



YieldMax[®] Nasdaq 100 0DTE Covered Call Strategy ETF (QDTY)

YieldMax[®] S&P 500 0DTE Covered Call Strategy ETF (SDTY)

YieldMax[®] R2000 0DTE Covered Call Strategy ETF (RDTY)

listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC

PROSPECTUS

November 25, 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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SUMMARY INFORMATION

YieldMax® Nasdaq 100 0DTE Covered Call Strategy ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income.

The Fund's secondary objective is to seek capital appreciation.

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 expense) ⁽²⁾	0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.17%

⁽¹⁾ The Fund's investment adviser, Tidal Investments LLC (the "Adviser"), a Tidal Financial Group company, will pay all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for advisory fees) 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
\$119	\$372

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal period February 12, 2025 (commencement of operations) to July 31, 2025, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by employing a synthetic covered call strategy, designed to generate weekly cash distributions from options premiums while also providing exposure to the price return of the Nasdaq 100 index (the "Index") (described more below). In executing this strategy, the Fund will utilize call options that reference the Index or on passively managed ETFs that seek to track the Index's performance ("Index ETFs"). Additionally, the Fund will invest in short-term U.S. Treasury securities and money market funds to generate income from uninvested cash.

Call Option Strategy

The Fund's synthetic covered call strategy involves a combination of selling and purchasing call options on the Index or on one or more Index ETFs. Each business day, typically at market open or shortly thereafter, the Fund sells out-of-the-money (OTM) call options on the Index (or Index ETFs) with zero days to expiration ("0DTE") meaning these options expire at the end of the same day they are sold. OTM options are those with a strike price above the current value of the Index. The Fund, as the option seller, receives a premium (payment from the buyer) in exchange for the option. When the Fund sells call options, it receives a premium, but limits its potential upside from increases in the market value of the underlying asset to the sum of the option's exercise price and the premium received. Accordingly, the Fund's strategy is designed to generate consistent cash distributions, but with a cap on the Fund's ability to fully participate in market gains above the exercise price.

To establish synthetic long exposure to the Index, the Fund also purchases deep-in-the-money (ITM) call options on the Index (or Index ETFs). Deep-ITM call options are those where the current Index level is substantially above the strike price, providing the Fund with price exposure to the Index's returns, similar to owning the Index's securities directly. This is because Deep-ITM options have a price that moves nearly one-for-one with the Index due to their high intrinsic value, effectively mirroring the Index's performance. This synthetic structure—combining sold call options for options premiums with purchased calls for Index exposure—characterizes the strategy as a "synthetic covered call," as opposed to a traditional covered call, where a security is owned outright.

Options Premiums and Indirect Participation in Index Performance

The Fund's cash distributions are primarily generated by selling out-of-the-money 0DTE call options on a daily basis. The premium received from these call options is intended to contribute to the Fund's income objective, but this approach may cap the Fund's participation in potential Index gains. Specifically, if the Index appreciates beyond the strike price of the sold call options, the positions will limit the Fund's potential upside, offsetting the gains from its long Index exposure. For example, excluding the premium from the sold call, if the Fund sells call options 1% out-of-the-money and the Index appreciates by 3% on a given day, the Fund's net return will be 1%. This is equal to the 3% gain from its long call exposure, reduced by the 2% loss on its sold call options.

This strategy effectively converts a portion of the potential growth in the Index's price return into options premiums, balancing the income objective with limited exposure to the Index's upside. Conversely, if the Index declines, the premiums earned on sold call options may partially offset losses from the Fund's synthetic long position.

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.

FLEX Options and European-Style Index Options

The Fund's investment in options includes both standard exchange-traded options and FLEXible Exchange[®] options ("FLEX Options"), which allow for customization of key terms such as strike price, expiration date, and exercise style. Both exchange-traded options and FLEX Options are listed on regulated U.S. exchanges and are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (OCC), which mitigates counterparty risk. The options utilized by the Fund are index options and are cash-settled, "European-style" options, meaning they can only be exercised at expiration (in contrast to "American-style" options, which can be exercised at any time before expiration).

Distribution Policy

The Fund will seek to provide weekly cash distributions. The Fund will seek to generate such distributions in the following two ways:

- Writing (selling) call option contracts on the Index (or Index ETFs) as described above.
- Investing in short-term U.S. Treasury securities. The income generated by these securities will be influenced by interest rates at the time of investment.

Additional Fund Attributes

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in 0DTE options contracts that use the Index as the reference asset.

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the 1940 Act, which means that the Fund may invest a high percentage of its assets in a fewer number of issuers.

The Fund's investment exposure will be concentrated in (or substantially exposed to) the same industry or group of industries to the extent the Index is so concentrated.

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.

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

THE FUND, TRUST, AND ADVISER ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH, NOR ENDORSED BY, THE INDEX.

Index Overview: The Nasdaq 100 Index is a benchmark index that includes 100 of the largest non-financial companies listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market, based on market capitalization. This makes it a large-cap index, meaning its constituents have a high market value, often in the billions of dollars.

The Index includes companies from various industries but is heavily weighted towards the technology sector. This reflects Nasdaq's historic strength as a listing venue for tech companies. Other sectors represented include consumer discretionary, health care, communication services, and industrials, among others.

In terms of volatility, like all stock indices, the Nasdaq 100 experiences daily price movements and can be significantly volatile at times. This is often driven by macroeconomic factors, market sentiment, and financial results or news from its large constituents. Historical periods of significant volatility include the dot-com bubble burst around 2000 and the global financial crisis of 2007-2008, among other events. However, the specific degree of volatility can vary and is subject to change based on market conditions.

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.

