



RPAR Risk Parity ETF (RPAR)

UPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF (UPAR)

Each Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

April 30, 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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RPAR Risk Parity ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The RPAR Risk Parity ETF (the “RPAR ETF” or the “Fund”) seeks to generate positive returns during periods of economic growth, preserve capital during periods of economic contraction, and preserve real rates of return during periods of heightened inflation.

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 Expenses¹ (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.53%
Less: Fee Waiver ^{2,3}	(0.02)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver ^{2,3}	0.51%

¹ The Fund’s investment adviser, Tidal Investments LLC (“Tidal” or the “Adviser”), a Tidal Financial Group company, will pay, or require a third party to pay, all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for advisory fees and sub-advisory fees, as the case may be) excluding interest charges on any borrowings, 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 (“AFFE”), 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 (collectively, the “Excluded Expenses”).

² AFFE are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratios of expenses to average net assets in the Fund’s Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund and exclude AFFE.

³ The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its unitary management fee (which includes all expenses incurred by the Fund except for Excluded Expenses), to 0.48% of the Fund’s average daily net assets through at least April 30, 2026. To the extent the Fund incurs Excluded Expenses, Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver is greater than 0.48%. This fee waiver agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Tidal ETF Trust (the “Trust”), on behalf of the Fund, upon sixty (60) days’ written notice to the Adviser. This fee waiver agreement may not be terminated by the Adviser without the consent of the Board.

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. The management fee waiver discussed above is reflected only through April 30, 2026. 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
\$52	\$168	\$294	\$663

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.

During the most recent fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 9% 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 primarily by investing across a variety of asset classes, including exposure to global equity securities, U.S. Treasury securities, and commodities. The Fund’s investment adviser seeks to invest the Fund’s assets to achieve exposures similar to those of the Advanced Research Risk Parity Index (the “RPAR Index”), a rules-based index created by Advanced Research Investment Solutions, LLC (“ARIS”).

The RPAR Index

The RPAR Index allocates its exposure to the four asset classes described below using a “risk-parity” approach that seeks to achieve an equal balance between the risk associated with each asset class based on the long-term historic volatility exhibited by each asset class. This means that lower risk asset classes (such as U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (“TIPS”)) will generally have higher notional allocations than higher risk asset classes (such as global equities). The RPAR Index seeks long-term risk exposure and long-term target allocations across asset classes as follows:

Long-Term Target Risk Allocation	Long-Term Target Asset Allocation	Asset Class	Sub-Class
25%	35%	TIPS	Long-Term TIPS (15+ years)
25%	25%	Global Equities	U.S. Equities Non-U.S. Developed Markets Equities Emerging Markets Equities
25%	25%	Commodities	Commodity Producer Equities Gold
25%	15%*	U.S. Treasuries	U.S. Treasury Bills U.S. Treasury Futures

* This figure represents the RPAR Index’s allocation to U.S. Treasury bills which serve as collateral for the RPAR Index’s allocation to U.S. Treasury futures. Total notional exposure to the U.S. Treasuries asset class will exceed 15% due to the RPAR Index’s allocation to 10-year U.S. Treasury note futures and Ultra U.S. Treasury Bond futures.

The RPAR Index is rebalanced quarterly.

The Fund’s Investment Strategy

In seeking to obtain exposures comparable to those of the RPAR Index, the Fund may invest in a combination of (i) U.S. Treasury securities (including TIPS), (ii) U.S. Treasury futures contracts, (iii) ETFs that track a broad-based index of equity securities for one or more asset classes (or sub-classes), (iv) individual equity securities or depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), representing an interest in foreign equity securities, and (v) other exchange-listed vehicles issuing equity securities (“ETVs”) (including ETFs, exchange-traded notes (“ETNs”) and exchange-listed trusts).

Asset Classes

TIPS are marketable securities whose principal is adjusted based on changes in the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”). With inflation (an increase in the CPI), the principal increases, and with deflation (a decrease in the CPI), the principal decreases. The relationship between TIPS and the CPI affects both the principal amount paid when a TIPS instrument matures and the amount of interest that a TIPS instrument pays semi-annually. When a TIPS instrument matures, the principal paid is the greater of the CPI-adjusted principal or the original principal. TIPS pay interest at a fixed rate. However, because the fixed rate is applied to the CPI-adjusted principal, interest payments can vary in amount from one period to the next. If inflation occurs, the interest payment increases. In the event of deflation, the interest payment decreases. The Fund may purchase TIPS of any maturity.

The Fund will invest directly in U.S. Treasury securities or directly or indirectly in futures contracts to gain long exposure to U.S. Treasury bonds.

