combining long call options with short put options on the Underlying Security. Together, these positions are designed to replicate the price movements of the Underlying Security, subject to limits on potential gains created by the sale (writing) of options (see section below titled "Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums"). Alternatively, the Fund may also purchase deep in the money call options on the underlying security which provides similar exposure to the Fund. This synthetic exposure generally provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of the Underlying Security over the term of the contracts.

Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums

Separately, the Fund employs various options strategies focused on generating premiums. Generally speaking, the Fund sells (writes) options on the Underlying Security, receiving premiums from counterparties that pay for the right to buy or sell at a set price. These premiums are an important driver of the Fund's distributions. On a weekly basis, the Adviser uses one or more options strategies to seek to generate net premiums (i.e., option premiums received, less option premiums paid) with a target of approximately 2.2% per month. **Actual results may vary and are not guaranteed.** Receipt of an option premium does not always represent income; depending on the outcome of the overall options transaction.

Premium levels are influenced by market conditions, particularly volatility, and the Adviser may adjust the Fund's options strategies depending on the outlook for the Underlying Security. While option selling may provide premium opportunities, it may also limit upside gains or increase downside risk.

The options strategy most frequently utilized by the Fund is called a covered call spread, which is a type of selling credit spread. The Fund uses covered call spreads to earn premium by selling a call option while buying another at a higher strike, with both profit and loss capped. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for a list of the options strategies that the Fund may utilize, together with a description of each options strategy.

Annual 25% Target Distribution

As discussed above, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek net premiums of approximately 2.2% per month. The Fund has also established a target annual cash distribution level of approximately 25% of its net asset value (the "Annual 25% Target"). This target reflects the Adviser's expectations based on the premiums the Fund seeks to generate and the annualized effect of those premiums. In practice, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek monthly distribution levels of roughly 2.2%, which, when annualized, correspond to the Annual 25% Target. **The Annual 25% Target is not a guarantee, nor does it represent a 25% yield or a 25% total return**. Actual distributions may be higher or lower depending on market conditions and the Fund's results.

To the extent the Fund's returns fall short of the Annual 25% Target, distributions will reduce the Fund's net asset value(NAV). Although stated as an annual target, distributions are paid more frequently, and any amount the Fund pays in excess of its earnings will reduce NAV. If the Fund's NAV declines over time, the dollar amount of future distributions will also decrease. Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for more information about option premiums and ROC.

The Fund seeks to pay distributions on a weekly basis, but there is no assurance the Fund will achieve the Annual 25% Target in any year.

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.

Additional Fund Attributes

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. The Fund's investment strategy is expected to result in high portfolio turnover on an annual basis.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in options contracts that provide exposure to the Underlying Security.

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.

Nvidia Corporation

Nvidia Corporation is a technology company that designs graphics processing units ("GPUs"). Nvidia Corporation has created GPU-based visual computing and accelerated computing platforms that address four separate markets: gaming, professional visualization, data center, and automotive. Nvidia Corporation is listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market. The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of Nvidia Corporation as of July 26, 2024 was approximately $2.7 trillion (based on the closing sales price of Nvidia Corporation 's common stock as reported by Nasdaq on July 26, 2024).

Nvidia Corporation is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the SEC by Nvidia Corporation pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the SEC file number 0-23985 through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Nvidia Corporation may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

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

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

NONE OF THE FUND, TIDAL TRUST II, OR TIDAL INVESTMENTS LLC IS AFFILIATED, CONNECTED, OR ASSOCIATED WITH NVIDIA CORPORATION. THE FUND WAS NOT DEVELOPED OR CREATED BY, AND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, OR APPROVED BY, NVIDIA CORPORATION.

Moreover, Nvidia Corporation has not participated in the development of the Fund's investment strategy. Nvidia Corporation does not select or approve the Fund's portfolio holdings, nor does it participate in the construction, design, or implementation of the Fund. Nvidia Corporation does not provide any assurances, guarantees, or representations regarding the Fund or its performance. Nothing herein shall be construed as an offer of any security by Nvidia Corporation.

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Due to the Fund's investment strategy, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the same industry as that assigned to NVDA. As of the date of the Prospectus, NVDA is assigned to the semiconductors & semiconductor equipment industry.

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.

NVDA Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of NVDA. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of NVDA, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of NVDA, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in NVDA Risk. Nvidia Corporation is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of Nvidia Corporation. but will be exposed to the performance of NVDA (the underlying stock). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stock but will be subject to declines in the performance of the underlying stock.

NVDA Trading Risk. The trading price of NVDA may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of NVDA may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of Nvidia Corporation, further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of Nvidia Corporation may additionally impact NVDA's stock price due to Nvidia Corporation garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against Nvidia Corporation in the past. While Nvidia Corporation continues to defend such actions, any judgment against Nvidia Corporation, or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of Nvidia Corporation's attention and resources. If NVDA trading is halted, trading in Shares of the NVDA Fund may be impacted, either temporarily of indefinitely.

Nvidia Corporation Performance Risk. Nvidia Corporation may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of NVDA to decline. Nvidia Corporation provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance Nvidia Corporation provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If Nvidia Corporation's guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by Nvidia Corporation could decline significantly.

NVDA's accelerated computing platforms address four large markets: Gaming, Data Center, Professional Visualization, and Automotive. These markets experience rapid changes in technology, customer requirements, new product introductions and enhancements, and industry standards.

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

Competition Risk. NVDA's target markets remain competitive, and competition may intensify with expanding and changing product and service offerings, industry standards, customer and market needs, new entrants and consolidations. NVDA's competitors' products, services and technologies may be cheaper or provide better functionality or features than NVDA's products and services, which has resulted and may in the future result in lower-than-expected selling prices or demand NVDA's products.

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 at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, 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. 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 income distributions on a weekly basis. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given week. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next.

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.

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's investments will be concentrated in same industry as that assigned to the Underlying Security. The value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

Economic and 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, 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. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

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.

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.

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, and 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. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund's value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

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.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Jay Pestrichelli, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

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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.

YieldMax® PLTR Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of Palantir Technologies Inc. ("PLTR" or the "Underlying Security"), which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[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 (includes interest and broker expenses)[2]	0.15%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.14%

(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
$116	$362

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 (i) to generate cash distributions based on a targeted annual cash distribution level of 25% (the "Annual 25% Target"), and (ii) capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy combines (1) synthetic long exposure to the common stock of PLTR (the "Underlying Security"), and (2) the use of options strategies designed to generate premiums. The Fund will also maintain an allocation to cash, money market funds, or U.S. Treasuries (generally 50% to 100% of assets) to provide liquidity, serve as margin, and collateralize its derivative positions.

Synthetic Exposure to the Underlying Security

Rather than purchasing shares of the Underlying Security directly, the Fund creates synthetic exposure by combining long call options with short put options on the Underlying Security. Together, these positions are designed to replicate the price movements of the Underlying Security, subject to limits on potential gains created by the sale (writing) of options (see section below titled "Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums"). Alternatively, the Fund may also purchase deep in the money call options on the underlying security which provides similar exposure to the Fund. This synthetic exposure generally provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of the Underlying Security over the term of the contracts.

Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums

Separately, the Fund employs various options strategies focused on generating premiums. Generally speaking, the Fund sells (writes) options on the Underlying Security, receiving premiums from counterparties that pay for the right to buy or sell at a set price. These premiums are an important driver of the Fund's distributions. On a weekly basis, the Adviser uses one or more options strategies to seek to generate net premiums (i.e., option premiums received, less option premiums paid) with a target of approximately 2.2% per month. **Actual results may vary and are not guaranteed.** Receipt of an option premium does not always represent income; depending on the outcome of the overall options transaction.

Premium levels are influenced by market conditions, particularly volatility, and the Adviser may adjust the Fund's options strategies depending on the outlook for the Underlying Security. While option selling may provide premium opportunities, it may also limit upside gains or increase downside risk.

The options strategy most frequently utilized by the Fund is called a covered call spread, which is a type of selling credit spread. The Fund uses covered call spreads to earn premium by selling a call option while buying another at a higher strike, with both profit and loss capped. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for a list of the options strategies that the Fund may utilize, together with a description of each options strategy.

Annual 25% Target Distribution

As discussed above, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek net premiums of approximately 2.2% per month. The Fund has also established a target annual cash distribution level of approximately 25% of its net asset value (the "Annual 25% Target"). This target reflects the Adviser's expectations based on the premiums the Fund seeks to generate and the annualized effect of those premiums. In practice, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek monthly distribution levels of roughly 2.2%, which, when annualized, correspond to the Annual 25% Target. **The Annual 25% Target is not a guarantee, nor does it represent a 25% yield or a 25% total return**. Actual distributions may be higher or lower depending on market conditions and the Fund's results.

To the extent the Fund's returns fall short of the Annual 25% Target, distributions will reduce the Fund's net asset value(NAV). Although stated as an annual target, distributions are paid more frequently, and any amount the Fund pays in excess of its earnings will reduce NAV. If the Fund's NAV declines over time, the dollar amount of future distributions will also decrease. Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for more information about option premiums and ROC.

The Fund seeks to pay distributions on a weekly basis, but there is no assurance the Fund will achieve the Annual 25% Target in any year.

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.

Additional Fund Attributes

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. The Fund's investment strategy is expected to result in high portfolio turnover on an annual basis.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in options contracts that provide exposure to the Underlying Security.

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.

Palantir Technologies Inc. ("PLTR")

PLTR builds software that empowers organizations to effectively integrate their data, decisions, and operations at scale. PLTR is listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC. Per PLTR's most recent Form 10-K filing, the aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of PLTR (based on the last reported sale price of its class A common stock on June 28, 2024) was approximately $51.5 billion.