Referenced Index Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of the Index (or in ETFs that track the Index's performance). This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of companies that comprised the Index or an ETF that tracks the Index, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of the Index, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment Risk. The Index is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way. Investors in the Fund will not have the right to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the companies that comprise the Index but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Index. However, the effect of dividends is indirectly reflected in the Fund's strategy, as dividends paid by the Index's component securities are incorporated into the pricing of the options used for synthetic tracking.

Index Trading Risk. The trading price of the Index may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies.

The Nasdaq 100 Index Risks: The Index's major risks stem from its high concentration in the technology sector and significant exposure to high-growth, high-valuation companies. A downturn in the tech industry, whether from regulatory changes, shifts in technology, or competitive pressures, can greatly impact the index. It's also vulnerable to geopolitical risks due to many constituent companies having substantial international operations. Since many of these tech companies often trade at high valuations, a shift in investor sentiment could lead to significant price declines.

Covered Call Strategy Risk. When the Fund sells call options, it receives cash but limits its opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of the underlying asset to the exercise price (plus the premium received). The maximum potential gain on the underlying asset will be equal to the difference between the exercise price and the purchase price of the reference asset at the time the option is written, plus the premium received. In a rising market, the option may require an underlying asset to be sold at an exercise price that is lower than would be received if the underlying asset was sold at the market price. If a call expires, the Fund realizes a gain in the amount of the premium received, but because there may have been a decline (unrealized loss) in the market value of the reference asset during the option period, the loss realized may exceed such gain. If the underlying asset declines by more than the option premium the Fund receives, there will be a loss on the overall position.

Additionally, because the Fund engages in daily sales of 0DTE options (zero days to expiration), the Fund may experience heightened volatility and rapid loss realization if market movements cause the sold options to be exercised before the end of the day, creating short-term losses that may affect daily returns. By selling out-of-the-money call options, the Fund's upside potential is further limited, as any gains in the Index's value beyond the strike price of the sold calls may result in losses on these positions, reducing potential gains from the Fund's synthetic exposure. While the premiums generated are intended to provide income, they may not fully protect against losses if the Index declines significantly. The deep-in-the-money calls used for synthetic exposure may not offer the same performance as directly holding the Index, leading to potential tracking issues where the Fund's returns may diverge from the Index's daily movements.

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, including deep-in-the-money ("deep ITM") and 0DTE options, involves investment strategies and risks that differ significantly from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Options prices are highly volatile and influenced by multiple factors, including changes in the value of the underlying index or instrument, actual or implied volatility, time remaining until expiration, interest rates, fiscal and monetary policies, and national and international political or economic events. For the Fund, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Index and the unique characteristics of deep ITM and 0DTE options. While deep ITM options generally have a high delta, meaning their value moves almost in tandem with the underlying Index, prior to expiration, their price may not fully replicate the rate of change of the underlying instrument, leading to tracking differences. Additionally, 0DTE options are particularly sensitive to intraday price movements and volatility, which can exacerbate price swings and increase the risk of loss.

The Fund may experience substantial downside risk from certain options positions, including the potential for purchased options to expire worthless, resulting in the loss of premiums paid. Additionally, selling (writing) options exposes the Fund to significant risks that can exceed the premiums received. When writing call options, the Fund faces the risk of unlimited losses if the Index rises significantly, as it may be required to pay the difference between the strike price and the higher market value of the Index. Conversely, writing put options can lead to substantial losses if the Index declines significantly, as the Fund may be obligated to pay the difference between the strike price and the lower market value of the Index. These risks are heightened with 0DTE options, as their sensitivity to intraday price movements and volatility can lead to sudden and extreme losses within a single trading day.

The Fund may also encounter challenges in managing written options positions, particularly in volatile or illiquid markets, where closing or adjusting positions may be difficult or costly. Additionally, the process of rolling options positions—replacing expiring options with new contracts to maintain exposure—can involve significant transaction costs and expose the Fund to additional risks, such as adverse price movements during the roll period or reduced liquidity in the desired contracts. The Fund may also face margin requirements associated with written options, which could require the Fund to liquidate other assets to meet these obligations, potentially at unfavorable prices. Collectively, these risks may result in significant losses or reduced investment efficiency for the Fund.

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

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund’s investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current weekly cash distributions. 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. Additionally, weekly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund’s NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

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

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

Concentration Risk. The Fund’s investment exposure will be concentrated in (or substantially exposed to) the same industry or group of industries to the extent the Index is so concentrated. In such event, the value of Shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

ETF Risks.

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

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

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

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

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC. (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.

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.

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 a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have an extensive track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

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

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

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

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

Performance

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

Management

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

Portfolio Managers:

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

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

Scott Snyder, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2025.

Matt Brandt, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2025.

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 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 the median bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at www.yieldmaxetfs.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's income is primarily derived from its covered call strategy and the frequent trading of ODTE options, which typically generates short-term capital gains. These gains are treated as ordinary income for tax purposes and are taxed at the investor's marginal tax rate. When the Fund uses options that qualify as Section 1256 contracts, such as broad-based index options, the Fund's distributions may benefit from a 60 percent long-term and 40 percent short-term treatment. This can lead to more favorable tax outcomes for Fund investors compared to funds using options on single stocks or ETFs. The Fund's strategy is not expected to produce qualified dividend income, as the Fund does not directly hold the underlying securities of the index.

Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements such as IRAs, 401(k)s, or other retirement accounts will not be subject to immediate taxation but may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

SUMMARY INFORMATION

YieldMax® S&P 500 0DTE Covered Call Strategy ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income.

The Fund's secondary objective is to seek capital appreciation.