The ETFs in which the Fund invests will typically be index-based ETFs that track a broad-based index that principally invests in equity securities of one or more asset classes set forth above (e.g., U.S. equities, non-U.S. developed market equities, emerging market equities, or gold as described below). Such ETFs will typically have net assets of at least \$100 million and have aggregate volume over the last 90 days of at least 100,000 shares traded. The Fund may invest in ETFs to obtain exposure to the equity securities of commodity producers including in the energy (including clean energy), industrial metals, agriculture, mining and water sectors.

An ETV allows the Fund to indirectly obtain exposure to an underlying asset class such as futures contracts and commodities without directly trading futures or taking physical delivery of the underlying commodity. For example, the Fund may obtain exposure to gold by investing in an ETV that owns gold, rather than the Fund directly holding gold.

In addition to achieving exposure to the global equities asset class indirectly through ETFs, the Fund may also invest directly in equity securities. The equity securities that may comprise the Fund's equity positions include, but are not limited to, U.S.-listed common and preferred stock of domestic and foreign companies, including those in developed and emerging markets, real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), ADRs and GDRs. Such securities may be issued by small-, mid-, or large-capitalization companies. ADRs trade on U.S. stock exchanges and GDRs trade on stock exchanges outside the U.S. Both ADRs and GDRs represent interests in securities issued by a foreign publicly listed company.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund's investment adviser will typically buy or sell investments to reflect the quarterly rebalance of the RPAR Index, rather than based on an individual determination of which investments are most attractive at a given time.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

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

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.

Leverage Risk. Using derivatives such as futures to increase the Fund's combined long and short exposure creates leverage, which can magnify the Fund's potential for loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets or index; 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. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. Certain of the Fund's transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the 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 the Fund's after-tax returns.

Futures Contracts Risk. A futures contract is a standardized agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying instrument at a specific price at a specific future time. A decision as to whether, when, and how to use futures involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well-conceived futures transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. In addition to the risks associated with all derivatives, the prices of futures can be highly volatile, using futures can lower total return, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the Fund's initial investment in such contracts.

Market Risk. The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. Turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers worldwide, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. The Fund's NAV and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Maturity Risk. Debt securities with a longer maturity, including U.S. Treasuries and TIPS, may fluctuate in value more than ones with a shorter maturity.

Capital Controls and Sanctions Risk. Economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events, military action and other conditions may, without prior warning, lead to foreign government intervention (including intervention by the U.S. government with respect to foreign governments, economic sectors, foreign companies and related securities and interests) and the imposition of capital controls and/or sanctions, which may also include retaliatory actions of one government against another government, such as seizure of assets. Capital controls and/or sanctions include the prohibition of, or restrictions on, the ability to transfer currency, securities or other assets. Capital controls and/or sanctions may also impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities or currency, negatively impact the value and/or liquidity of such instruments, adversely affect the trading market and price for Shares of the Fund, and cause the Fund to decline in value.

Currency Exchange Rate Risk. The Fund invests, directly or indirectly, in investments denominated in non-U.S. currencies or in securities that provide exposure to such currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund's investments and the value of your Shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning, and you may lose money.

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

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

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced and may continue to experience significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including uncertainty regarding inflation and central banks' interest rate changes, the possibility of a national or global recession, trade tensions and tariffs, political events, war, and geopolitical conflict. These developments, as well as other events, could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets, despite efforts to address market disruptions.

Equity Market Risk. The Fund will invest in common stocks directly or indirectly through ETFs. 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.

Commodities Risk. The Fund's exposure to investments in physical commodities subjects the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. The commodities markets may fluctuate rapidly based on a variety of factors, including overall market movements; economic events and policies; changes in interest rates or inflation rates; changes in monetary and exchange control programs; war; acts of terrorism; natural disasters; and technological developments. Variables such as disease, drought, floods, weather, trade, embargoes, tariffs, and other political events, in particular, may have a larger impact on commodity prices than on traditional securities. The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. Because certain commodities may be produced in a limited number of countries and may be controlled by a small number of producers, political, economic, and supply-related events in such countries could have a disproportionate impact on the prices of such commodities. These factors may affect the value of the Fund in varying ways, and different factors may cause the value and the volatility of the Fund to move in inconsistent directions at inconsistent rates. The current or "spot" prices of physical commodities may also affect, in a volatile and inconsistent manner, the prices of futures contracts in respect of the relevant commodity.

Agriculture Risk. Companies in the agriculture industry are subject to risks such as adverse weather conditions, embargoes, tariffs, and adverse international economic, political and regulatory developments.

