YieldMax® SMCI Option Income Strategy ETF
Trading Symbol: SMCY
Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.
Summary Prospectus
February 27, 2026
www.yieldmaxetfs.com

Before you invest, you may want to review the YieldMax® SMCI Option Income Strategy ETF (the "Fund") statutory prospectus and statement of additional information, which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current statutory prospectus and statement of additional information dated February 27, 2026 are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund's statutory prospectus, statement of additional information, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at www.yieldmaxetfs.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling at (866) 864-3968 or by sending an e-mail request to info@yieldmaxetfs.com.

Investment Objective

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

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

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(1)] (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fee	0.99%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses (includes interest and tax expense)	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.01%

(1) The Fund's investment adviser, Tidal Investments LLC (the "Adviser"), a Tidal Financial Group company, will pay all of the Fund's expenses, except for the following: advisory fees, 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"), litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then 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**	**5 Years**	**10 Years**
$103	$322	$558	$1,236

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available. During the most recent fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 133% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income while providing indirect exposure to the share price (*i.e.*, the price returns) of the Underlying Security, which is generally subject to participation in a portion of potential investment gains. The Fund will employ its investment strategy as it relates to the Underlying Security regardless of whether there are periods of adverse market, economic, or other conditions and will not take temporary defensive positions during such periods. As further described below, the Fund uses either a synthetic covered call strategy or

synthetic covered call spread strategy to seek to generate options premiums and provide indirect exposure to the share price returns of the Underlying Security, which is generally subject to participation in a portion of potential investment gains as a result of the nature of the options strategy it employs. The Fund not only seeks to generate options premiums but also aims to derive gains when the value of the Underlying Security increases. The Fund's options contracts provide:

- indirect exposure to the share price returns of the Underlying Security,
- option premiums, and
- at most times, participation in a portion of gains, if any, of the share price returns of the Underlying Security.

For more information, see sections "The Fund's Use of Underlying Security Option Contracts" and "Synthetic Covered Call Strategy" below.

Why invest in the Fund?

- The Fund seeks to generate weekly cash distributions, which is not dependent on the price appreciation of the Underlying Security.
- The Fund seeks to participate in a portion of the gains experienced by the Underlying Security.

That is, although the Fund may not fully participate in gains in the Underlying Security's stock price, the Fund's portfolio is designed to generate options premiums.

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in the Underlying Security.

- **The Fund's strategy will capture only a portion of its potential gains if the Underlying Security's stock price increase in value.**
- **The Fund's strategy is subject to all potential losses if the Underlying Security's stock price decrease in value, which may not be offset by the options premiums received by the Fund.**
- The Fund does not invest directly in the Underlying Security.
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any Underlying Security dividends.

While the Fund seeks to provide current income pursuant to its investment objective, a portion (sometimes significant) of the Fund's distributions may be classified as return of capital ("ROC") for financial or tax reporting purposes. Generally speaking, ROC refers to the portion of a distribution from an investment that represents a return of the original investment (principal) rather than income or profit. Accordingly, such distributions do not necessarily reflect the Fund's income or yield. See the prospectus section titled "Additional Information About the Funds" for more information about option premiums and ROC.

Additional information regarding the Underlying Security is also set forth below.

The Fund's Use of Underlying Security Option Contracts

As part of the Fund's synthetic covered call strategy and synthetic covered call spread strategy, the Fund will purchase and sell a combination of standardized exchange-traded and FLexible EXchange® ("FLEX") call and put option contracts that are based on the value of the price returns of the Underlying Security.

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

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

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

Synthetic Covered Call Strategy

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

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

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

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

1. Synthetic Long Exposure

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

2. Covered Call Strategies

   Covered Call Strategy

   As part of its strategy, the Fund will write (sell) call option contracts on the Underlying Security to generate options premiums. Since the Fund does not directly own the Underlying Security, these written call options will be sold short (i.e., selling a position it does not currently own). The Fund will seek to participate in the share price appreciation of the Underlying Security, if any. However, due to the nature of covered call strategies, the Fund's participation may be subject to a cap (as described below). In this strategy, the call options written (sold) by the Fund will generally have 1- month or less expiration dates (the "Call Period") and generally have a strike price that is approximately 0%-15% above the then-current share price of the Underlying Security.

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

   Covered Call Spread Strategy

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

   A credit call spread involves selling a call option while simultaneously buying a call option with a higher strike price, both with the same expiration date. By writing credit call spreads, the Fund can potentially offset losses incurred from its short call positions if the Underlying Security's share price rises above the strike price.

3. U.S. Treasuries

   The Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in connection with the Fund's synthetic covered call strategy. The Fund may also invest in pooled vehicles (e.g., mutual funds and ETFs) that invest in U.S Treasuries.

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

Fund's Weekly Distributions

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

- Writing (selling) call option contracts on its Underlying Security as described above to generate options premiums. A premium, in this context, refers to the price the option buyer pays to the option seller (the Fund) for the rights granted by the option. The amount of these premiums is largely affected by the fluctuations in the Underlying Security's stock prices. However, other elements like interest rates can also influence the level of premiums.