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 expense) ⁽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 all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for advisory fees) 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. For the fiscal period February 5, 2025 (commencement of operations) to July 31, 2025, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by employing a synthetic covered call strategy, designed to generate weekly cash distributions from options premiums while also providing exposure to the price return of the S&P 500 Index (the "Index") (described more below). In executing this strategy, the Fund will utilize call options that reference the Index or on passively managed ETFs that seek to track the Index's performance ("Index ETFs"). Additionally, the Fund will invest in short-term U.S. Treasury securities and money market funds to generate income from uninvested cash.

Call Option Strategy

The Fund's synthetic covered call strategy involves a combination of selling and purchasing call options on the Index or on one or more Index ETFs. Each business day, typically at market open or shortly thereafter, the Fund sells out-of-the-money (OTM) call options on the Index (or Index ETFs) with zero days to expiration ("0DTE") meaning these options expire at the end of the same day they are sold. OTM options are those with a strike price above the current value of the Index. The Fund, as the option seller, receives a premium (payment from the buyer) in exchange for the option. When the Fund sells call options, it receives a premium, but limits its potential upside from increases in the market value of the underlying asset to the sum of the option's exercise price and the premium received. Accordingly, the Fund's strategy is designed to generate consistent cash distributions, but with a cap on the Fund's ability to fully participate in market gains above the exercise price.

To establish synthetic long exposure to the Index, the Fund also purchases deep-in-the-money (ITM) call options on the Index (or Index ETFs). Deep-ITM call options are those where the current Index level is substantially above the strike price, providing the Fund with price exposure to the Index's returns, similar to owning the Index's securities directly. This is because Deep-ITM options have a price that moves nearly one-for-one with the Index due to their high intrinsic value, effectively mirroring the Index's performance. This synthetic structure—combining sold call options for options premiums with purchased calls for Index exposure—characterizes the strategy as a "synthetic covered call," as opposed to a traditional covered call, where a security is owned outright.

Options Premiums and Indirect Participation in Index Performance

The Fund's cash distributions are primarily generated by selling out-of-the-money 0DTE call options on a daily basis. The premium received from these call options is intended to contribute to the Fund's income objective, but this approach may cap the Fund's participation in potential Index gains. Specifically, if the Index appreciates beyond the strike price of the sold call options, the positions will limit the Fund's potential upside, offsetting the gains from its long Index exposure. For example, excluding the premium from the sold call, if the Fund sells call options 1% out-of-the-money and the Index appreciates by 3% on a given day, the Fund's net return will be 1%. This is equal to the 3% gain from its long call exposure, reduced by the 2% loss on its sold call options.

This strategy effectively converts a portion of the potential growth in the Index's price return into options premiums, balancing the income objective with limited exposure to the Index's upside. Conversely, if the Index declines, the premiums earned on sold call options may partially offset losses from the Fund's synthetic long position.

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.

FLEX Options and European-Style Index Options

The Fund's investment in options includes both standard exchange-traded options and FLEXible Exchange[®] options ("FLEX Options"), which allow for customization of key terms such as strike price, expiration date, and exercise style. Both exchange-traded options and FLEX Options are listed on regulated U.S. exchanges and are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (OCC), which mitigates counterparty risk. The options utilized by the Fund are index options and are cash-settled, "European-style" options, meaning they can only be exercised at expiration (in contrast to "American-style" options, which can be exercised at any time before expiration).

Distribution Policy

The Fund will seek to provide weekly cash distributions. The Fund will seek to generate such distributions in the following two ways:

- Writing (selling) call option contracts on the Index (or Index ETFs) as described above.
- Investing in short-term U.S. Treasury securities. The income generated by these securities will be influenced by interest rates at the time of investment.

Additional Fund Attributes

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in 0DTE options contracts that use the Index as the reference asset.

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the 1940 Act, which means that the Fund may invest a high percentage of its assets in a fewer number of issuers.

The Fund's investment exposure will be concentrated in (or substantially exposed to) the same industry or group of industries to the extent the Index is so concentrated.

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.

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

THE FUND, TRUST, AND ADVISER ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH, NOR ENDORSED BY, THE INDEX.

Index Overview: The S&P 500 Index is a widely recognized benchmark index that tracks the performance of 500 of the largest U.S.-based companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange or Nasdaq. These companies represent approximately 80% of the total U.S. equities market by capitalization, making it a large-cap index.

The S&P 500 is diversified across all sectors of the economy, including technology, healthcare, consumer discretionary, financials, industrials, and others. This distribution can vary over time as the market value of the sectors change.

Regarding volatility, the S&P 500, like all market indices, has experienced periods of significant daily price movements. Historically notable periods of volatility include the Black Monday crash in 1987, the dot-com bubble burst around 2000, the financial crisis of 2008, and the market reactions to the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020. However, the specific degree of volatility can vary and is subject to change based on overall market conditions. Despite these periods of volatility, the S&P 500 has shown long-term growth over its history.

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.

Referenced Index Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of the Index (or in ETFs that track the Index's performance). This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of companies that comprised the Index or an ETF that tracks the Index, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of the Index, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment Risk. The Index is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way. Investors in the Fund will not have the right to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the companies that comprise the Index but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Index. However, the effect of dividends is indirectly reflected in the Fund's strategy, as dividends paid by the Index's component securities are incorporated into the pricing of the options used for synthetic tracking.

Index Trading Risk. The trading price of the Index may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies.

S&P 500 Index Risks. The Index, which includes a broad swath of large U.S. companies, is primarily exposed to overall economic and market conditions. Recession, inflation, and changes in interest rates can significantly impact the index's performance. Furthermore, despite its diverse representation, a downturn in a major sector such as technology or financials could notably affect the index. Geopolitical risks and unexpected global events, like pandemics, can introduce volatility and uncertainty.