Energy Producers Industry Risk. Companies in the energy producing industry are subject to risks associated with companies owning and/or operating pipelines, gathering and processing assets, power infrastructure, propane assets, as well as capital markets, terrorism, natural disasters, climate change, operating, regulatory, environmental, supply and demand, and price volatility risks. The volatility of energy commodity prices can significantly affect energy companies due to the impact of prices on the volume of commodities developed, produced, gathered, and processed. Historically, energy commodity prices have been cyclical and exhibited significant volatility, which may adversely impact the value, operations, cash flows, and financial performance of energy companies.

Mining and Metal Industry Risk. Mining and metal companies can be significantly affected by international political and economic developments, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, commodity prices, taxes and government regulations. Investments in mining and metal industry companies may be speculative and subject to greater price volatility than investments in other types of companies. Increased environmental or labor costs may depress the value of mining and metal investments. In addition, changes in international monetary policies or economic and political conditions can affect the supply of gold and precious metals, and

consequently the value of mining and metal company investments. Further, the principal supplies of metal industries may be concentrated in a small number of countries and regions.

REIT Investment Risk. Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. REITs may be affected by changes in the value of their underlying properties or mortgages or by defaults by their borrowers or tenants. Furthermore, these entities depend upon specialized management skills, have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of projects. In addition, the performance of a REIT may be affected by changes in the tax laws or by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income.

Water Industry Risk. The water industry can be significantly affected by economic trends or other conditions or developments, such as the availability of water, the level of rainfall and occurrence of other climatic events, changes in water consumption, new technologies relating to the supply of water, and water conservation. The industry can also be significantly affected by environmental considerations, taxation, government regulation (including the increased cost of compliance), inflation, increases in interest rates, price and supply fluctuations, increases in the cost of raw materials and other operating costs, technological advances, and competition from new market entrants.

Gold Risk. The prices of precious metals, such as gold, rise and fall in response to many factors, including: economic cycles; changes in inflation or expectations about inflation in various countries; interest rates; currency fluctuations; metal sales by governments, central banks, or international agencies; investment speculation; resource availability; fluctuations in industrial and commercial supply and demand; government regulation of the metals and materials industries; and government prohibitions or restrictions on the private ownership of certain precious and rare metals.

Government Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, such as U.S. Treasury securities. There can be no guarantee that the United States will be able to meet its payment obligations with respect to such securities. Additionally, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or other countries may decline or be negative for short or long periods of time.

TIPS Risk. Interest payments on TIPS are unpredictable and will fluctuate as the principal and corresponding interest payments are adjusted for inflation. There can be no assurance that the CPI will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Any increases in the principal amount of TIPS will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though the Fund or applicable underlying ETF will not receive the principal until maturity. As a result, the Fund may make income distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash it receives. In addition, TIPS are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, and maturity risk.

Credit Risk. An issuer or guarantor of debt instruments, such as the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities with respect to U.S. government obligations, may be unable or unwilling to make its timely interest and/or principal payments or to otherwise honor its obligations. Please see “Government Obligations Risks,” above, for risks specific to investing in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Debt instruments such as U.S. Treasuries and TIPS are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which may be reflected in their credit ratings. The Fund’s portfolio holdings may have their credit ratings downgraded or may default (i.e., fail to make scheduled interest or principal payments), potentially reducing the Fund’s income level or share price.

Tax Risk. To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment accorded to regulated investment companies (“RICs”), the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income in each taxable year from certain categories of income (“qualifying income”) and must satisfy certain asset diversification requirements. Certain of the Fund’s investments may generate income that is not qualifying income. If the Fund were to fail to meet the qualifying income test or the asset diversification requirements and fail to qualify as a RIC, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income.

Market Capitalization Risk

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.
- *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than

large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying funds as the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by such investment companies. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in ETFs and other investment companies. ETFs may be less liquid than other investments, and thus their share values more volatile than the values of the investments they hold. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the “ETF Risks” described below.

ETV Risk. The Fund may invest in ETFs, ETNs and exchange-listed trusts. Please see “ETF Risks,” below, for risks specific to investing in ETFs. The risks of owning interests of an ETV generally reflect the same risks as owning the underlying securities or other instruments that the ETV is designed to track and which are disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus. The shares of certain ETVs may trade at a premium or discount to their intrinsic value (i.e., the market value may differ from the NAV of an ETV’s shares). For example, the value of an ETV may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer’s credit rating. By investing in an ETV, the Fund indirectly bears the proportionate share of any fees and expenses of the ETV in addition to the Fund’s direct fees and expenses. Additionally, trading in an ETV may be halted by the exchange on which it trades.