PLTR is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the SEC by PLTR pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to SEC file number 001-39540 through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding PLTR may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

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

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

NONE OF THE FUND, TIDAL TRUST II, OR TIDAL INVESTMENTS LLC IS AFFILIATED, CONNECTED, OR ASSOCIATED WITH PALANTIR TECHNOLOGIES INC. THE FUND WAS NOT DEVELOPED OR CREATED BY, AND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, OR APPROVED BY, PALANTIR TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Moreover, Palantir Technologies Inc. has not participated in the development of the Fund's investment strategy. Palantir Technologies Inc. does not select or approve the Fund's portfolio holdings, nor does it participate in the construction, design, or implementation of the Fund. Palantir Technologies Inc. does not provide any assurances, guarantees, or representations regarding the Fund or its performance. Nothing herein shall be construed as an offer of any security by Palantir Technologies Inc.

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Due to the Fund's investment strategy, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the same industry as that assigned to PLTR. As of the date of the Prospectus, PLTR is assigned to the software industry.

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.
PLTR Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of PLTR. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of PLTR, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of PLTR, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in PLTR Risk. PLTR is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of PLTR but will be exposed to the performance of PLTR (the Underlying Security). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stock but will be subject to declines in the performance of the underlying stock.

PLTR Trading Risk. The trading price of PLTR may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of PLTR may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of PLTR, further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of PLTR may additionally impact PLTR's stock price due to PLTR garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against PLTR in the past. While PLTR continues to defend such actions, any judgment against PLTR, or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of PLTR's attention and resources. If PLTR trading is halted, trading in Shares of the Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

PLTR Performance Risk. PLTR may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of PLTR to decline. PLTR provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance PLTR provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If PLTR's guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by PLTR could decline significantly.

Software Industry Risk. The software industry can be significantly affected by intense competition, aggressive pricing, technological innovations, and product obsolescence. Companies in the software industry are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as aggressive pricing, new market entrants, competition for market share, short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments and the potential for limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. These companies also face the risks that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. These factors can affect the profitability of these companies and, as a result, the value of their securities. Also, patent protection is integral to the success of many companies in this industry, and profitability can be affected materially by, among other things, the cost of obtaining (or failing to obtain) patent approvals, the cost of litigating patent infringement and the loss of patent protection for products (which significantly increases pricing pressures and can materially reduce profitability with respect to such products). In addition, many software companies have limited operating histories. Prices of these companies' securities historically have been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.
AI Platform Risk. PLTR has launched an AI (artificial intelligence) platform, which subjects PLTR to additional risks, including challenges in developing and deploying new technologies to meet customer needs and ensuring compatibility with third-party products and services. PLTR may struggle to hire, retain, and train qualified personnel, which is crucial for meeting customer demand. The use of AI could lead to reputational harm or liability issues, and there may be difficulties in obtaining, maintaining, protecting, and enforcing intellectual property rights. Additionally, the platform could encounter real or perceived errors, failures, defects, or bugs, and reliance on third-party technology could pose risks if it becomes difficult to replace or causes errors. Finally, PLTR's AI platform will be subject to complex and evolving U.S. and non-U.S. laws and regulations regarding privacy, data protection, security, and technology protection.

Operating Loss Risk. Although PLTR has achieved profitability in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in recent quarters, PLTR incurred net losses in each period from its inception through the third quarter of 2022. PLTR may not maintain profitability in future periods or, if it is profitable, it may not fully achieve its profitability targets. In addition, PLTR anticipates that its operating expenses will continue to increase in the future. Any failure by PLTR to maintain or increase profitability in the future or achieve profitability targets could adversely affect its business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Customer Concentration Risk. Historically, existing customers have expanded their relationships with PLTR, which has resulted in a limited number of customers accounting for a substantial portion of PLTR's revenue. If existing customers do not make subsequent purchases from PLTR or renew their contracts with PLTR, or if PLTR's relationships with its largest customers are impaired or terminated, PLTR's revenue could decline, and PLTR's results of operations would be adversely impacted.

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 at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, 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. 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 income distributions on a weekly basis. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given week. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next.

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.

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's investments will be concentrated in same industry as that assigned to the Underlying Security. The value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

Economic and 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, 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. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

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.

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.

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, and 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. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund's value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

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.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Jay Pestrichelli, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

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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.

YieldMax® SMCI Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of Super Micro Computer Inc. ("SMCI" or the "Underlying Security"), which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(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 (i) to generate cash distributions based on a targeted annual cash distribution level of 25% (the "Annual 25% Target"), and (ii) capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy combines (1) synthetic long exposure to the common stock of SMCI (the "Underlying Security"), and (2) the use of options strategies designed to generate premiums. The Fund will also maintain an allocation to cash, money market funds, or U.S. Treasuries (generally 50% to 100% of assets) to provide liquidity, serve as margin, and collateralize its derivative positions.

Synthetic Exposure to the Underlying Security

Rather than purchasing shares of the Underlying Security directly, the Fund creates synthetic exposure by combining long call options with short put options on the Underlying Security. Together, these positions are designed to replicate the price movements of the Underlying Security, subject to limits on potential gains created by the sale (writing) of options (see section below titled "Options

Strategies – Seeking Premiums"). Alternatively, the Fund may also purchase deep in the money call options on the underlying security which provides similar exposure to the Fund. This synthetic exposure generally provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of the Underlying Security over the term of the contracts.

Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums

Separately, the Fund employs various options strategies focused on generating premiums. Generally speaking, the Fund sells (writes) options on the Underlying Security, receiving premiums from counterparties that pay for the right to buy or sell at a set price. These premiums are an important driver of the Fund's distributions. On a weekly basis, the Adviser uses one or more options strategies to seek to generate net premiums (i.e., option premiums received, less option premiums paid) with a target of approximately 2.2% per month. **Actual results may vary and are not guaranteed.** Receipt of an option premium does not always represent income; depending on the outcome of the overall options transaction.

Premium levels are influenced by market conditions, particularly volatility, and the Adviser may adjust the Fund's options strategies depending on the outlook for the Underlying Security. While option selling may provide premium opportunities, it may also limit upside gains or increase downside risk.

The options strategy most frequently utilized by the Fund is called a covered call spread, which is a type of selling credit spread. The Fund uses covered call spreads to earn premium by selling a call option while buying another at a higher strike, with both profit and loss capped. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for a list of the options strategies that the Fund may utilize, together with a description of each options strategy.

Annual 25% Target Distribution

As discussed above, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek net premiums of approximately 2.2% per month. The Fund has also established a target annual cash distribution level of approximately 25% of its net asset value (the "Annual 25% Target"). This target reflects the Adviser's expectations based on the premiums the Fund seeks to generate and the annualized effect of those premiums. In practice, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek monthly distribution levels of roughly 2.2%, which, when annualized, correspond to the Annual 25% Target. **The Annual 25% Target is not a guarantee, nor does it represent a 25% yield or a 25% total return**. Actual distributions may be higher or lower depending on market conditions and the Fund's results.

To the extent the Fund's returns fall short of the Annual 25% Target, distributions will reduce the Fund's net asset value(NAV). Although stated as an annual target, distributions are paid more frequently, and any amount the Fund pays in excess of its earnings will reduce NAV. If the Fund's NAV declines over time, the dollar amount of future distributions will also decrease. Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for more information about option premiums and ROC.

The Fund seeks to pay distributions on a weekly basis, but there is no assurance the Fund will achieve the Annual 25% Target in any year.

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.

Additional Fund Attributes

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. The Fund's investment strategy is expected to result in high portfolio turnover on an annual basis.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in options contracts that provide exposure to the Underlying Security.

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.

Super Micro Computer Inc.

SMCI specializes in designing and manufacturing high-performance server solutions and advanced computing technologies for enterprise, data center, cloud computing, and AI applications. SMCI is listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market ("Nasdaq"). Per SMCI's most recent Form 10-K filing, the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of SMCI (based on the last reported sale price of its common stock on July 31, 2025 on the Nasdaq Global Select Market) was approximately $15.5 billion.

SMCI is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the SEC by SMCI pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to SEC file number 001-33383 through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding SMCI may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

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

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

NONE OF THE FUND, TIDAL TRUST II, OR TIDAL INVESTMENTS LLC IS AFFILIATED, CONNECTED, OR ASSOCIATED WITH SUPER MICRO COMPUTER INC. THE FUND WAS NOT DEVELOPED OR CREATED BY, AND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, OR APPROVED BY, SUPER MICRO COMPUTER INC.

Moreover, Super Micro Computer Inc. has not participated in the development of the Fund's investment strategy. Super Micro Computer Inc. does not select or approve the Fund's portfolio holdings, nor does it participate in the construction, design, or implementation of the Fund. Super Micro Computer Inc. does not provide any assurances, guarantees, or representations regarding the Fund or its performance. Nothing herein shall be construed as an offer of any security by Super Micro Computer Inc.

YieldMax® and YieldMax® SMCI Performance & Income Target 25™ ETF are the exclusive trademarks of Tidal Investments LLC, ZEGA Financial, LLC, Lucania Investments LLC, and Level ETF Ventures LLC. The Fund, the Trust, and the Adviser do not claim any ownership interest in any trademarks owned by Super Micro Computer Inc. or its affiliates. All rights in the trademarks are reserved by their respective owners.

Due to the Fund's investment strategy, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the same industry as that assigned to SMCI. As of the date of the Prospectus, SMCI is assigned to the technology hardware, storage & peripherals industry.

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.

SMCI Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of SMCI. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of SMCI, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of SMCI, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in SMCI Risk. SMCI is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, or the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of SMCI but will be exposed to the performance of SMCI (an Underlying Security). Investors in the Fund will not have the right to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the Underlying Security but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Underlying Security.

SMCI Trading Risk. The trading price of SMCI may demonstrate volatility and wide fluctuations due to various factors inherent in the technology industry. Unlike some other sectors, the technology industry, including SMCI, is prone to significant price and volume fluctuations, occasionally unrelated to operational performance. Short sellers may also play a significant role in trading SMCI, impacting supply and demand dynamics and contributing to market price volatility. Moreover, external factors and public perception may disproportionately influence SMCI's share price within the technology sector, with heightened public attention notwithstanding operational performance. Furthermore, SMCI, like other tech companies, may encounter securities class action litigation during periods of market volatility, potentially resulting in substantial costs and diverting management's attention and resources. In the event of a trading halt for SMCI, trading in Shares of the Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

SMCI Performance Risk. SMCI may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of SMCI to decline. SMCI provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance SMCI provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If SMCI's guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by SMCI could decline significantly.