Covered Call Strategy Risk. When the Fund sells call options, it receives cash but limits its opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of the underlying asset to the exercise price (plus the premium received). The maximum potential gain on the underlying asset will be equal to the difference between the exercise price and the purchase price of the reference asset at the time the option is written, plus the premium received. In a rising market, the option may require an underlying asset to be sold at an exercise price that is lower than would be received if the underlying asset was sold at the market price. If a call expires, the Fund realizes a gain in the amount of the premium received, but because there may have been a decline (unrealized loss) in the market value of the reference asset during the option period, the loss realized may exceed such gain. If the underlying asset declines by more than the option premium the Fund receives, there will be a loss on the overall position.

Additionally, because the Fund engages in daily sales of 0DTE options (zero days to expiration), the Fund may experience heightened volatility and rapid loss realization if market movements cause the sold options to be exercised before the end of the day, creating short-term losses that may affect daily returns. By selling out-of-the-money call options, the Fund's upside potential is further limited, as any gains in the Index's value beyond the strike price of the sold calls may result in losses on these positions, reducing potential gains from the Fund's synthetic exposure. While the premiums generated are intended to provide income, they may not fully protect against losses if the Index declines significantly. The deep-in-the-money calls used for synthetic exposure may not offer the same performance as directly holding the Index, leading to potential tracking issues where the Fund's returns may diverge from the Index's daily movements.

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, including deep-in-the-money ("deep ITM") and 0DTE options, involves investment strategies and risks that differ significantly from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Options prices are highly volatile and influenced by multiple factors, including changes in the value of the underlying index or instrument, actual or implied volatility, time remaining until expiration, interest rates, fiscal and monetary policies, and national and international political or economic events. For the Fund, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Index and the unique characteristics of deep ITM and 0DTE options. While deep ITM options generally have a high delta, meaning their value moves almost in tandem with the underlying Index, prior to expiration, their price may not fully replicate the rate of change of the underlying instrument, leading to tracking differences. Additionally, 0DTE options are particularly sensitive to intraday price movements and volatility, which can exacerbate price swings and increase the risk of loss.

The Fund may experience substantial downside risk from certain options positions, including the potential for purchased options to expire worthless, resulting in the loss of premiums paid. Additionally, selling (writing) options exposes the Fund to significant risks that can exceed the premiums received. When writing call options, the Fund faces the risk of unlimited losses if the Index rises significantly, as it may be required to pay the difference between the strike price and the higher market value of the Index. Conversely, writing put options can lead to substantial losses if the Index declines significantly, as the Fund may be obligated to pay the difference between the strike price and the lower market value of the Index. These risks are heightened with 0DTE options, as their sensitivity to intraday price movements and volatility can lead to sudden and extreme losses within a single trading day.

The Fund may also encounter challenges in managing written options positions, particularly in volatile or illiquid markets, where closing or adjusting positions may be difficult or costly. Additionally, the process of rolling options positions—replacing expiring options with new contracts to maintain exposure—can involve significant transaction costs and expose the Fund to additional risks, such as adverse price movements during the roll period or reduced liquidity in the desired contracts. The Fund may also face margin requirements associated with written options, which could require the Fund to liquidate other assets to meet these obligations, potentially at unfavorable prices. Collectively, these risks may result in significant losses or reduced investment efficiency for the Fund.

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

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund’s investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current weekly cash distributions. 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. Additionally, weekly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund’s NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

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

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

Concentration Risk. The Fund’s investment exposure will be concentrated in (or substantially exposed to) the same industry or group of industries to the extent the Index is so concentrated. In such event, the value of Shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

ETF Risks.

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

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

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

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

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC. (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.

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.

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 a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have an extensive track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

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

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

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

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

Performance

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

Management

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

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.

Scott Snyder, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2025.

Matt Brandt, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2025.

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 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 the median bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at www.yieldmaxetfs.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's income is primarily derived from its covered call strategy and the frequent trading of ODTE options, which typically generates short-term capital gains. These gains are treated as ordinary income for tax purposes and are taxed at the investor's marginal tax rate. When the Fund uses options that qualify as Section 1256 contracts, such as broad-based index options, the Fund's distributions may benefit from a 60 percent long-term and 40 percent short-term treatment. This can lead to more favorable tax outcomes for Fund investors compared to funds using options on single stocks or ETFs. The Fund's strategy is not expected to produce qualified dividend income, as the Fund does not directly hold the underlying securities of the index.

Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements such as IRAs, 401(k)s, or other retirement accounts will not be subject to immediate taxation but may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

SUMMARY INFORMATION

YieldMax® R2000 0DTE Covered Call Strategy ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income.

The Fund's secondary objective is to seek capital appreciation.

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 expense) ⁽²⁾	0.73%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>1.73%</u>

⁽¹⁾ The Fund's investment adviser, Tidal Investments LLC (the "Adviser"), a Tidal Financial Group company, will pay all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for advisory fees) 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.

⁽³⁾ Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ("AFFE") are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses may not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights reflect only the Fund's operating expenses and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses, which are fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund through its investments in certain underlying investment companies.

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
\$176	\$545

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal period March 5, 2025 (commencement of operations) to July 31, 2025, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by employing a synthetic covered call strategy, designed to generate weekly cash distributions from options premiums while also providing exposure to the price return of the Russell 2000 Index (the "Index") (described more below). In executing this strategy, the Fund will utilize call options that reference the Index or on passively managed ETFs that seek to track the Index's performance ("Index ETFs"). Additionally, the Fund will invest in short-term U.S. Treasury securities and money market funds to generate income from uninvested cash.