- *Exchange-Listed Trust Risk.* Exchange-listed trusts are not registered as investment companies under the 1940 Act. Consequently, an investment in an exchange-listed trust will not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in registered investment companies. Some exchange-listed trusts may qualify as “emerging growth companies” and therefore may be subject to reduced public reporting requirements. Under certain circumstances, the exchange on which an exchange-listed trust trades may halt trading in the exchange-listed trust.
- *ETN Risk.* The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying securities’ markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer’s credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced index. In addition, the notes issued by ETNs and held by the Fund are unsecured debt of the issuer.

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

Illiquid Investments Risk. The Fund may, at times, hold illiquid investments, by virtue of the absence of a readily available market for certain of its investments, or because of legal or contractual restrictions on sales. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to dispose of an investment at a time or price that is most beneficial to the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser’s success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.

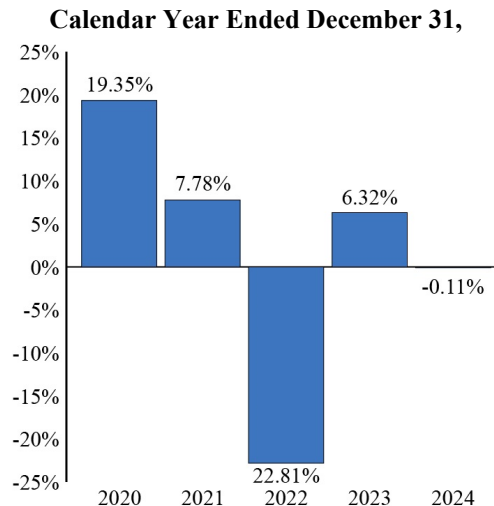
ETF Risks

- *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.

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *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. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of ETFs holding only domestic securities.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that 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. Also, in stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. These adverse effects on liquidity for Shares, in turn, could lead to wider bid/ask spreads and differences between the market price of Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance over time. The bar chart shows the annual returns for the Fund from year-to-year. The table illustrates how the Fund's average annual total returns for the 1-year, 5-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance (S&P 500 Total Return Index), a blended index (described below), and the RPAR Index. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.rparetf.com/rpar.



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 11.03% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020 and the lowest quarterly return was -15.80% for the quarter ended June 30, 2022.

The Fund's year-to-date return as of March 31, 2025 was 5.38%.

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Periods Ended December 31, 2024

	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception (12/12/2019)
Return Before Taxes	-0.11%	1.07%	1.19%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-0.94%	0.23%	0.35%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	0.09%	0.58%	0.67%
S&P 500 Total Return Index			
<i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	25.02%	14.53%	14.82%
60% S&P 500 Index / 40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index ¹			
<i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	15.04%	8.67%	8.86%
Advanced Research Risk Parity Index			
<i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	0.63%	2.00%	2.21%

¹ The blended index is 60% S&P 500 Index (stocks) and 40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (bonds).

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred or other tax-advantaged arrangements, such as an individual retirement account ("IRA"). In certain cases, the figures representing "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" may be higher than the other figures for the same period. A higher after-tax return results when a capital loss occurs upon redemption and provides an assumed tax deduction that benefits the investor.

Management

Investment Adviser: Tidal Investments LLC, a Tidal Financial Group company, serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers:

Michael Venuto, Chief Investment Officer for the Adviser, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in December 2019.

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in December 2019.

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Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only 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."

Recent 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.rparetf.com/rpar.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, qualified REIT dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless an investment is in an 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.

UPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The UPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF (the “UPAR ETF” or the “Fund”) seeks to generate positive returns during periods of economic growth, preserve capital during periods of economic contraction, and preserve real rates of return during periods of heightened inflation.

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 <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.65%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.67%
Less: Fee Waiver ^{2,3}	(0.02)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver ^{2,3}	0.65%

¹ The Fund’s investment adviser, Tidal Investments LLC (“Tidal” or the “Adviser”), a Tidal Financial Group company, will pay, or require a third party to pay, all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for advisory fees and sub-advisory fees, as the case may be) excluding interest charges on any borrowings, 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 (“AFFE”), 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 (collectively, the “Excluded Expenses”).

² AFFE are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratios of expenses to average net assets in the Fund’s Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund and exclude AFFE.

³ The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its unitary management fee (which includes all expenses incurred by the Fund except for Excluded Expenses), to 0.63% of the Fund’s average daily net assets through at least April 30, 2026. To the extent the Fund incurs Excluded Expenses, Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver is greater than 0.63%. This fee waiver agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Tidal ETF Trust (the “Trust”), on behalf of the Fund, upon sixty (60) days’ written notice to the Adviser. This fee waiver agreement may not be terminated by the Adviser without the consent of the Board.