- 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.
- In addition, the Fund's use of the Synthetic Covered Call Spread Strategy may occasionally allow it to capture a substantial portion of any significant increase in the price of its Underlying Security. When this happens, the Fund could receive profits exceeding the initial cost of the call options, and the Fund's distributions may include some of those profits.

Fund's Return Profile vs its Underlying Security

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

Fund Portfolio

Principal Holdings		
Portfolio Holdings (All options are based on the value of the Underlying Security)	**Investment Terms**	**Expected Target Maturity**
Purchased call option contracts	"at-the-money" (*i.e.,* the strike price is equal to the then-current share price of the Underlying Security at the time of purchase) to provide indirect exposure to positive price returns of the Underlying Security. If the Underlying Security share price increases, these options will generate corresponding increases to the Fund.	1-month to 6-month expiration dates
Sold put option contracts	"at-the-money" (*i.e.,* the strike price is equal to the then-current share price of the Underlying Security at the time of sale). They are sold to help pay for the purchased call options described above. However, the sold put option contracts provide exposure to the full extent of any share price losses experienced by the Underlying Security.	1-month to 6-month expiration dates
Sold (short) call option contracts (*Covered Call Strategy*)	The strike price is approximately 0%-15% more than the then-current share price of the Underlying Security at the time of sale. They generate options premiums. However, they also limit some potential positive returns that the Fund may have otherwise experienced from gains in the Underlying Security's share price.	1-month or less expiration dates
Sold (short) call option contracts *(Covered Call Spread Strategy)*	The strike price is approximately 0%-15% more than the then-current share price of the Fund's Underlying Security at the time of sale. Sold call option contracts provide inverse exposure to the full extent of any increases in the value experienced by the Fund's Underlying Security, minus the premium received.	1-month or less expiration dates
Purchased call option contracts *(Covered Call Spread Strategy)*	"out-of-the-money" (i.e., the strike price is above the strike price of the corresponding Covered Call Spread Strategy sold call). Bought call option contracts provide exposure to the full extent of any increases in the value experienced by the Fund's Underlying Security above the option's strike price.	1-month or less expiration dates
U.S Treasury Securities and Cash	Multiple series of U.S. Treasury Bills supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. These instruments are used as collateral for the Fund's derivative investments. They will also generate income.	6-month to 2-year maturities

The market value of the cash and treasuries held by the Fund is expected to be between 50% and 100% of the Fund's net assets and the market value of the options package is expected to be between 0% and 50% of the Fund's net assets. In terms of notional value, the combination of these investment instruments provides indirect investment exposure to SMCI equal to at least 95% of the Fund's total assets.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in securities and financial instruments that provide indirect exposure to SMCI.

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

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

Super Micro Computer, Inc. ("SMCI")

SMCI specializes in designing and manufacturing high-performance server solutions and advanced computing technologies for enterprise, data center, cloud computing, and AI applications. SMCI is listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market ("Nasdaq"). Per SMCI's most recent Form 10-K filing, the aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of SMCI (based on the last reported sale price of its common stock on December 31, 2024 on the Nasdaq Global Select Market) was approximately $15.5 billion.

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

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

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

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

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

None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates claim any ownership interest in any trademarks owned by Super Micro Computer, Inc. or SMCI. All rights in the trademarks are reserved by their respective owners.

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

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") per share, trading price, yield, total return, and/or ability to meet its objective. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Funds—Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds."

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

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

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

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

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

Operational and Execution Risks: SMCI faces several operational and execution risks that could adversely impact its business operations and financial performance. Adverse economic conditions may harm the company's overall business, while recent events in eastern Europe and the Taiwan Strait pose additional challenges and uncertainties. Fluctuations in quarterly operating results, unpredictability in revenue and margins, and the concentration of larger customers and sales opportunities are factors contributing to operational volatility. Additionally, failure to meet financial guidance, challenges in securing favorable financing, and risks associated with inventory management and supply chain disruptions further compound these risks. Cybersecurity threats, difficulties in expanding and retaining the sales force, and potential conflicts of interest with affiliated companies add complexity to operational management. Moreover, reliance on key personnel, potential confusion in sales channels, and challenges in attracting and integrating key employees also contribute to operational uncertainties.

Strategic and Industry Risks: Expanding international operations, managing growth effectively, and responding to technological trends are critical strategic challenges for SMCI. The company operates in a highly competitive market, and industry consolidation could intensify competition. Dependence on suppliers, indirect sales channels, and the need for continuous product innovation further highlight industry-specific risks. Quality control issues, fluctuations in corporate ventures, and challenges in managing international business operations also pose strategic concerns for SMCI.

Additional & Technology-Related Risks. SMCI faces additional risks specific to its operations, including significant reliance on a limited number of key suppliers, which could disrupt production if supply chain issues arise. SMCI is also vulnerable to rapid technological changes in the industry, necessitating continuous innovation and investment in research and development. SMCI's global operations expose it to geopolitical risks, currency fluctuations, and compliance with diverse regulatory environments. Moreover, SMCI's dependence on key personnel means that the loss of any critical team members could adversely affect its business.