Call Option Strategy

The Fund's synthetic covered call strategy involves a combination of selling and purchasing call options on the Index or on one or more Index ETFs. Each business day, typically at market open or shortly thereafter, the Fund sells out-of-the-money (OTM) call options on the Index (or Index ETFs) with zero days to expiration ("0DTE") meaning these options expire at the end of the same day they are sold. OTM options are those with a strike price above the current value of the Index. The Fund, as the option seller, receives a premium (payment from the buyer) in exchange for the option. When the Fund sells call options, it receives a premium, but limits its potential upside from increases in the market value of the underlying asset to the sum of the option's exercise price and the premium received. Accordingly, the Fund's strategy is designed to generate consistent cash distributions, but with a cap on the Fund's ability to fully participate in market gains above the exercise price.

To establish synthetic long exposure to the Index, the Fund also purchases deep-in-the-money (ITM) call options on the Index (or Index ETFs). Deep-ITM call options are those where the current Index level is substantially above the strike price, providing the Fund with price exposure to the Index's returns, similar to owning the Index's securities directly. This is because Deep-ITM options have a price that moves nearly one-for-one with the Index due to their high intrinsic value, effectively mirroring the Index's performance. This synthetic structure—combining sold call options for options premiums with purchased calls for Index exposure—characterizes the strategy as a "synthetic covered call," as opposed to a traditional covered call, where a security is owned outright.

Options Premiums and Indirect Participation in Index Performance

The Fund's cash distributions are primarily generated by selling out-of-the-money 0DTE call options on a daily basis. The premium received from these call options is intended to contribute to the Fund's income objective, but this approach may cap the Fund's participation in potential Index gains. Specifically, if the Index appreciates beyond the strike price of the sold call options, the positions will limit the Fund's potential upside, offsetting the gains from its long Index exposure. For example, excluding the premium from the sold call, if the Fund sells call options 1% out-of-the-money and the Index appreciates by 3% on a given day, the Fund's net return will be 1%. This is equal to the 3% gain from its long call exposure, reduced by the 2% loss on its sold call options.

This strategy effectively converts a portion of the potential growth in the Index's price return into options premiums, balancing the income objective with limited exposure to the Index's upside. Conversely, if the Index declines, the premiums earned on sold call options may partially offset losses from the Fund's synthetic long position.

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.

FLEX Options and European-Style Index Options

The Fund's investment in options includes both standard exchange-traded options and FLEXible Exchange® options ("FLEX Options"), which allow for customization of key terms such as strike price, expiration date, and exercise style. Both exchange-traded options and FLEX Options are listed on regulated U.S. exchanges and are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (OCC), which mitigates counterparty risk. The options utilized by the Fund are index options and are cash-settled, "European-style" options, meaning they can only be exercised at expiration (in contrast to "American-style" options, which can be exercised at any time before expiration).

Distribution Policy

The Fund will seek to provide weekly cash distributions. The Fund will seek to generate such distributions in the following two ways:

- Writing (selling) call option contracts on the Index (or Index ETFs) as described above.
- Investing in short-term U.S. Treasury securities. The income generated by these securities will be influenced by interest rates at the time of investment.

Additional Fund Attributes

The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in 0DTE options contracts that use the Index as the reference asset.

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the 1940 Act, which means that the Fund may invest a high percentage of its assets in a fewer number of issuers.

The Fund's investment exposure will be concentrated in (or substantially exposed to) the same industry or group of industries to the extent the Index is so concentrated.

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.

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

THE FUND, TRUST AND ADVISER, ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH, NOR ENDORSED BY, THE INDEX.

Index Overview: The Russell 2000 Index is a widely recognized benchmark index that tracks the performance of approximately 2000 small-cap companies in the United States. These are the smallest companies listed in the Russell 3000 Index, representing approximately 5% of that index's total market capitalization.

The Russell 2000 is diversified and includes companies from various sectors such as financial services, healthcare, technology, consumer discretionary, industrials, and others. The exact distribution can fluctuate over time due to market conditions.

In terms of volatility, the Russell 2000, being a small-cap index, tends to be more volatile than large-cap indices like the S&P 500 or the Nasdaq 100. Small-cap stocks can be more sensitive to changes in the economic climate and can experience larger price swings. Notable periods of volatility have included the dot-com bubble burst in 2000, the financial crisis in 2008, and the market turmoil caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. However, as with any index, the specific level of volatility can change based on broader market conditions.

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.

Referenced Index Risk. The Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of the Index (or in ETFs that track the Index's performance). This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of companies that comprised the Index or an ETF that tracks the Index, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund's investments in options contracts that are based on the value of the Index, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment Risk. The Index is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way. Investors in the Fund will not have the right to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the companies that comprise the Index but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Index. However, the effect of dividends is indirectly reflected in the Fund's strategy, as dividends paid by the Index's component securities are incorporated into the pricing of the options used for synthetic tracking.

Index Trading Risk. The trading price of the Index may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies.

Russell 2000 Index Risks: The Index, which consists of small-cap U.S. companies, is particularly susceptible to economic changes, as these firms often have less financial resilience than larger companies. Market volatility can disproportionately affect these smaller businesses, leading to significant price swings. Additionally, these companies are often more exposed to specific industry risks and have less diverse revenue streams. They can also be more vulnerable to changes in domestic regulatory or policy environments.

Covered Call Strategy Risk. When the Fund sells call options, it receives cash but limits its opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of the underlying asset to the exercise price (plus the premium received). The maximum potential gain on the underlying asset will be equal to the difference between the exercise price and the purchase price of the reference asset at the time the option is written, plus the premium received. In a rising market, the option may require an underlying asset to be sold at an exercise price that is lower than would be received if the underlying asset was sold at the market price. If a call expires, the Fund realizes a gain in the amount of the premium received, but because there may have been a decline (unrealized loss) in the market value of the reference asset during the option period, the loss realized may exceed such gain. If the underlying asset declines by more than the option premium the Fund receives, there will be a loss on the overall position.