Delisting Risk. Super Micro Computer, Inc. previously announced that it had received a notification letter from Nasdaq, dated September 17, 2024, indicating that the company was not in compliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5250(c)(1), which requires timely filing of periodic reports with the SEC. This notice was triggered by SMCI's delay in filing its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. On February 25, 2025, SMCI filed its Form 10-K, along with its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the first and second quarters of its fiscal year 2025, thereby regaining compliance with Nasdaq's reporting requirements. While SMCI is currently in good standing with respect to Nasdaq listing standards, there can be no assurance that it will continue to meet its reporting obligations in a timely manner in the future. Any future failure to comply with Nasdaq's listing requirements, including timely filings, could result in SMCI's common stock being delisted from Nasdaq, which would prevent the Fund from continuing to operate.

Operational and Execution Risk. Adverse economic conditions may adversely affect SMCI's business operations. Ongoing events in eastern Europe and the Taiwan Strait pose challenges and risks to SMCI, potentially impacting its business, financial condition, and operating results. Quarterly operating results have historically fluctuated and are likely to continue doing so in the future. Predicting revenue and margins for specific periods is challenging, and any revenue shortfall or margin decline may negatively impact SMCI's operating results. As SMCI targets larger customers and sales opportunities, its customer base may become more concentrated, increasing costs, lowering margins, and exposing the company to inventory risks.

Strategic and Industry Risks. Failure to manage the expansion of international manufacturing capacity and business operations could harm SMCI's business. Additionally, managing growth and expansion effectively is crucial for SMCI's success. Expansion into markets outside the United States exposes SMCI to inherent risks associated with international business operations. Development of new products and enhancements to existing products is vital for SMCI's growth; failure to predict or respond to emerging technological trends and changing customer needs may adversely affect its market share and operating results.

Legal and Regulatory Risks. SMCI is subject to complex and evolving laws and regulations concerning privacy, data protection, and other matters due to the nature of its products and services. Compliance with environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations is essential for SMCI due to its operations involving regulated materials. Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting may lead to investor loss of confidence and decrease the market price of SMCI's common stock.

Financial Risks. SMCI's research and development expenditures are considerably higher than those of many competitors, impacting its financial performance. Future effective income tax rates could be affected by changes in operations and income among different geographic regions and changes in domestic and foreign income tax laws. Backlog does not significantly contribute to SMCI's net sales in any quarter.

General Risks. Climate change reporting and product certification are increasingly sought by customers and regulators and there is the risk that SMCI's products may not be perceived as supporting climate change mitigation efforts in the IT sector. Natural disaster events, including those related to climate change, may impact SMCI's business and operations. Risks associated with the use of AI by SMCI's workforce may arise. Expectations regarding environmental, social, and governance considerations expose SMCI to potential liabilities, reputational harm, and other unforeseen adverse effects on its business.

Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals Industry Risk. Technology hardware, storage and peripherals companies can be significantly affected by competitive pressures, aggressive pricing, technological developments, changing domestic demand, the ability to attract and retain skilled employees and availability and price of components. The market for products produced by these companies is characterized by rapidly changing technology, rapid product obsolescence, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards and frequent new product introductions. The success of technology hardware companies depends in substantial part on the timely and successful introduction of new products. An unexpected change in one or more of the technologies affecting an issuer's products or in the market for products based on a particular technology could have a material adverse effect on a participant's operating results.

Many of these companies rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by the companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology.

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 at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, 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. 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 income distributions on a weekly basis. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given week. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next.

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.

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's investments will be concentrated in same industry as that assigned to the Underlying Security. The value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

Economic and 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, 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. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

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.

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.

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, and 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. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund's value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

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.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Jay Pestrichelli, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

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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.

YieldMax® TSLA Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of Tesla, Inc. ("TSLA" or the "Underlying Security"), which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[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 (includes interest and broker expenses)[2]	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.01%

(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
$103	$322

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 (i) to generate cash distributions based on a targeted annual cash distribution level of 25% (the "Annual 25% Target"), and (ii) capital appreciation. The Fund's strategy combines (1) synthetic long exposure to the common stock of TSLA (the "Underlying Security"), and (2) the use of options strategies designed to generate premiums. The Fund will also maintain an allocation to cash, money market funds, or U.S. Treasuries (generally 50% to 100% of assets) to provide liquidity, serve as margin, and collateralize its derivative positions.

Synthetic Exposure to the Underlying Security

Rather than purchasing shares of the Underlying Security directly, the Fund creates synthetic exposure by combining long call options with short put options on the Underlying Security. Together, these positions are designed to replicate the price movements of the Underlying Security, subject to limits on potential gains created by the sale (writing) of options (see section below titled "Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums"). Alternatively, the Fund may also purchase deep in the money call options on the underlying security which provides similar exposure to the Fund. This synthetic exposure generally provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of the Underlying Security over the term of the contracts.

Options Strategies – Seeking Premiums

Separately, the Fund employs various options strategies focused on generating premiums. Generally speaking, the Fund sells (writes) options on the Underlying Security, receiving premiums from counterparties that pay for the right to buy or sell at a set price. These premiums are an important driver of the Fund's distributions. On a weekly basis, the Adviser uses one or more options strategies to seek to generate net premiums (i.e., option premiums received, less option premiums paid) with a target of approximately 2.2% per month. **Actual results may vary and are not guaranteed.** Receipt of an option premium does not always represent income; depending on the outcome of the overall options transaction.

Premium levels are influenced by market conditions, particularly volatility, and the Adviser may adjust the Fund's options strategies depending on the outlook for the Underlying Security. While option selling may provide premium opportunities, it may also limit upside gains or increase downside risk.

The options strategy most frequently utilized by the Fund is called a covered call spread, which is a type of selling credit spread. The Fund uses covered call spreads to earn premium by selling a call option while buying another at a higher strike, with both profit and loss capped. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for a list of the options strategies that the Fund may utilize, together with a description of each options strategy.

Annual 25% Target Distribution

As discussed above, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek net premiums of approximately 2.2% per month. The Fund has also established a target annual cash distribution level of approximately 25% of its net asset value (the "Annual 25% Target"). This target reflects the Adviser's expectations based on the premiums the Fund seeks to generate and the annualized effect of those premiums. In practice, the Fund's options strategies are designed to seek monthly distribution levels of roughly 2.2%, which, when annualized, correspond to the Annual 25% Target. **The Annual 25% Target is not a guarantee, nor does it represent a 25% yield or a 25% total return**. Actual distributions may be higher or lower depending on market conditions and the Fund's results.

To the extent the Fund's returns fall short of the Annual 25% Target, distributions will reduce the Fund's net asset value(NAV). Although stated as an annual target, distributions are paid more frequently, and any amount the Fund pays in excess of its earnings will reduce NAV. If the Fund's NAV declines over time, the dollar amount of future distributions will also decrease. Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for more information about option premiums and ROC.

The Fund seeks to pay distributions on a weekly basis, but there is no assurance the Fund will achieve the Annual 25% Target in any year.

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.

Additional Fund Attributes

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. The Fund's investment strategy is expected to result in high portfolio turnover on an annual basis.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in options contracts that provide exposure to the Underlying Security.

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.

Tesla Inc. ("TSLA")

Tesla, Inc. is an operating company that designs develops, manufactures, leases and sells high performance fully electric vehicles, solar energy generation systems and energy storage products. Tesla, Inc. operates two segments: (i) automotive and (ii) energy generation and storage. The automotive segment includes the design, development, manufacturing, sales and leasing of electric vehicles as well as sales of automotive regulatory credits. The energy generation and storage segment includes the design, manufacture, installation, sales and leasing of solar energy generation and energy storage products and related services and sales of solar energy systems incentives. Tesla, Inc. is listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market. The aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of Tesla, Inc., as of June 28, 2024, was approximately $550.17 billion (based on the closing price for shares of Tesla, Inc.'s common stock as reported by Nasdaq on June 28, 2024).

Tesla, Inc. is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Information provided to or filed with the SEC by Tesla, Inc. pursuant to the Exchange Act can be located by reference to the SEC file number 001-34756 through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, information regarding Tesla, Inc. may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents.

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

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

NONE OF THE FUND, TIDAL TRUST II, OR TIDAL INVESTMENTS LLC IS AFFILIATED, CONNECTED, OR ASSOCIATED WITH TESLA, INC. THE FUND WAS NOT DEVELOPED OR CREATED BY, AND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, OR APPROVED BY, TESLA, INC.

Moreover, Tesla, Inc. has not participated in the development of the Fund's investment strategy. Tesla, Inc. does not select or approve the Fund's portfolio holdings, nor does it participate in the construction, design, or implementation of the Fund. Tesla, Inc. does not provide any assurances, guarantees, or representations regarding the Fund or its performance. Nothing herein shall be construed as an offer of any security by Tesla, Inc.

YieldMax® and YieldMax® TSLA Performance & Income Target 25™ ETF are the exclusive trademarks of Tidal Investments LLC, ZEGA Financial, LLC, Lucania Investments LLC, and Level ETF Ventures LLC. The Fund, the Trust, and the Adviser do not claim any ownership interest in any trademarks owned by TSLA or its affiliates. All rights in the trademarks are reserved by their respective owners.

Due to the Fund's investment strategy, the Fund's investment exposure is concentrated in the same industry as that assigned to TSLA. As of the date of the Prospectus, TSLA is assigned to the automobiles industry.

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.

TSLA Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of TSLA. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of TSLA, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of TSLA, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in TSLA Risk. Tesla, Inc. is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of Tesla, Inc. but will be exposed to the performance of TSLA (an Underlying Security). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the Underlying Security but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Underlying Security.

TSLA Trading Risk. The trading price of TSLA may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of TSLA may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of Tesla, Inc., further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of Tesla, Inc. may additionally impact TSLA's stock price due to Tesla, Inc. garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against Tesla, Inc. in the past. While Tesla, Inc. continues to defend such actions, any judgment against Tesla, Inc., or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of Tesla, Inc.'s attention and resources. If TSLA trading is halted, trading in Shares of the TSLA Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

Tesla, Inc. Performance Risk. Tesla, Inc. may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of TSLA to decline. Tesla, Inc. provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance Tesla, Inc. provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If Tesla, Inc.'s guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by Tesla, Inc. could decline significantly.