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. The management fee waiver discussed above is reflected only through April 30, 2026. 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
\$66	\$212	\$371	\$833

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. During the most recent fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 12% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to replicate the returns of the Advanced Research Ultra Risk Parity Index (the “UPAR Index”). The UPAR Index is designed to provide leveraged exposure to the Advanced Research Risk Parity Index (the “RPAR Index”).

The Fund and the UPAR Index will utilize leverage in an effort to balance portfolio risk across four major asset classes – Global Equities, Commodities (through commodity producer equities and gold), U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (“TIPS”), and U.S. Treasuries. “Ultra” in the Fund’s name refers to the use of leverage to enhance returns. Through the use of leverage, the Fund targets an allocation that is 160% to 180% of net asset value. The use of leverage may magnify the effect of any decrease or increase in the value of the Fund’s portfolio holdings over time relative to a fund that does not utilize leverage.

The UPAR Index

The UPAR Index is designed to provide leveraged exposure to the RPAR Index by using an implied financing rate to target 1.4 times the asset class exposures of the RPAR Index at each quarterly rebalance. The RPAR Index allocates its exposure to four asset classes (Global Equities, Commodities (through commodity producer equities and gold), TIPS, and U.S. Treasuries) using a “risk parity” approach that seeks to balance risk to each asset class based on the long-term historic volatility exhibited by each asset class. This means that lower risk asset classes (such as TIPS) will generally have higher notional allocations than higher risk asset classes (such as global equities). At each quarterly rebalance, the allocation of the UPAR Index among each of the four asset classes will be 1.4 times the allocation of the same asset classes in the RPAR Index. The UPAR Index seeks to balance risk across the four asset classes described below. The UPAR Index is a leveraged index, meaning that the sum of the underlying asset class allocations will exceed 100%. The UPAR Index targets a total economic exposure to the four asset classes of 160% to 180% at each quarterly rebalance.

Asset Class	Sub-Class
Global Equities	U.S. Equities
	Non-U.S. Developed Market Equities
	Emerging Market Equities
	Equity Index Futures
Commodities	Commodity Producer Equities
	Gold
U.S. Treasuries	U.S. Treasury Bills
	U.S. Treasury Futures
TIPS	Long-Term TIPS (15+ years)

The Fund’s Investment Strategy

The Fund will seek to replicate the returns of the UPAR Index by targeting the same exposure as the UPAR Index to the four primary asset classes identified above and adopting the same quarterly rebalancing schedule as the UPAR Index. As of the last quarterly rebalance of the UPAR Index on December 31, 2024, the target asset-class exposures in the UPAR Index (which are based on the asset-class exposures of the RPAR Index) were 51% to nominal U.S. Treasuries (including 10-year and 30-year treasuries), 50% to longer-maturity TIPS, 36% to a mix of commodity-producer equities and gold, and 37% to a mix of domestic, international and emerging-market equities, for a total economic exposure of 174%. By utilizing the same risk parity approach as the UPAR Index, the Fund expects to maintain an investment portfolio with asset class exposure that substantively matches the asset class exposure of the UPAR Index by investing in a combination of (i) U.S. Treasury securities (including TIPS), (ii) U.S. Treasury futures contracts, (iii) reverse repurchase agreements, (iv) ETFs that track a broad-based index of equity securities for one or more asset classes (or sub-classes), (v) individual equity securities or depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), representing an interest in foreign equity securities, (vi) other exchange-listed vehicles issuing equity securities (“ETVs”) (including ETFs, exchange-traded notes (“ETNs”) and exchange-listed trusts), and (vii) equity index futures. The target asset class exposures of the UPAR Index are not expected to change as a function of market conditions.

In addition to investing directly in the asset classes noted above, the Fund may utilize reverse repurchase agreements to gain leveraged exposure to those asset classes.

Based on market conditions (principally the financing rates present in the market for reverse repurchase agreements), the Fund may seek sources of leverage through various means, including (but not limited to) equity index futures, U.S. treasury futures, and reverse repurchase agreements, to achieve the Fund’s target leverage.

The Adviser will seek to construct a portfolio of securities for the Fund that will provide investment results that are comparable to the UPAR Index. The Adviser expects the Fund to hold approximately 100 securities under normal market conditions.

The Fund will invest in TIPS. TIPS are marketable securities whose principal is adjusted based on changes in the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”). With inflation (an increase in the CPI), the principal increases, and with deflation (a decrease in the CPI), the principal decreases. The relationship between TIPS and the CPI affects both the principal amount paid when a TIPS instrument matures and the amount of interest that a TIPS instrument pays semi-annually. When a TIPS instrument matures, the principal paid is the greater of the CPI-adjusted principal or the original principal. TIPS pay interest at a fixed rate. However, because the fixed rate is applied to the CPI-adjusted principal, interest payments can vary in amount from one period to the next. If inflation occurs, the interest payment increases. In the event of deflation, the interest payment decreases. The Fund may purchase TIPS of any maturity.