Additionally, because the Fund engages in daily sales of 0DTE options (zero days to expiration), the Fund may experience heightened volatility and rapid loss realization if market movements cause the sold options to be exercised before the end of the day, creating short-term losses that may affect daily returns. By selling out-of-the-money call options, the Fund's upside potential is further limited, as any gains in the Index's value beyond the strike price of the sold calls may result in losses on these positions, reducing potential gains from the Fund's synthetic exposure. While the premiums generated are intended to provide income, they may not fully protect against losses if the Index declines significantly. The deep-in-the-money calls used for synthetic exposure may not offer the same performance as directly holding the Index, leading to potential tracking issues where the Fund's returns may diverge from the Index's daily movements.

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, including deep-in-the-money ("deep ITM") and 0DTE options, involves investment strategies and risks that differ significantly from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Options prices are highly volatile and influenced by multiple factors, including changes in the value of the underlying index or instrument, actual or implied volatility, time remaining until expiration, interest rates, fiscal and monetary policies, and national and international political or economic events. For the Fund, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Index and the unique characteristics of deep ITM and 0DTE options. While deep ITM options generally have a high delta, meaning their value moves almost in tandem with the underlying Index, prior to expiration, their price may not fully replicate the rate of change of the underlying instrument, leading to tracking differences. Additionally, 0DTE options are particularly sensitive to intraday price movements and volatility, which can exacerbate price swings and increase the risk of loss.

The Fund may experience substantial downside risk from certain options positions, including the potential for purchased options to expire worthless, resulting in the loss of premiums paid. Additionally, selling (writing) options exposes the Fund to significant risks that can exceed the premiums received. When writing call options, the Fund faces the risk of unlimited losses if the Index rises significantly, as it may be required to pay the difference between the strike price and the higher market value of the Index. Conversely, writing put options can lead to substantial losses if the Index declines significantly, as the Fund may be obligated to pay the difference between the strike price and the lower market value of the Index. These risks are heightened with 0DTE options, as their sensitivity to intraday price movements and volatility can lead to sudden and extreme losses within a single trading day.

The Fund may also encounter challenges in managing written options positions, particularly in volatile or illiquid markets, where closing or adjusting positions may be difficult or costly. Additionally, the process of rolling options positions—replacing expiring options with new contracts to maintain exposure—can involve significant transaction costs and expose the Fund to additional risks, such as adverse price movements during the roll period or reduced liquidity in the desired contracts. The Fund may also face margin requirements associated with written options, which could require the Fund to liquidate other assets to meet these obligations, potentially at unfavorable prices. Collectively, these risks may result in significant losses or reduced investment efficiency for the Fund.

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

Distribution Risk. As part of the Fund’s investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current weekly cash distributions. 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. Additionally, weekly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund’s NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

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

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

Concentration Risk. The Fund’s investment exposure will be concentrated in (or substantially exposed to) the same industry or group of industries to the extent the Index is so concentrated. In such event, the value of Shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares that invest in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

ETF Risks.

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

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

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

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

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC. (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.

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.

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.

Small-Capitalization Investing. The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to mid- and large-capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

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

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have an extensive track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

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

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

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

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

Performance

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

Management

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

Portfolio Managers:

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

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

Scott Snyder, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2025.

Matt Brandt, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2025.

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 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 the median bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at www.yieldmaxetfs.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's income is primarily derived from its covered call strategy and the frequent trading of ODTE options, which typically generates short-term capital gains. These gains are treated as ordinary income for tax purposes and are taxed at the investor's marginal tax rate. When the Fund uses options that qualify as Section 1256 contracts, such as broad-based index options, the Fund's distributions may benefit from a 60 percent long-term and 40 percent short-term treatment. This can lead to more favorable tax outcomes for Fund investors compared to funds using options on single stocks or ETFs. The Fund's strategy is not expected to produce qualified dividend income, as the Fund does not directly hold the underlying securities of the index.

Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements such as IRAs, 401(k)s, or other retirement accounts will not be subject to immediate taxation but 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 to seek capital appreciation.

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 to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in 0DTE options contracts that use its Index as the reference asset.

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 utilizes 0DTE options to generate options premiums by leveraging their rapid time decay, which accelerates significantly as expiration approaches. This characteristic enables the Fund to seek to collect options premiums within a short timeframe, providing a potentially consistent and predictable return profile. As 0DTE options experience the greatest erosion of extrinsic value in their final trading hours, they tend to offer an opportunity to maximize options premium potential while maintaining a high turnover rate.

The short lifespan of these options aligns well with each Fund's objective of generating income, as it enables frequent reinvestment and flexibility in adapting to evolving market conditions. Additionally, the high liquidity and tight spreads of index-based 0DTE options support efficient execution, further optimizing options premium potential.

However, 0DTE options expire daily, requiring each Fund to roll positions frequently to maintain exposure. This high turnover increases transaction costs, need for daily rolling due to their expiration. As well as high gamma sensitivity, meaning 0DTE options are highly sensitive to small price movements, especially as expiration approaches. While this amplifies gains when movements are favorable, it also increases the risk of significant losses during volatile intraday market conditions, which makes them highly reactive in volatile markets. Compared to longer-dated options, 0DTE contracts are more responsive to short-term market dynamics and options premium generation but demand higher trading frequency and carry greater susceptibility to gamma risk.

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.