Electric Vehicles Risk. The future growth and success of Tesla, Inc. are dependent upon consumers' demand for electric vehicles, and specifically, its vehicles in an automotive industry that is generally competitive, cyclical and volatile. If the market for electric vehicles in general and Tesla, Inc. vehicles in particular does not develop as Tesla, Inc. expects, develops more slowly than it expects, or if demand for its vehicles decreases in its markets or its vehicles compete with each other, the business, prospects, financial condition and operating results of Tesla, Inc. may be harmed. Tesla, Inc. is still at an earlier stage of development and have limited resources and production relative to established competitors that offer internal combustion engine vehicles. In addition, electric vehicles still comprise a small percentage of overall vehicle sales. As a result, the market for Tesla, Inc. vehicles could be negatively affected by numerous factors, such as: (i) perceptions about electric vehicle features, quality, safety, performance and cost; (ii) perceptions about the limited range over which electric vehicles may be driven on a single battery charge, and access to charging facilities; (iii) competition, including from other types of alternative fuel vehicles, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles and high fuel-economy internal combustion engine vehicles; (iv) volatility in the cost of oil and gasoline, such as wide fluctuations in crude oil prices; (v) government regulations and economic incentives; and (vi) concerns about the future viability of Tesla, Inc. Finally, the target demographics for Tesla, Inc. vehicles are highly competitive. Sales of vehicles in the automotive industry tend to be cyclical in many markets, which may expose Tesla, Inc. to further volatility.

Automotive Companies Risk. The automotive industry can be highly cyclical, and companies in the industry may suffer periodic operating losses. Automotive companies can be significantly affected by labor relations, fluctuating component prices and supplier disruptions. Developments in automotive technologies (e.g., autonomous vehicle technologies) may require significant capital expenditures that may not generate profits for several years, if ever. Automotive companies may be significantly subject to government policies and regulations regarding imports and exports of automotive products. Governmental policies affecting the automotive industry, such as taxes, tariffs, duties, subsidies, and import and export restrictions on automotive products can influence industry profitability. In addition, such companies must comply with environmental laws and regulations, for which there may be severe consequences for non-compliance. While most of the major automotive manufacturers are large companies, certain others may be non-diversified in both product line and customer base and may be more vulnerable to certain events that may negatively impact the automotive industry.

Elon Musk's Influence on TSLA Risk. The Fund's performance is closely tied to the stock price of TSLA, which may be significantly impacted by the actions, decisions, and public statements of its CEO, Elon Musk. His social media activity, interviews, and public remarks have historically caused sharp volatility in TSLA's stock price and have, at times, resulted in regulatory scrutiny and legal proceedings. Additionally, Mr. Musk's leadership decisions, including strategic shifts or changes in Tesla's business model, could introduce uncertainty. His involvement in multiple high-profile ventures, such as SpaceX and X (formerly Twitter), may also raise concerns about his focus on Tesla. Furthermore, any potential reduction in his role or departure from Tesla could negatively affect investor sentiment. Given Mr. Musk's influence, TSLA's valuation may be subject to sudden and unpredictable changes, which could materially impact the Fund's performance.

Government Incentives Risk. Government and economic incentives that support the development and adoption of electric vehicles in the U.S. and abroad, including certain tax exemptions, tax credits and rebates, may be reduced, eliminated, amended or exhausted from time to time. For example, previously available incentives favoring electric vehicles in certain areas have expired or were cancelled or temporarily unavailable, and in some cases were not eventually replaced or reinstituted, which may have negatively impacted sales. In addition, certain government and economic incentives may also be implemented or amended to provide benefits to manufacturers who assemble domestically, have local suppliers or have other characteristics that may not apply to TSLA. Such developments could negatively impact demand for TSLA's vehicles, and TSLA and its customers may have to adjust to them, including through pricing modifications.

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 at the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, 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. 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 income distributions on a weekly basis. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given week. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next.

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.

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's investments will be concentrated in same industry as that assigned to the Underlying Security. The value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

Economic and 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, 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. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

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.

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.

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 and 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. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund's value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

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.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Jay Pestrichelli, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

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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 Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF: The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of C3.ai, Inc., which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

YieldMax® AMD Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF: The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc., which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

YieldMax® AMZN Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF: The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of Amazon.com, Inc., which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

YieldMax® COIN Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF: The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of Coinbase Global, Inc., which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

YieldMax® MARA Performance & Income Target 25™ ETF: The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of MARA Holdings, Inc., which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

YieldMax® MSTR Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF: The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of MicroStrategy Incorporated d/b/a Strategy, which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

YieldMax® NVDA Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF: The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of Nvidia Corporation, which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

YieldMax® PLTR Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF: The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of Palantir Technologies Inc., which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

YieldMax® SMCI Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF: The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of Super Micro Computer Inc., which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

YieldMax® TSLA Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF: The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek indirect exposure to the share price of Tesla, Inc., which is generally subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

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: Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in options contracts that provide exposure to the Underlying Security.

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.

Information About Bitcoin

Each of the Underlying Securities for YieldMax® COIN Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF, YieldMax® MARA Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF, and YieldMax® MSTR Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF have indirect exposure to certain digital assets, such Bitcoin.

As noted above, none of the Funds invest directly in Bitcoin or any other digital assets. The Funds do not invest directly in derivatives that track the performance of Bitcoin or any other digital assets. The Funds do not invest in or seek direct exposure to the current "spot" or cash price of Bitcoin. Investors seeking direct exposure to the price of Bitcoin should consider an investment other than the Funds.

The following provides an overview of Bitcoin, the Bitcoin Blockchain, the relationship between the two, as well as their use cases.

Bitcoin Description:

Bitcoin, the first and most well-known crypto asset, operates on a decentralized network using blockchain technology to facilitate secure and anonymous transactions. Bitcoin represents a digital asset that functions as a medium of exchange utilizing cryptographic protocols to secure transactional processes, control the creation of additional units, and verify the transfer of assets. Its operation on a decentralized blockchain network ensures both transparency and immutability of records, without the need for a central authority. This innovative technology underpinning Bitcoin allows for peer-to-peer transactions and provides a framework for digital scarcity, making Bitcoin a unique investment commodity within the digital asset landscape. Although Bitcoin and similar assets may be referred to as crypto currencies or digital currencies, they are not presently accepted widely as means of payment.

Bitcoin Blockchain Description:

The Bitcoin blockchain constitutes a decentralized, digital ledger technology that chronologically and publicly records all Bitcoin transactions. This technology is characterized by its use of blocks, which are structurally linked in a chain through cryptographic hashes. Each block contains a list of transactions that, once verified and added to the blockchain through a consensus process known as proof of work, becomes irreversible and tamper-evident. The integrity, transparency, and security of the transactional data are maintained autonomously within the Bitcoin network, eliminating the necessity for central oversight and facilitating trust in a peer-to-peer system.

The Relationship between Bitcoin and Bitcoin Blockchain:

Bitcoin is a digital asset that operates on the Bitcoin blockchain, a decentralized and cryptographic ledger system. The Bitcoin blockchain underpins the entire Bitcoin network, providing a secure and transparent mechanism for recording Bitcoin transactions. Each Bitcoin transaction is verified by network participants and permanently recorded on the Bitcoin blockchain, ensuring the integrity and traceability of the digital asset. Thus, while Bitcoin serves as a medium of exchange or store of value, the Bitcoin blockchain acts as the immutable record-keeping system that facilitates and authenticates the circulation and ownership of Bitcoin. This symbiotic relationship ensures that Bitcoin operates in a trustless and decentralized manner, with the Bitcoin blockchain maintaining the asset's history and scarcity.

Bitcoin and Bitcoin Blockchain Use Cases:

Bitcoin and the Bitcoin blockchain serve as innovative financial instruments within the digital economy, offering multiple use cases. However, their adoption has been limited. Key applications include:

1. **Decentralized Transactions**: Bitcoin facilitates peer-to-peer financial transactions globally without the need for intermediaries, reducing transaction costs and times. This feature makes it an attractive option for cross-border transfers and remittances. Bitcoin and the Bitcoin Blockchain were designed to be used as an alternative general purpose payment system and while bitcoin may be an attractive option for cross border transfers and remittances, it is presently not widely used as a means of payment.
2. **Store of Value**: Due to its limited supply and decentralized nature, Bitcoin is perceived as a digital alternative to traditional stores of value like gold, potentially serving as a hedge against inflation and currency devaluation.
3. **Smart Contracts**: While primarily associated with other blockchain platforms, the Bitcoin blockchain can execute smart contracts—self-executing contractual agreements with the terms directly written into code—thereby enabling automated and conditional transactions.
4. **Asset Tokenization**: The Bitcoin blockchain provides a platform for tokenizing assets, converting rights to an asset into a digital token on the blockchain. This can include real estate, stocks, or other forms of assets, enhancing liquidity and market efficiency. At this time this functionality is limited. Unlike the scripting language of blockchain platforms like Ethereum, the scripting language of the Bitcoin Blockchain is not Turing complete, and thus more limited in terms of the types of smart contracts it can support.
5. **Digital Identity Verification**: Leveraging the security and immutability of the Bitcoin blockchain, companies can develop digital identity verification systems, enhancing privacy and reducing identity theft. At this time, this functionality is limited.

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 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 six-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 lose 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, 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 Fund's loss is capped at the difference between the strike prices minus the net premium received. Between strikes the Fund 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 (i.e., the premium received from the written option offset by the premium paid on the purchased option).

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 (i.e., the premium received from the written option offset by the premium paid on the purchased option).

- **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 (i.e., the premium received from the written option offset by the premium paid on the purchased option).

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 (i.e., the premium received from the written option offset by the premium paid on the purchased option).

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 Fund 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 Fund's loss is capped at the difference between the strike prices minus the net premium received. Between strikes the Fund 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 (i.e., the premium received from the written option offset by the premium paid on the purchased option).