The Fund will invest directly in U.S. Treasury securities or directly or indirectly in futures contracts to gain long exposure to U.S. Treasury bonds.

The ETFs in which the Fund invests will typically be index-based ETFs that track a broad-based index that principally invests in equity securities of one or more asset classes set forth above (e.g., U.S. equities, non-U.S. developed market equities, emerging market equities, or a gold-focused index as described below). Such ETFs will typically have net assets of at least \$100 million and have aggregate volume over the last 90 days of at least 100,000 shares traded. The Fund will also, specifically, invest in ETFs to obtain exposure to the equity securities of commodity producers including in the energy (including clean energy), industrial metals, agriculture, mining and water sectors.

The Fund’s investment in ETVs allows the Fund to indirectly obtain exposure to an underlying asset class, such as futures contracts and commodities, without directly trading futures or taking physical delivery of the underlying commodity. For example, the Fund may obtain exposure to gold by investing in an ETV that owns gold, rather than the Fund directly holding gold.

In addition to achieving exposure to the global equities asset class indirectly through ETFs, the Fund may also invest directly in equity securities. The equity securities that may comprise the Fund’s equity positions include, but are not limited to, U.S.-listed common stock of domestic and foreign companies, including those in developed and emerging markets, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), ADRs and GDRs. Such securities may be issued by small-, mid-, or large-capitalization companies. ADRs trade on U.S. stock exchanges and GDRs trade on stock exchanges outside the U.S. Both ADRs and GDRs represent interests in securities issued by a foreign publicly listed company.

The Fund will invest in equity index futures. Equity index futures are derivatives instruments that give the Fund exposure to price movements on an underlying index. The Fund therefore can profit from the price movements of a basket of equities without trading the individual constituents. An index futures contract gives the Fund the ability to buy or sell an underlying listed financial instrument at a fixed price on a future date. Equity index futures are cash settled; that is, there is no delivery of the underlying asset at the end of the contract. If on expiry the price of the index is higher than the agreed-upon contract price, the buyer has made a profit, and the seller—the future writer—has suffered a loss. Should the opposite be true, the buyer suffers a loss, and the seller makes a profit.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund’s investment adviser will typically buy or sell investments to reflect the quarterly rebalance of the UPAR Index, rather than based on an individual determination of which investments are most attractive at a given time.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which the risks appear. 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 investment 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.”

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.

Leverage Risk. Using derivatives such as futures to increase the Fund’s combined long and short exposure creates leverage, which can magnify the Fund’s potential for loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund’s share price.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund’s derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets or index; 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. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. Certain of the Fund’s transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of

distributions to shareholders, which may result in the 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 the Fund's after-tax returns.

Futures Contracts Risk. A futures contract is a standardized agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying instrument at a specific price at a specific future time. A decision as to whether, when, and how to use futures involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well-conceived futures transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. In addition to the risks associated with all derivatives, the prices of futures can be highly volatile, using futures can lower total return, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the Fund's initial investment in such contracts.

Market Risk. The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. Turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers worldwide, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. The Fund's NAV and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Maturity Risk. Debt securities with a longer maturity, including U.S. Treasuries and TIPS, may fluctuate in value more than ones with a shorter maturity.

Capital Controls and Sanctions Risk. Economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events, military action and other conditions may, without prior warning, lead to foreign government intervention (including intervention by the U.S. government with respect to foreign governments, economic sectors, foreign companies and related securities and interests) and the imposition of capital controls and/or sanctions, which may also include retaliatory actions of one government against another government, such as seizure of assets. Capital controls and/or sanctions include the prohibition of, or restrictions on, the ability to transfer currency, securities or other assets. Capital controls and/or sanctions may also impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities or currency, negatively impact the value and/or liquidity of such instruments, adversely affect the trading market and price for Shares of the Fund, and cause the Fund to decline in value.

Currency Exchange Rate Risk. The Fund invests, directly or indirectly, in investments denominated in non-U.S. currencies or in securities that provide exposure to such currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund's investments and the value of your Shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning, and you may lose money.

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

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

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced and may continue to experience significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including uncertainty regarding inflation and central banks' interest rate changes, the possibility of a national or global recession, trade tensions and tariffs, political events, war, and geopolitical conflict. These developments, as well as other events, could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets, despite efforts to address market disruptions.