Manager of Managers Structure

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

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

	YieldMax [®] Nasdaq 100 0DTE Covered Call Strategy ETF	YieldMax [®] S&P 500 0DTE Covered Call Strategy ETF	YieldMax [®] R2000 0DTE Covered Call Strategy ETF
Concentration Risk	X	X	X
Counterparty Risk	X	X	X
Covered Call Strategy Risk	X	X	X
Derivatives Risk	X	X	X
—Options Contracts	X	X	X
Distribution Risk	X	X	X
Economic and Market Risk	X	X	X
ETF Risks	X	X	X
—Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk	X	X	X
— Cash Redemption Risk	X	X	X
— Costs of Buying or Selling Shares	X	X	X
— Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV	X	X	X
— Trading	X	X	X
Equity Market Risk	X	X	X
High Portfolio Turnover Risk	X	X	X
Inflation Risk	X	X	X
Market Capitalization Risk	X	X	X
—Large-Capitalization Investing Risk	X	X	—
—Small-Capitalization Investing	—	—	X
Money Market Instrument Risk	X	X	X
NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions	X	X	X
New Fund Risk	X	X	X
Non-Diversification Risk	X	X	X
Operational Risk	X	X	X
Referenced Index Risk	X	X	X
Tax Risk	X	X	X
U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk	X	X	X

Concentration Risk. The Fund’s investment exposure will be concentrated in (or substantially exposed to) the same industry or group of industries to the extent the Index is so concentrated. In such event, the value of 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. This risk is greater for the Fund as it seeks to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limit the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund’s behalf. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund’s behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Covered Call Strategy Risk. When the Fund sells call options, it receives cash but limits its opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of the underlying asset to the exercise price (plus the premium received). The maximum potential gain on the underlying asset will be equal to the difference between the exercise price and the purchase price of the reference asset at the time the option is written, plus the premium received. In a rising market, the option may require an underlying asset to be sold at an exercise price that is lower than would be received if the underlying asset was sold at the market price. If a call expires, the Fund realizes a gain in the amount of the premium received, but because there may have been a decline (unrealized loss) in the market value of the reference asset during the option period, the loss realized may exceed such gain. If the underlying asset declines by more than the option premium the Fund receives, there will be a loss on the overall position.

Additionally, because the Fund engages in daily sales of 0DTE options (zero days to expiration), the Fund may experience heightened volatility and rapid loss realization if market movements cause the sold options to be exercised before the end of the day, creating short-term losses that may affect daily returns. By selling out-of-the-money call options, the Fund’s upside potential is further limited, as any gains in the Index’s value beyond the strike price of the sold calls may result in losses on these positions, reducing potential gains from the Fund’s synthetic exposure. While the premiums generated are intended to provide income, they may not fully protect against losses if the Index declines significantly. The deep-in-the-money calls used for synthetic exposure may not offer the same performance as directly holding the Index, leading to potential tracking issues where the Fund’s returns may diverge from the Index’s daily movements.

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, including deep-in-the-money (“deep ITM”) and 0DTE options, involves investment strategies and risks that differ significantly from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Options prices are highly volatile and influenced by multiple factors, including changes in the value of the underlying index or instrument, actual or implied volatility, time remaining until expiration, interest rates, fiscal and monetary policies, and national and international political or economic events. For the Fund, the value of the options contracts in which it invests is substantially influenced by the value of the Index and the unique characteristics of deep ITM and 0DTE options. While deep ITM options generally have a high delta, meaning their value moves almost in tandem with the underlying Index, prior to expiration, their price may not fully replicate the rate of change of the underlying instrument, leading to tracking differences. Additionally, 0DTE options are particularly sensitive to intraday price movements and volatility, which can exacerbate price swings and increase the risk of loss.

The Fund may experience substantial downside risk from certain options positions, including the potential for purchased options to expire worthless, resulting in the loss of premiums paid. Additionally, selling (writing) options exposes the Fund to significant risks that can exceed the premiums received. When writing call options, the Fund faces the risk of unlimited losses if the Index rises significantly, as it may be required to pay the difference between the strike price and the higher market value of the Index. Conversely, writing put options can lead to substantial losses if the Index declines significantly, as the Fund may be obligated to pay the difference between the strike price and the lower market value of the Index. These risks are heightened with ODTE options, as their sensitivity to intraday price movements and volatility can lead to sudden and extreme losses within a single trading day.

The Fund may also encounter challenges in managing written options positions, particularly in volatile or illiquid markets, where closing or adjusting positions may be difficult or costly. Additionally, the process of rolling options positions—replacing expiring options with new contracts to maintain exposure—can involve significant transaction costs and expose the Fund to additional risks, such as adverse price movements during the roll period or reduced liquidity in the desired contracts. The Fund may also face margin requirements associated with written options, which could require the Fund to liquidate other assets to meet these obligations, potentially at unfavorable prices. Collectively, these risks may result in significant losses or reduced investment efficiency for the Fund.

Distribution Risk. As part of the Funds' investment objectives, the Funds seek to provide current weekly cash distributions. 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. Additionally, weekly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

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 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.
- *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to mid- and large-capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

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

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have an extensive 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.

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.

Referenced Index Risk. Each Fund invests in options contracts that are based on the value of the corresponding Index. This subjects the Fund to certain of the same risks as if it owned shares of the companies that comprised the Index, even though it does not. By virtue of the Fund’s investments in options contracts that are based on the value of its corresponding Index, the Fund may also be subject to the following risks:

Indirect Investment in an Index Risk. Each Index is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with this offering in any way. Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the underlying stocks that comprise an Index but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Index. However, the effect of dividends is indirectly reflected in the Fund’s strategy, as dividends paid by the Index’s component securities are incorporated into the pricing of the options used for synthetic tracking.

Index Trading Risk. The trading price of the Index may be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors. The stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies.