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 (i.e., the premium received from the written option offset by the premium paid on the purchased option).

4. Cash-Secured Put Selling

Strategy Overview: Cash-secured put selling involves selling put options 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, 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 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 exercised at a loss, but the long-term option increases in value, limiting 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.

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.

6. Selling Collars

Strategy Overview: Selling collars involves selling a call option and buying a put option to protect 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 Fund 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 premium paid on the put option.

3. **Security Decreases in Value**: If the security's share price falls below the put strike price, the Fund gains the difference between the security's share price and strike price.

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 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 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.

Options Premiums – Income/Return of Capital

Receipt of an option premium does not always represent income. Depending on whether the transaction as a whole results in a gain or loss, such amounts may be treated for accounting or tax purposes as income or as a return of capital ("ROC"). ROC represents a return of a shareholder's own invested capital and does not reflect traditional income such as dividends or interest**. A portion (sometimes a significant portion) of a Fund's cash distributions may be classified as ROC, which generally refers to the portion of a distribution that represents a return of the original investment (principal) rather than income or profit.** Accordingly, such distributions do not necessarily reflect traditional income or yield, and receipt of an option premium could ultimately result in a net loss on the transaction if offset by subsequent closing transactions, exercise or settlement.

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.

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.

Manager of Managers Structure

Although not currently sub-advised, 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. The exemptive relief applies to sub-advisers that are either wholly-owned by the Adviser or its parent company, as well as to unaffiliated sub-advisers, including those whose affiliation arises solely from their sub-advisory relationship.

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

There can be no assurance that the Funds will achieve their respective investment objective. The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of each Fund's principal investment risks in the section titled "Fund Summary— Principal Investment Risks" above. Following the Fund-specific Underlying Security risks and Bitcoin & digital assets investment risks (which apply to a subset of the Funds), the remaining 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.

AI Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of AI. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of AI, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of AI, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in AI Risk. AI is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence the management of AI but will be exposed to the performance of AI (the underlying stock). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stock but will be subject to declines in the performance of the underlying stock.

AI Trading Risk. The trading price of AI may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of AI may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of AI, further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of AI may additionally impact AI's stock price due to AI garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against AI in the past. While AI continues to defend such actions, any judgment against AI, or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of AI's attention and resources. If AI trading is halted, trading in Shares of the Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

AI Performance Risk. AI may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of AI to decline. AI provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance AI provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If AI's guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by AI could decline significantly.

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

Operating Losses Risk. AI has a history of losses and anticipates its operating expenses will continue to increase in the future, and it may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability in the future. While AI has experienced revenue growth in recent periods, AI does not know whether or when it will generate sufficient revenue to sustain or increase its growth or achieve or maintain profitability in the future. AI also expects its costs and expenses to increase in future periods, which could negatively affect future results of operations if revenue does not increase.

Customer Concentration Risk. Historically, a limited number of customers have accounted for a substantial portion of AI's revenue. If existing customers do not renew their contracts with AI, or if AI's relationships with its largest customers are impaired or terminated, AI's revenue and remaining performance obligations could decline, and its results of operations would be adversely impacted.

Competition Risk. The market for AI's products is intensely competitive and characterized by rapid changes in technology, customer requirements, and industry standards, and frequent new platform and application introductions and improvements. AI anticipates continued competitive challenges from current competitors who address different aspects of its offerings. AI also expects competitive challenges from new entrants into the industry. If AI is unable to anticipate or effectively react to these competitive challenges, AI's competitive position could weaken, and AI could experience a decline in its growth rate and revenue that could adversely affect its business and results of operations.

AMD Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of AMD. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of AMD, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of AMD, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in AMD Risk. AMD is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence the management of AMD but will be exposed to the performance of AMD (the underlying stock). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stock but will be subject to declines in the performance of the underlying stock.

AMD Trading Risk. The trading price of AMD may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of AMD may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of AMD, further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of AMD may additionally impact AMD's stock price due to AMD garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against AMD in the past. While AMD continues to defend such actions, any judgment against AMD, or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of AMD's attention and resources. If AMD trading is halted, trading in Shares of the AMD Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

AMD Performance Risk. AMD may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of AMD to decline. AMD provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance AMD provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If AMD's guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by AMD could decline significantly.

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

Competition Risk. The markets in which AMD's products are sold are highly competitive and rapidly evolving. AMD expects that competition will continue to be intense due to rapid technological changes, new and evolving industry standards, changing customer preferences and requirements, and frequent introductions by competitors of products that may provide better performance/experience or that may include additional features that render AMD's products comparatively less competitive. In addition, Intel Corporation's dominance of the microprocessor market and its aggressive business practices may limit AMD's ability to compete effectively on a level playing field. In addition, Nvidia's Data Center GPU market share position, significant financial resources, introduction of competitive new products and proprietary software ecosystem have enabled it to market and price its products in a manner to encourage the selection of Nvidia-based systems and to influence customers who do business with AMD.

AMZN Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of AMZN. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of AMZN, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of AMZN, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in AMZN Risk. Amazon.com, Inc. is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of Amazon.com, Inc. but will be exposed to the performance of AMZN (the underlying stock). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stock but will be subject to declines in the performance of the underlying stock.

AMZN Trading Risk. The trading price of AMZN may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of AMZN may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of Amazon.com, Inc., further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of Amazon.com, Inc. may additionally impact AMZN's stock price due to Amazon.com, Inc. garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against Amazon.com, Inc. in the past. While Amazon.com, Inc. continues to defend such actions, any judgment against Amazon.com, Inc., or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of Amazon.com, Inc.'s attention and resources. If AMZN trading is halted, trading in Shares of the AMZN Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

Amazon.com, Inc. Performance Risk. Amazon.com, Inc. may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of AMZN to decline. Amazon.com, Inc. provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance Amazon.com, Inc. provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If Amazon.com, Inc.'s guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by Amazon.com, Inc. could decline significantly.

Internet & Direct Marketing Retail Risk. Companies, such as Amazon.com, Inc., that operate via the internet or direct marketing (e.g., online consumer services, online retail, travel) segments are subject to fluctuating consumer demand. Unlike traditional brick and mortar retailers, online marketplaces and retailers must assume shipping costs or pass such costs to consumers. Consumer access to price information for the same or similar products may cause companies that operate in the online marketplace, retail and travel segments to reduce profit margins in order to compete. Due to the nature of their business models, companies that operate in the online marketplace, retail, and travel segments may also be subject to heightened cybersecurity risk, including the risk of theft or damage to vital hardware, software, and information systems. The loss or public dissemination of sensitive customer information or other proprietary data may negatively affect the financial performance of such companies to a greater extent than traditional brick and mortar retailers. As a result of such companies being web-based and the fact that they process, store, and transmit large amounts of data, including personal information, for their customers, failure to prevent or mitigate data loss or other security breaches, including breaches of vendors' technology and systems, could expose companies that operate via the internet or direct marketing retail to a risk of loss or misuse of such information, adversely affect their operating results, result in litigation or potential liability, and otherwise harm their businesses.

New Products and Services Risk. AMZN has expanded its product offerings over time to include additional segments, such as cloud computing and digital subscriptions services. Expansion of products and services across additional markets exposes AMZN to additional risks related to these markets. In addition, as new products and offerings are developed, AMZN may have limited or no experience in these newer market segments, and AMZN's customers may not adopt these product or service offerings. These offerings, which can present new and difficult technology challenges, may subject AMZN to claims if customers of these offerings experience, or are otherwise impacted by, service disruptions, delays, setbacks, or failures or quality issues. In addition, profitability or other intended benefits, if any, in newer activities may not meet AMZN's expectations, and AMZN may not be successful enough in these newer activities to recoup its investments in them, which investments are often significant. Failure to realize the benefits of amounts AMZN invests in new technologies, products, or services could result in the value of those investments being written down or written off.

COIN Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of COIN. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of COIN, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of COIN, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in COIN Risk. Coinbase Global, Inc. is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of Coinbase Global, Inc. but will be exposed to the performance of COIN (the underlying stock). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stock but will be subject to declines in the performance of the underlying stock.

COIN Trading Risk. The trading price of COIN may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of COIN may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of Coinbase Global, Inc., further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of Coinbase Global, Inc. may additionally impact COIN's stock price due to Coinbase Global, Inc. garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against Coinbase Global, Inc. in the past. While Coinbase Global, Inc. continues to defend such actions, any judgment against Coinbase Global, Inc., or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of Coinbase Global, Inc.'s attention and resources. If COIN trading is halted, trading in Shares of the COIN Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

Coinbase Global, Inc. Performance Risk. Coinbase Global, Inc. may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of COIN to decline. Coinbase Global, Inc. provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance Coinbase Global, Inc. provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If Coinbase Global, Inc.'s guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by Coinbase Global, Inc. could decline significantly.

Digital Assets Risk. While the Fund will not directly invest in digital assets, it will be subject to the risks associated with digital assets by virtue of its investments in options contracts that reference COIN. The technologies underpinning digital assets are highly disruptive, and the future successes of such technologies are highly uncertain. Further, because the development of digital asset technologies is in a nascent stage, digital asset companies may be rapidly eclipsed by newer and more disruptive technological advances that render current digital assets or technologies outdated or undesirable. Further, digital asset companies may be subject to the risks posed by conflicting intellectual property claims among digital assets, which may reduce confidence in the viability of a digital asset. Because of the uncertainty of digital asset technologies, the values of the securities of these companies may be highly volatile. Digital assets may be traded on trading platforms that are unregulated and often located outside the United States. Digital asset trading platforms may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, theft, disruption, technical glitches, hackers, malware or security compromises or failures in the underlying blockchain, ledger or software. Digital Assets are also at risk of possible manipulation and vulnerabilities surrounding the use of third-party products, which may be subject to technical defects beyond a company's control. Further, digital assets are not maintained in traditional custodial arrangements, and instead are typically held in "wallets," which are public digital addresses accessible only by "private keys." If a private key is stolen, lost, damaged or destroyed, the digital assets attributable to such private key may be irreversibly lost without the possibility of recovery. Over their short history, digital assets have experienced tremendous price volatility compared to traditional asset classes, and may experience significant illiquidity in stressed market conditions. The values of digital assets should not be expected to be connected or correlated to traditional economic or market forces, and the value of the investments in digital assets could decline rapidly, including to zero, as a digital asset may decline in popularity, acceptance or use, thereby impairing its price. See "Bitcoin & Digital Asset Risk" below for more information about the risks of investing in Bitcoin, other digital assets, and blockchain technology.