Equity Market Risk. The Fund will invest in common stocks directly or indirectly through ETFs. 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.

Commodities Risk. The Fund's exposure to investments in physical commodities subjects the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. The commodities markets may fluctuate rapidly based on a variety of factors, including overall market movements; economic events and policies; changes in interest rates or inflation rates; changes in monetary and exchange control programs; war; acts of terrorism; natural disasters; and technological developments. Variables such as

disease, drought, floods, weather, trade, embargoes, tariffs, and other political events, in particular, may have a larger impact on commodity prices than on traditional securities. The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. Because certain commodities may be produced in a limited number of countries and may be controlled by a small number of producers, political, economic, and supply-related events in such countries could have a disproportionate impact on the prices of such commodities. These factors may affect the value of the Fund in varying ways, and different factors may cause the value and the volatility of the Fund to move in inconsistent directions at inconsistent rates. The current or “spot” prices of physical commodities may also affect, in a volatile and inconsistent manner, the prices of futures contracts in respect of the relevant commodity.

Agriculture Risk. Companies in the agriculture industry are subject to risks such as adverse weather conditions, embargoes, tariffs, and adverse international economic, political and regulatory developments.

Energy Producers Industry Risk. Companies in the energy producing industry are subject to risks associated with companies owning and/or operating pipelines, gathering and processing assets, power infrastructure, propane assets, as well as capital markets, terrorism, natural disasters, climate change, operating, regulatory, environmental, supply and demand, and price volatility risks. The volatility of energy commodity prices can significantly affect energy companies due to the impact of prices on the volume of commodities developed, produced, gathered, and processed. Historically, energy commodity prices have been cyclical and exhibited significant volatility, which may adversely impact the value, operations, cash flows, and financial performance of energy companies.

Mining and Metal Industry Risk. Mining and metal companies can be significantly affected by international political and economic developments, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, commodity prices, taxes and government regulations. Investments in mining and metal industry companies may be speculative and subject to greater price volatility than investments in other types of companies. Increased environmental or labor costs may depress the value of mining and metal investments. In addition, changes in international monetary policies or economic and political conditions can affect the supply of gold and precious metals, and consequently the value of mining and metal company investments. Further, the principal supplies of metal industries may be concentrated in a small number of countries and regions.

REIT Investment Risk. Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. REITs may be affected by changes in the value of their underlying properties or mortgages or by defaults by their borrowers or tenants. Furthermore, these entities depend upon specialized management skills, have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of projects. In addition, the performance of a REIT may be affected by changes in the tax laws or by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income.

Water Industry Risk. The water industry can be significantly affected by economic trends or other conditions or developments, such as the availability of water, the level of rainfall and occurrence of other climatic events, changes in water consumption, new technologies relating to the supply of water, and water conservation. The industry can also be significantly affected by environmental considerations, taxation, government regulation (including the increased cost of compliance), inflation, increases in interest rates, price and supply fluctuations, increases in the cost of raw materials and other operating costs, technological advances, and competition from new market entrants.

Gold Risk. The prices of precious metals, such as gold, rise and fall in response to many factors, including: economic cycles; changes in inflation or expectations about inflation in various countries; interest rates; currency fluctuations; metal sales by governments, central banks, or international agencies; investment speculation; resource availability; fluctuations in industrial and commercial supply and demand; government regulation of the metals and materials industries; and government prohibitions or restrictions on the private ownership of certain precious and rare metals.

Government Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, such as U.S. Treasury securities. There can be no guarantee that the United States will be able to meet its payment obligations with respect to such securities. Additionally, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or other countries may decline or be negative for short or long periods of time.

TIPS Risk. Interest payments on TIPS are unpredictable and will fluctuate as the principal and corresponding interest payments are adjusted for inflation. There can be no assurance that the CPI will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Any increases in the principal amount of TIPS will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though the Fund or applicable underlying ETF will not receive the principal until maturity. As a result, the Fund may make income distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash it receives. In addition, TIPS are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, and maturity risk.

Credit Risk. An issuer or guarantor of debt instruments, such as the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities with respect to U.S. government obligations, may be unable or unwilling to make its timely interest and/or principal payments or to otherwise honor its obligations. Please see “Government Obligations Risks,” above, for risks specific to investing in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Debt instruments such as U.S. Treasuries and TIPS are subject to varying degrees of

credit risk, which may be reflected in their credit ratings. The Fund's portfolio holdings may have their credit ratings downgraded or may default (i.e., fail to make scheduled interest or principal payments), potentially reducing the Fund's income level or share price.