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

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 (“Tidal” or the “Adviser”), located at 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204, is an SEC registered investment adviser and a Delaware limited liability company. Tidal was founded in March 2012 and is dedicated to understanding, researching and managing assets within the expanding ETF universe. As of September 30, 2025, Tidal had assets under management of approximately \$48.87 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 277 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 advisory fees) 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 1940 Act, and litigation expenses and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses (collectively, the “Excluded Expenses”).

Advisory Agreements

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Advisory Agreement is available in the July 31, 2025 annual Certified Shareholder Report on Form N-CSR.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals (each, a “Portfolio Manager”) serve as portfolio managers of the Funds and are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund.

Jay Pestrighelli, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Mr. Pestrighelli joined the Adviser in 2025 and is Chief Trading Officer of the Adviser’s ETF Trading and Portfolio Management team. Mr. Pestrighelli has over 30 years of experience in the financial markets. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Pestrighelli 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. Pestrighelli spent 12 years managing and growing the online trading business for TD Ameritrade from 1999 to 2010. Mr. Pestrighelli has a Bachelor degree in Behavioral Science from Concordia College.

Scott Snyder, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Mr. Snyder joined the firm in 2025 as SVP of Trading. Mr. Snyder has over 40 years of experience in the financial markets and more specifically in the options market. Mr. Snyder led the trading team at ZEGA before joining Tidal. He started his career in 1983 and for 20 years was an independent market maker on the floor of the CBOE. In 2003, Mr. Snyder joined think or swim as Chief Options Strategist for a subsidiary of think or swim advisors. Mr. Snyder then helped lead the RIA trading, execution platform support and option education business for TD Ameritrade and then Schwab from 2009-2024.

Matt Brandt, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Mr. Brandt serves as Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, having joined the firm in 2025. Mr. Brandt has 20 years of experience in the financial markets working in Trading, Derivative Risk Management, and Enterprise Risk for TD Ameritrade and Charles Schwab where he helped create a robust trading risk management program. He joined ZEGA in 2024 prior to joining the Adviser. His education includes a Bachelor’s degree in Economics and Mathematics from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and continuing education in the Mechanics of Risk Management from Middlesex University.

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

Fund Supporters

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

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

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

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

Taxes

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

Each Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (a “RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). 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 Prospectus. 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. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of net investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income. Taxes on distributions of net capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned their Shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by such Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of a Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by such Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains. Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

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

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

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

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

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

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

Forside Fund Services, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Forside 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

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

The Financial Highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Funds' financial performance for the fiscal periods shown. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total return in each table represents the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, is included in the Funds' annual report, which is available upon request.

Financial Highlights**YieldMax ETFs**

For a share outstanding throughout the periods presented

For the period ended	Net asset value, beginning of period	INVESTMENT OPERATIONS			LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:			Total distributions	ETF transaction fees per share
		Net investment income (loss)(a)(b)	Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments ^(c)	Total from investment operations	Net investment income	Net realized gains	Return of capital		
YieldMax Nasdaq 100 0DTE Covered Call Strategy ETF									
7/31/2025 ^(h)	\$50.00	(0.19)	0.72	0.53	(1.79)	(2.29)	(1.61)	(5.69)	0.02
YieldMax R2000 0DTE Covered Call Strategy ETF									
7/31/2025 ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$50.00	(0.20)	1.57	1.37	(1.00)	(0.77)	(4.91)	(6.68)	0.02
YieldMax S&P 500 0DTE Covered Call Strategy ETF									
7/31/2025 ^(j)	\$50.00	(0.10)	0.75	0.65	(1.37)	(1.81)	(2.17)	(5.35)	0.02

(a) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests. The ratio does not include net investment income of the exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests.

(b) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the periods.

(c) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the periods, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statements of Operations due to share transactions for the periods.

(d) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(e) These ratios exclude the impact of expenses of the underlying exchange traded funds as represented in the Schedule of Investments. Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the underlying exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests.

(f) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(g) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

(h) Inception date of the Fund was February 12, 2025.

(i) Inception date of the Fund was March 5, 2025.

(j) Inception date of the Fund was February 5, 2025.

Financial Highlights
YieldMax ETFs

For a share outstanding throughout the periods presented

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:								
Net asset value, end of period	Total return ^(d)	Net assets, end of year (in thousands)	Ratio of expense to average net assets ^{(e)(f)}	Ratio of interest expense to average net assets ^{(e)(f)}	Ratio of tax expense to average net assets ^{(e)(f)}	Ratio of operational expenses to average net assets excluding interest and tax expense ^{(e)(f)}	Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets ^{(e)(f)}	Portfolio turnover rate ^{(d)(g)}
YieldMax Nasdaq 100 0DTE Covered Call Strategy ETF								
\$44.86	2.56%	\$11,215	1.17%	0.18%	-%	0.99%	(0.98)%	-%
YieldMax R2000 0DTE Covered Call Strategy ETF								
\$44.71	3.79%	\$5,589	1.72%	0.73%	-%	0.99%	(1.09)%	-%
YieldMax S&P 500 0DTE Covered Call Strategy ETF								
\$45.32	2.36%	\$13,597	1.08%	0.09%	-%	0.99%	(0.46)%	-%

(a) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests. The ratio does not include net investment income of the exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests.

(b) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the periods.

(c) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the periods, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statements of Operations due to share transactions for the periods.

(d) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(e) These ratios exclude the impact of expenses of the underlying exchange traded funds as represented in the Schedule of Investments. Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the underlying exchange traded funds in which the Fund invests.

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(i) Inception date of the Fund was March 5, 2025.

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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 19 th 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 November 25, 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 is available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance during its most recent fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Funds' annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, when available, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Fund at the YieldMax® Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 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.

The SAI and other information are also available from a financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank) through which the Fund's shares may be purchased or sold.

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