Coinbase Global, Inc. Regulatory Risk: Crypto asset trading platforms may be operating out of compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Such crypto asset trading platforms are, or may become, subject to enforcement actions by regulatory authorities. Any such enforcement actions may have a material adverse impact on the Fund, its investments, and its ability to implement its investment strategy. The SEC has brought an enforcement action alleging that Coinbase Global, Inc. provides, among other things: a trading platform that operates as an unregistered broker, unregistered exchange, and an unregistered clearing agency, a prime broker that operates as an unregistered broker; and a crypto asset staking program that constitutes the unregistered offer and sale of an investment contract, and thus a security.

Financials Companies Risk. Financial companies, such as retail and commercial banks, brokerage firms, insurance companies and financial services companies, are especially subject to the adverse effects of economic recession, currency exchange rates, extensive government regulation, decreases in the availability of capital, volatile interest rates, portfolio concentrations in geographic markets, industries or products (such as commercial and residential real estate loans) and competition from new entrants and blurred distinctions in their fields of business. The extent to which the Fund may invest in a company that engages in securities-related activities or banking is limited by applicable law. Governmental regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences for companies in the financials sector, including effects not intended by such regulation. The impact of changes in capital requirements, or recent or future regulation, on any financial company or on the financials sector as a whole cannot be predicted. The financials sector can be a target or cyberattacks, and may experience technology malfunctions and disruptions. These risks may be amplified for companies that operate online and digital platforms. In recent years, cyberattacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have reportedly caused losses to companies in this sector.

Blockchain Related Company Risk. The performance of COIN, and consequently the Fund, is subject to risks associated with blockchain-related companies. Blockchain is a decentralized digital ledger that records crypto asset transactions, but its applications remain largely untested. Companies in this sector face volatile adoption rates, intense competition, and potential product obsolescence. Their financial performance is often tied to fluctuations in digital asset prices. Many blockchain companies operate with limited regulatory oversight, but stricter regulations could increase costs, restrict business activities, or even lead to prohibitions. Conversely, clearer regulations may benefit some companies. Additionally, blockchain firms store sensitive consumer data, making them targets for cybersecurity threats and theft. Loss or compromise of cryptographic keys could also result in irreversible asset losses. See "Bitcoin & Digital Asset Risk" below for more information about the risks of investing in Bitcoin, other digital assets, and blockchain technology.

MARA Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of MARA. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of MARA, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of MARA, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in MARA Risk. MARA is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of MARA but will be exposed to the performance of MARA (the underlying stock). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stock but will be subject to declines in the performance of the underlying stock.

MARA Trading Risk. The trading price of MARA may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of MARA may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of MARA, further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of MARA may additionally impact MARA's stock price due to MARA garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against MARA in the past. While MARA continues to defend such actions, any judgment against MARA, or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of MARA's attention and resources. If MARA trading is halted, trading in Shares of the Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

MARA Performance Risk. MARA may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of MARA to decline. MARA provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance MARA provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If MARA's guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by MARA could decline significantly.

Bitcoin Mining Industry Risks. Companies in the digital asset mining industry are subject to inherent technological, operational, and regulatory risks. MARA's operations, which involve validating transactions and securing blockchain networks, are heavily dependent on energy consumption, making profitability susceptible to fluctuations in energy prices and potential regulatory changes affecting energy usage. The concentration of mining operations in regions with lower energy costs can also expose the company to local political and economic instability, potentially disrupting operations. Technological advancements or changes in mining algorithms can render MARA's existing equipment obsolete, leading to significant capital losses. As mining rewards decline over time, the financial incentive to continue mining may decrease, potentially reducing profitability and affecting operational viability. The increasing difficulty of mining and competition from other miners can further impact MARA's ability to generate revenue efficiently. The regulatory environment surrounding digital asset mining is evolving. Government policies, taxation, and restrictions on mining activities in key regions could negatively affect MARA's operations. Additionally, environmental concerns related to energy-intensive mining activities could lead to regulatory pressures, increased costs, or limitations on operations. See "Bitcoin & Digital Asset Risk" below for more information about the risks of investing in Bitcoin, other digital assets, and blockchain technology.

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

MSTR Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of MSTR. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of MSTR, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of MSTR, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in MSTR Risk. MSTR is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of MSTR but will be exposed to the performance of MSTR (the underlying stock). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stock but will be subject to declines in the performance of the underlying stock.

MSTR Trading Risk. The trading price of MSTR may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of MSTR may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of MSTR, further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of MSTR may additionally impact MSTR's stock price due to MSTR garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against MSTR in the past. While MSTR continues to defend such actions, any judgment against MSTR, or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of MSTR's attention and resources. If MSTR trading is halted, trading in Shares of the Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

MSTR Performance Risk. MSTR may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of MSTR to decline. MSTR provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance MSTR provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If MSTR's guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by MSTR could decline significantly.

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

Bitcoin Risk. While the Fund will not directly invest in digital assets, it will be subject to the risks associated with Bitcoin by virtue of its investments in options contracts that reference MSTR. Investing in Bitcoin exposes shareholders (such as MSTR) to significant risks that are not typically present in other investments. These risks include the uncertainty surrounding new technology, limited evaluation due to Bitcoin's short trading history, and the potential decline in adoption and value over the long term. The extreme volatility of Bitcoin's price is also a risk factor. Regulatory uncertainties, such as potential government interventions and conflicting regulations across jurisdictions, can impact the demand for Bitcoin and restrict its usage. Additionally, risks associated with the sale of newly mined Bitcoin, Bitcoin trading platforms, competition from alternative digital assets, mining operations, network modifications, and intellectual property claims pose further challenges to Bitcoin-linked investments. See "Bitcoin & Digital Asset Risk" below for more information about the risks of investing in Bitcoin, other digital assets, and blockchain technology.

NVDA Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of NVDA. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of NVDA, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of NVDA, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in NVDA Risk. Nvidia Corporation is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of Nvidia Corporation. but will be exposed to the performance of NVDA (the underlying stock). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stock but will be subject to declines in the performance of the underlying stock.

NVDA Trading Risk. The trading price of NVDA may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of NVDA may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of Nvidia Corporation, further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of Nvidia Corporation may additionally impact NVDA's stock price due to Nvidia Corporation garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against Nvidia Corporation in the past. While Nvidia Corporation continues to defend such actions, any judgment against Nvidia Corporation, or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of Nvidia Corporation's attention and resources. If NVDA trading is halted, trading in Shares of the NVDA Fund may be impacted, either temporarily of indefinitely.

Nvidia Corporation Performance Risk. Nvidia Corporation may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of NVDA to decline. Nvidia Corporation provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance Nvidia Corporation provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If Nvidia Corporation's guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by Nvidia Corporation could decline significantly.

NVDA's accelerated computing platforms address four large markets: Gaming, Data Center, Professional Visualization, and Automotive. These markets experience rapid changes in technology, customer requirements, new product introductions and enhancements, and industry standards.

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

Competition Risk. NVDA's target markets remain competitive, and competition may intensify with expanding and changing product and service offerings, industry standards, customer and market needs, new entrants and consolidations. NVDA's competitors' products, services and technologies may be cheaper or provide better functionality or features than NVDA's products and services, which has resulted and may in the future result in lower-than-expected selling prices or demand NVDA's products.

PLTR Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of PLTR. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of PLTR, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of PLTR, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in PLTR Risk. PLTR is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of PLTR but will be exposed to the performance of PLTR (the Underlying Security). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stock but will be subject to declines in the performance of the underlying stock.

PLTR Trading Risk. The trading price of PLTR may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of PLTR may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of PLTR, further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of PLTR may additionally impact PLTR's stock price due to PLTR garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against PLTR in the past. While PLTR continues to defend such actions, any judgment against PLTR, or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of PLTR's attention and resources. If PLTR trading is halted, trading in Shares of the Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

PLTR Performance Risk. PLTR may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of PLTR to decline. PLTR provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance PLTR provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If PLTR's guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by PLTR could decline significantly.

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

AI Platform Risk. PLTR has launched an AI (artificial intelligence) platform, which subjects PLTR to additional risks, including challenges in developing and deploying new technologies to meet customer needs and ensuring compatibility with third-party products and services. PLTR may struggle to hire, retain, and train qualified personnel, which is crucial for meeting customer demand. The use of AI could lead to reputational harm or liability issues, and there may be difficulties in obtaining, maintaining, protecting, and enforcing intellectual property rights. Additionally, the platform could encounter real or perceived errors, failures, defects, or bugs, and reliance on third-party technology could pose risks if it becomes difficult to replace or causes errors. Finally, PLTR's AI platform will be subject to complex and evolving U.S. and non-U.S. laws and regulations regarding privacy, data protection, security, and technology protection.

Operating Loss Risk. Although PLTR has achieved profitability in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in recent quarters, PLTR incurred net losses in each period from its inception through the third quarter of 2022. PLTR may not maintain profitability in future periods or, if it is profitable, it may not fully achieve its profitability targets. In addition, PLTR anticipates that its operating expenses will continue to increase in the future. Any failure by PLTR to maintain or increase profitability in the future or achieve profitability targets could adversely affect its business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Customer Concentration Risk. Historically, existing customers have expanded their relationships with PLTR, which has resulted in a limited number of customers accounting for a substantial portion of PLTR's revenue. If existing customers do not make subsequent purchases from PLTR or renew their contracts with PLTR, or if PLTR's relationships with its largest customers are impaired or terminated, PLTR's revenue could decline, and PLTR's results of operations would be adversely impacted.

SMCI Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of SMCI. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of SMCI, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of SMCI, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in SMCI Risk. SMCI is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, or the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of SMCI but will be exposed to the performance of SMCI (an Underlying Security). Investors in the Fund will not have the right to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the Underlying Security but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Underlying Security.