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

Risks Relating to Delinquencies in SEC Reporting Obligations. Super Micro Computer, Inc. previously announced that it had received a notification letter from Nasdaq, dated September 17, 2024, indicating that the company was not in compliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5250(c)(1), which requires timely filing of periodic reports with the SEC. This notice was triggered by SMCI's delay in filing its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. On February 25, 2025, SMCI filed its Form 10-K, along with its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the first and second quarters of its fiscal year 2025, thereby regaining compliance with Nasdaq's reporting requirements. While SMCI is currently in good standing with respect to Nasdaq listing standards, there can be no assurance that it will continue to meet its reporting obligations in a timely manner in the future. Any future failure to comply with Nasdaq's listing requirements, including timely filings, could result in SMCI's common stock being delisted from Nasdaq, which would prevent the Fund from continuing to operate. SMCI's failure to timely file its SEC reports and make its current financial information available in the past has placed downward pressure on its stock price, which has adversely affected, and may continue adversely affect, hiring and employee retention. Additionally, litigation and claims as well as regulatory examinations, investigations, proceedings and orders arising out of SMCI's failure to file SEC reports on a timely basis in the past, including the reasons and causes for such failure to file, will continue to divert management attention and resources from the operation of its business. SMCI may not be able to recapture lost business or business opportunities due to ongoing reputational harm from these late filings.

Risks Relating to Material Weaknesses in Internal Controls. SMCI has concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of June 30, 2025 due to the existence of material weaknesses in such controls, and SMCI has also concluded that its disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of June 30, 2025 due to material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting. While SMCI has initiated remediation measures to address the identified material weaknesses, it cannot provide assurance that the remediation efforts will be adequate to allow SMCI to conclude that such controls will be effective in the future. SMCI intends to continue its control remediation activities and to continue to improve its overall control environment and operational, information technology, financial systems, and infrastructure

procedures and controls, as well as to continue to train and develop personnel who are essential to effective internal controls. In doing so, SMCI will continue to incur expenses and expend management time on compliance-related issues. If SMCI is unable to successfully complete its remediation efforts in a timely manner and are, therefore, not able to favorably assess the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting, this could further cause investors to lose confidence, and SMCI's operating results, financial position, ability to accurately report its financial results and timely file its SEC reports, and stock price could be adversely affected.

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

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

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

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

Distribution Risk. The Fund seeks to provide weekly 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. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

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

Additionally, when implementing the Covered Call Spread Strategy, the use of credit call spreads introduces further complexities and risks. While purchasing a higher-strike call option limits potential losses from the short call position, it also reduces the net premium received, which may result in lower overall returns compared to a stand-alone covered call strategy. If the price of the Underlying Security rises rapidly, the call spread may still cap upside participation, leading to missed profit opportunities. Furthermore, market conditions, such as mispricing between near-the-money and further out-of-the-money options, may impact the effectiveness of the strategy, potentially resulting in lower-than-expected returns or increased losses. The relative pricing of options at different strike levels can vary due to volatility shifts, liquidity constraints, or other market dynamics, adding an additional layer of uncertainty to the Fund's performance under this strategy.

Economic and Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, financial system instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

ETF Risks.

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

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

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

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

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is

more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

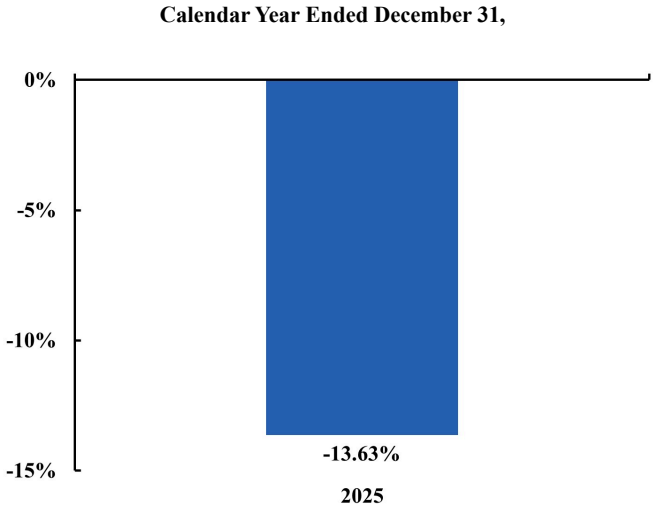
Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Code"). As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in options were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or

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

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance over time. The following bar chart shows the Fund's annual returns. The table illustrates how the Fund's average annual returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. 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 is available on the Fund's website at www.yieldmaxetfs.com.



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 29.81% for the quarter ended June 30, 2025 and the lowest quarterly return was -33.55% for the quarter ended December 31, 2025.

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Periods Ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	Since Inception September 11, 2024
Return Before Taxes	-13.63%	-34.15%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-23.89%	-43.20%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-6.01%	-26.12%
S&P 500® Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)(1)	17.88%	18.91%

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

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 2024.

Scott Snyder, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since February of 2026.

Matt Brandt, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since February of 2026.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the "bid" price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the "ask" price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "bid-ask spread."

Information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund's website at www.yieldmaxetfs.com.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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