SMCI Trading Risk. The trading price of SMCI may demonstrate volatility and wide fluctuations due to various factors inherent in the technology industry. Unlike some other sectors, the technology industry, including SMCI, is prone to significant price and volume fluctuations, occasionally unrelated to operational performance. Short sellers may also play a significant role in trading SMCI, impacting supply and demand dynamics and contributing to market price volatility. Moreover, external factors and public perception may disproportionately influence SMCI's share price within the technology sector, with heightened public attention notwithstanding operational performance. Furthermore, SMCI, like other tech companies, may encounter securities class action litigation during periods of market volatility, potentially resulting in substantial costs and diverting management's attention and resources. In the event of a trading halt for SMCI, trading in Shares of the Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

SMCI Performance Risk. SMCI may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of SMCI to decline. SMCI provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance SMCI provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If SMCI's guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by SMCI could decline significantly.

Delisting Risk. Super Micro Computer, Inc. previously announced that it had received a notification letter from Nasdaq, dated September 17, 2024, indicating that the company was not in compliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5250(c)(1), which requires timely filing of periodic reports with the SEC. This notice was triggered by SMCI's delay in filing its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. On February 25, 2025, SMCI filed its Form 10-K, along with its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the first and second quarters of its fiscal year 2025, thereby regaining compliance with Nasdaq's reporting requirements. While SMCI is currently in good standing with respect to Nasdaq listing standards, there can be no assurance that it will continue to meet its reporting obligations in a timely manner in the future. Any future failure to comply with Nasdaq's listing requirements, including timely filings, could result in SMCI's common stock being delisted from Nasdaq, which would prevent the Fund from continuing to operate.

Operational and Execution Risk. Adverse economic conditions may adversely affect SMCI's business operations. Ongoing events in eastern Europe and the Taiwan Strait pose challenges and risks to SMCI, potentially impacting its business, financial condition, and operating results. Quarterly operating results have historically fluctuated and are likely to continue doing so in the future. Predicting revenue and margins for specific periods is challenging, and any revenue shortfall or margin decline may negatively impact SMCI's operating results. As SMCI targets larger customers and sales opportunities, its customer base may become more concentrated, increasing costs, lowering margins, and exposing the company to inventory risks.

Strategic and Industry Risks. Failure to manage the expansion of international manufacturing capacity and business operations could harm SMCI's business. Additionally, managing growth and expansion effectively is crucial for SMCI's success. Expansion into markets outside the United States exposes SMCI to inherent risks associated with international business operations. Development of new products and enhancements to existing products is vital for SMCI's growth; failure to predict or respond to emerging technological trends and changing customer needs may adversely affect its market share and operating results.

Legal and Regulatory Risks. SMCI is subject to complex and evolving laws and regulations concerning privacy, data protection, and other matters due to the nature of its products and services. Compliance with environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations is essential for SMCI due to its operations involving regulated materials. Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting may lead to investor loss of confidence and decrease the market price of SMCI's common stock.

Financial Risks. SMCI's research and development expenditures are considerably higher than those of many competitors, impacting its financial performance. Future effective income tax rates could be affected by changes in operations and income among different geographic regions and changes in domestic and foreign income tax laws. Backlog does not significantly contribute to SMCI's net sales in any quarter.

General Risks. Climate change reporting and product certification are increasingly sought by customers and regulators and there is the risk that SMCI's products may not be perceived as supporting climate change mitigation efforts in the IT sector. Natural disaster events, including those related to climate change, may impact SMCI's business and operations. Risks associated with the use of AI by SMCI's workforce may arise. Expectations regarding environmental, social, and governance considerations expose SMCI to potential liabilities, reputational harm, and other unforeseen adverse effects on its business.

Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals Industry Risk. Technology hardware, storage and peripherals companies can be significantly affected by competitive pressures, aggressive pricing, technological developments, changing domestic demand, the ability to attract and retain skilled employees and availability and price of components. The market for products produced by these companies is characterized by rapidly changing technology, rapid product obsolescence, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards and frequent new product introductions. The success of technology hardware companies depends in substantial part on the timely and successful introduction of new products. An unexpected change in one or more of the technologies affecting an issuer's products or in the market for products based on a particular technology could have a material adverse effect on a participant's operating results.

Many of these companies rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by the companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies' technology.

TSLA Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of TSLA. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of TSLA, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of TSLA, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in TSLA Risk. Tesla, Inc. is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of Shares. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of Tesla, Inc. but will be exposed to the performance of TSLA (an Underlying Security). Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the Underlying Security but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Underlying Security.

TSLA Trading Risk. The trading price of TSLA may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In particular, a large proportion of TSLA may be traded by short sellers which may put pressure on the supply and demand for the common stock of Tesla, Inc., further influencing volatility in its market price. Public perception and other factors outside of the control of Tesla, Inc. may additionally impact TSLA's stock price due to Tesla, Inc. garnering a disproportionate degree of public attention, regardless of actual operating performance. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies such as these. Moreover, stockholder litigation like this has been filed against Tesla, Inc. in the past. While Tesla, Inc. continues to defend such actions, any judgment against Tesla, Inc., or any future stockholder litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of the management of Tesla, Inc.'s attention and resources. If TSLA trading is halted, trading in Shares of the TSLA Fund may be impacted, either temporarily or indefinitely.

Tesla, Inc. Performance Risk. Tesla, Inc. may fail to meet its publicly announced guidelines or other expectations about its business, which could cause the price of TSLA to decline. Tesla, Inc. provides guidance regarding its expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenues, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and the guidance Tesla, Inc. provides may not ultimately be accurate and has in the past been inaccurate in certain respects, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. The guidance is based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs, and planned cost reductions. If Tesla, Inc.'s guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to its inability to meet the assumptions or the impact on its financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of common stock issued by Tesla, Inc. could decline significantly.

Electric Vehicles Risk. The future growth and success of Tesla, Inc. are dependent upon consumers' demand for electric vehicles, and specifically, its vehicles in an automotive industry that is generally competitive, cyclical and volatile. If the market for electric vehicles in general and Tesla, Inc. vehicles in particular does not develop as Tesla, Inc. expects, develops more slowly than it expects, or if demand for its vehicles decreases in its markets or its vehicles compete with each other, the business, prospects, financial condition and operating results of Tesla, Inc. may be harmed. Tesla, Inc. is still at an earlier stage of development and have limited resources and production relative to established competitors that offer internal combustion engine vehicles. In addition, electric vehicles still comprise a small percentage of overall vehicle sales. As a result, the market for Tesla, Inc. vehicles could be negatively affected by numerous factors, such as: (i) perceptions about electric vehicle features, quality, safety, performance and cost; (ii) perceptions about the limited range over which electric vehicles may be driven on a single battery charge, and access to charging facilities; (iii) competition, including from other types of alternative fuel vehicles, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles and high fuel-economy internal combustion engine vehicles; (iv) volatility in the cost of oil and gasoline, such as wide fluctuations in crude oil prices; (v) government regulations and economic incentives; and (vi) concerns about the future viability of Tesla, Inc. Finally, the target demographics for Tesla, Inc. vehicles are highly competitive. Sales of vehicles in the automotive industry tend to be cyclical in many markets, which may expose Tesla, Inc. to further volatility.

Automotive Companies Risk. The automotive industry can be highly cyclical, and companies in the industry may suffer periodic operating losses. Automotive companies can be significantly affected by labor relations, fluctuating component prices and supplier disruptions. Developments in automotive technologies (e.g., autonomous vehicle technologies) may require significant capital expenditures that may not generate profits for several years, if ever. Automotive companies may be significantly subject to government policies and regulations regarding imports and exports of automotive products. Governmental policies affecting the automotive industry, such as taxes, tariffs, duties, subsidies, and import and export restrictions on automotive products can influence industry profitability. In addition, such companies must comply with environmental laws and regulations, for which there may be severe consequences for non-compliance. While most of the major automotive manufacturers are large companies, certain others may be non-diversified in both product line and customer base and may be more vulnerable to certain events that may negatively impact the automotive industry.

Elon Musk's Influence on TSLA Risk. The Fund's performance is closely tied to the stock price of TSLA, which may be significantly impacted by the actions, decisions, and public statements of its CEO, Elon Musk. His social media activity, interviews, and public remarks have historically caused sharp volatility in TSLA's stock price and have, at times, resulted in regulatory scrutiny and legal proceedings. Additionally, Mr. Musk's leadership decisions, including strategic shifts or changes in Tesla's business model, could introduce uncertainty. His involvement in multiple high-profile ventures, such as SpaceX and X (formerly Twitter), may also raise concerns about his focus on Tesla. Furthermore, any potential reduction in his role or departure from Tesla could negatively affect investor sentiment. Given Mr. Musk's influence, TSLA's valuation may be subject to sudden and unpredictable changes, which could materially impact the Fund's performance.

Government Incentives Risk. Government and economic incentives that support the development and adoption of electric vehicles in the U.S. and abroad, including certain tax exemptions, tax credits and rebates, may be reduced, eliminated, amended or exhausted from time to time. For example, previously available incentives favoring electric vehicles in certain areas have expired or were cancelled or temporarily unavailable, and in some cases were not eventually replaced or reinstituted, which may have negatively impacted sales. In addition, certain government and economic incentives may also be implemented or amended to provide benefits to manufacturers who assemble domestically, have local suppliers or have other characteristics that may not apply to TSLA. Such developments could negatively impact demand for TSLA's vehicles, and TSLA and its customers may have to adjust to them, including through pricing modifications.

Bitcoin & Digital Assets Investment Risk (YieldMax® COIN Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF, YieldMax® MARA Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF, and YieldMax® MSTR Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF only):

Each of YieldMax® COIN Performance & IDistribution Target 25™ ETF, YieldMax® MARA Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF, and YieldMax® MSTR Performance & Distribution Target 25™ ETF has indirect exposure to Bitcoin through its exposure to the corresponding Underlying Securities, which exposes each such Fund to the unique risks of this emerging innovation.

- **Bitcoin Market Risks:** Bitcoin's price is highly volatile, and its market is influenced by the changing Bitcoin network, fluctuating acceptance levels, and unpredictable usage trends. Not being legal tender and operating outside central authority systems like banks, Bitcoin faces potential government restrictions. For instance, some countries may limit or ban Bitcoin transactions, negatively impacting its market value. The value of Bitcoin has historically been subject to significant speculation, making trading and investing in Bitcoin reliant on market sentiment rather than traditional fundamental analysis. Risks associated with crypto asset trading platforms include fragmentation, regulatory non-compliance, and the possibility of enforcement actions by regulatory authorities. Additionally, Bitcoin's price can be influenced by events unrelated to its security or utility, including instability in other speculative areas of the crypto/blockchain space, potentially leading to substantial declines in its value.

- **Security, Fraud, and Manipulation Risks:** Bitcoin and other digital assets face risks including fraud, theft, market manipulation, and security breaches on trading platforms. A small group of large Bitcoin holders, known as "whales," can significantly influence Bitcoin's price. The largely unregulated nature of Bitcoin and its trading venues heightens risks of fraudulent activities and market manipulation, which could affect Bitcoin's price. The security of the Bitcoin blockchain may be compromised if a single miner or group controls more than 50% of the network's hashing power, where hashing power refers to the computational capacity used to validate and secure transactions on the blockchain. If a group of miners gains majority control, they could manipulate transactions to their advantage. Bitcoin trading platforms may shut down or cease operations due to fraud, hacking, technical failures, or regulatory intervention, often leaving investors without recourse and facing significant losses.

- **Bitcoin Protocol and Technological Risks:** Updates to Bitcoin's software, proposed by developers, can lead to the creation of new digital assets, or "forks," if not broadly adopted. This can impact Bitcoin's demand and the Fund's performance. The Bitcoin blockchain protocol may contain vulnerabilities that attackers could exploit to disrupt its operation, potentially compromising the security and reliability of the network. Proposed changes to the Bitcoin protocol may not be universally adopted, leading to the creation of competing blockchains with different assets and participants, exemplified by past forks like Bitcoin Cash and Bitcoin SV.

- **Scalability and Competition Risks:** Common impediments to adopting the Bitcoin blockchain as a payment network include slow transaction processing, variability in transaction fees, and price volatility, which may deter widespread adoption by businesses and consumers. The development and use of "Layer II solutions" are critical for the scalability and functionality of the Bitcoin blockchain, but they also introduce risks such as off-chain transaction execution, which could affect transparency and security. Emerging alternative public blockchains, particularly those emphasizing privacy through technologies like zero-knowledge cryptography, pose risks and challenges to the dominance of the Bitcoin blockchain as a payment system. Adoption and use of other blockchains supporting advanced applications like smart contracts may challenge the dominance of the Bitcoin blockchain, potentially impacting its long-term relevance and utility in the evolving blockchain landscape.

- **Digital Assets & Blockchain Investment Risks:** Digital assets like Bitcoin, designed as mediums of exchange, are still an emerging asset class. They operate independently of any central authority or government backing and are subject to regulatory changes and extreme price volatility. The digital asset market, particularly Bitcoin, has experienced considerable volatility, leading to market disruptions and erosion of confidence among market participants. This instability and the resultant negative publicity could adversely affect the Fund's reputation and trading prices. Digital assets may also experience significant illiquidity in stressed market conditions, making it difficult to exit positions.

- **Unregulated Markets & Custody Risks:** Many digital asset trading platforms are unregulated and may operate outside U.S. jurisdictions, increasing risks of fraud, hacking, or security failures. These trading platforms may shut down without warning, resulting in permanent loss of funds. Unlike traditional financial assets, digital assets are not held in conventional custodial arrangements. Instead, they are typically stored in digital wallets, accessible only through private cryptographic keys. If a private key is lost, stolen, or compromised, the associated digital assets may be irreversibly lost, with no recourse for recovery.

- **Regulatory and Technological Risks:** Many blockchain-related companies currently operate under less regulatory scrutiny than traditional financial services firms, but increased regulatory oversight remains a significant risk. Higher levels of regulation could increase costs, restrict certain business models, or even result in the outright prohibition of certain activities. In contrast, a clearer regulatory environment could benefit certain blockchain-related companies. The performance of the Underlying Securities, and consequently the performance of the corresponding Funds, is subject to risks relating to companies engaged in blockchain-related activities. The blockchain is a peer-to-peer, shared digital ledger that facilitates the recording of transactions and tracking of assets. Cryptocurrencies are digital currencies that use blockchain technology to record and secure transactions. Blockchain technology is still new and evolving, and many of its applications remain untested or unclear. Blockchain-related companies involved in cryptocurrencies may face volatile adoption rates, intense competition, and potentially rapid product obsolescence. These companies may also have significant exposure to fluctuations in the spot prices of digital assets, particularly if demand for their services is tied to rising digital asset valuations.

- **Cybersecurity & Data Risks:** Additionally, many blockchain-related companies store sensitive consumer information, making them potential targets for cybersecurity attacks and data theft. A breach of consumer data or unauthorized access to digital asset holdings could have a negative impact on these companies and, by extension, the Fund's performance. Access to a given blockchain often requires a specific cryptographic key, which grants unique access to initiate transactions related to digital assets. The theft, loss, or destruction of this key—whether accidental or due to third-party interference—could irreversibly impair access to the associated digital assets, leading to financial loss.

- **Technological Obsolescence & Intellectual Property Risks:** The evolution of blockchain technology and the adoption of competing platforms for applications such as smart contracts and privacy-enhanced transactions may challenge the dominance of certain blockchains. Additionally, digital asset companies may face risks from intellectual property disputes, where conflicting claims over technology could reduce confidence in digital assets. As blockchain ecosystems evolve, new technological risks may emerge, affecting both individual digital assets and companies engaged in blockchain-related activities.

Concentration Risk. The Fund's investments will be concentrated in same industry as that assigned to its Underlying Security. The value of the Fund's shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range 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. 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.

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 at 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. 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 each Fund's investment objective to provide current income, the Fund seeks to provide income distributions on a weekly basis. There is no assurance that the Funds will make a distribution in any given week. If a Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next.

Economic and 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, 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. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

ETF Risk.

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.

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.

Money Market Instrument Risk. The Funds 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.

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.

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 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.

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. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options on shares of a single issuer does not exceed 25% of the Fund's value at the close of any quarter. If the value of options on shares of a single issuer were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

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" or "Tidal"), 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 August 31, 2025, Tidal had assets under management of approximately $45.4 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 269 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 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").

Advisory Agreement

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement will be available in the Funds' Semi-Annual Certified Shareholder Report on Form N-CSR for the period ending January 31, 2026.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals (each, a "Portfolio Manager") have served as portfolio managers of each Fund since inception in. Ms. Duan and Messrs. Mullen and Pestrichelli are jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund.

Jay Pestrichelli, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Mr. Pestrichelli joined the Adviser in 2025 and is Chief Trading Officer of the Adviser's ETF Trading and Portfolio Management team. Mr. Pestrichelli has over 30 years of experience in the financial markets. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Pestrichelli co-founded ZEGA Financial, LLC ("ZEGA") where he led the development and execution of ZEGA'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 ZEGA, Mr. Pestrichelli spent 12 years managing and growing the online trading business for TD Ameritrade from 1999 to 2010. Mr. Pestrichelli 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.

CFA® is a registered trademark owned by the CFA Institute.

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 ETF Services, LLC, 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.

YieldMax® is a registered trademark owned by the Supporters.

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).

Each Fund values swap agreements based on the nature of the underlying reference asset or index. Each Fund may use the closing price of the underlying reference asset, as provided by independent pricing services, or evaluated prices generated by pricing vendors' models. Each Fund values exchange-traded options at the composite mean price, calculated as the average of the highest bid and lowest ask prices across the exchanges on which the option is principally traded.

Fair Value Pricing

The Board has designated the Adviser as the "valuation designee" for the 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-adopted 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

Each Funds seek to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, on a weekly basis and to distribute any net realized capital gains to their 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 seeks to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, weekly 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 (the "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.

Important Tax Considerations When Purchasing Fund Shares

If you are investing through a taxable account, you should carefully consider the timing of your investment relative to a Fund's distribution schedule. Purchasing Fund shares shortly before a distribution may increase your tax liability, a situation commonly referred to as "buying a dividend."

When a Fund makes a distribution, its share price typically drops by an amount roughly equal to the distribution. As a hypothetical example, if you invest $5,000 to purchase 250 shares at $20 per share on December 15, and the Fund pays a $1 per share distribution on December 16, the share price would adjust to $19 (ignoring market fluctuations). Although your total investment value remains $5,000 (250 shares × $19 in share value plus 250 shares × $1 distribution), you would owe taxes on the $250 distribution, even if you reinvest the distribution rather than receiving it in cash.

Distributions are taxable to shareholders even if they are paid from income or gains realized by a Fund before you invested, and even if they were reflected in the purchase price of the shares. Consequently, you may incur taxes on income or gains that accrued before your investment, without corresponding benefit.

Unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or an employer-sponsored retirement plan, you may wish to avoid purchasing Fund shares shortly before a distribution. You can minimize the potential tax impact by reviewing the relevant Fund's distribution schedule prior to investing. When available, information about a Fund's distribution schedule can be found on the Funds' website at www.yieldmaxetfs.com.

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

Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group (dba ACA Group) (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 190 Middle Street, Suite 301. 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, ZEGA, 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	**Administrator**	**Tidal ETF Services LLC** 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
Distributor	**Foreside Fund Services, LLC** 190 Middle Street, Suite 301 Portland, Maine 04101	**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
Legal Counsel	**Sullivan & Worcester LLP** 1251 Avenue of the Americas 19th floor New York, NY 10020	**Custodian**	**U.S. Bank National Association** 1555 North Rivercenter Drive Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	**Cohen & Company, Ltd.** 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, PA 19103		

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 October 10, 2025, 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 Funds' 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. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can request free copies of these documents, when available, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Funds at the YieldMax® Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 219252, Kansas City, Missouri 64121-9252 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)