Tax Risk. To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment accorded to regulated investment companies ("RICs"), the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income in each taxable year from certain categories of income ("qualifying income") and must satisfy certain asset diversification requirements. Certain of the Fund's investments may generate income that is not qualifying income. If the Fund were to fail to meet the qualifying income test or the asset diversification requirements and fail to qualify as a RIC, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income.

Market Capitalization Risk

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

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying funds as the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by such investment companies. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in ETFs and other investment companies. ETFs may be less liquid than other investments, and thus their share values more volatile than the values of the investments they hold. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described below.

ETV Risk. The Fund may invest in ETFs, ETNs and exchange-listed trusts. Please see "ETF Risks," below, for risks specific to investing in ETFs. The risks of owning interests of an ETV generally reflect the same risks as owning the underlying securities or other instruments that the ETV is designed to track and which are disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus. The shares of certain ETVs may trade at a premium or discount to their intrinsic value (i.e., the market value may differ from the NAV of an ETV's shares). For example, the value of an ETV may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating. By investing in an ETV, the Fund indirectly bears the proportionate share of any fees and expenses of the ETV in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. Additionally, trading in an ETV may be halted by the exchange on which it trades.

- *Exchange-Listed Trust Risk.* Exchange-listed trusts are not registered as investment companies under the 1940 Act. Consequently, an investment in an exchange-listed trust will not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in registered investment companies. Some exchange-listed trusts may qualify as "emerging growth companies" and therefore may be subject to reduced public reporting requirements. Under certain circumstances, the exchange on which an exchange-listed trust trades may halt trading in the exchange-listed trust.
- *ETN Risk.* The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying securities' markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced index. In addition, the notes issued by ETNs and held by the Fund are unsecured debt of the issuer.

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

Illiquid Investments Risk. The Fund may, at times, hold illiquid investments, by virtue of the absence of a readily available market for certain of its investments, or because of legal or contractual restrictions on sales. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to dispose of an investment at a time or price that is most beneficial to the Fund.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk. A reverse repurchase agreement is the sale by the Fund of a security to a party for a specified price, with the simultaneous agreement by the Fund to repurchase that security from that party on a future date at a higher price. Similar to borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide the Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and/or if the value of collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of securities.

Borrowing Risk. The Fund's use of reverse repurchase agreements is considered a form of borrowing money. Borrowing money to finance purchases of securities that exceed the Fund's net assets creates leverage risk, which may magnify changes to the Fund's net asset value and its returns. The Fund bears the added price volatility risk of the securities purchased. Borrowing money will cost the Fund interest expense and other fees, which may reduce its returns.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.

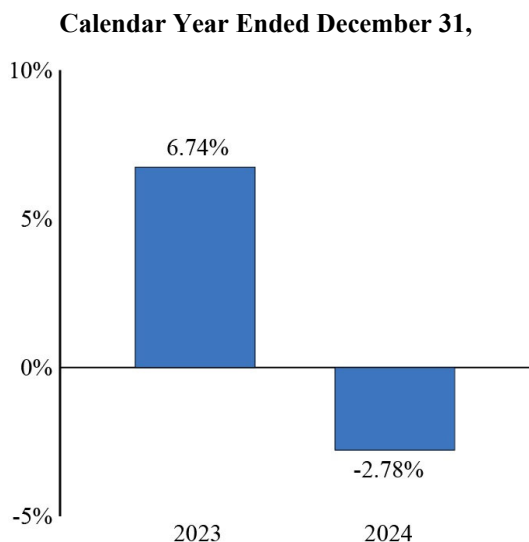
ETF Risks

- *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.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *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. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of ETFs holding only domestic securities.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that 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. Also, in stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings. These adverse effects on liquidity for Shares, in turn, could lead to wider bid/ask spreads and differences between the market price of Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance over time. The bar chart shows the annual returns for the Fund from year-to-year. The table illustrates how the Fund's

average annual total returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of the UPAR Index and a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.rparetf.com/upar.



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 14.72% for the quarter ended December 31, 2023 and the lowest quarterly return was -12.02% for the quarter ended December 31, 2024.

The Fund's year-to-date return as of March 31, 2025 was 7.40%.

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Periods Ended December 31, 2024

	1 Year	Since Inception (1/3/2022)
Return Before Taxes	-2.78%	-10.40%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-3.88%	-11.52%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-1.47%	-8.06%
S&P 500 Total Return Index		
<i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	25.02%	8.73%
Advanced Research Ultra Risk Parity Index		
<i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	-1.37%	-9.70%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred or other tax-advantaged arrangements, such as an individual retirement account ("IRA"). In certain cases, the figure representing "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" may be higher than other return figures for the same period due to a capital loss that occurs upon redemption and provides an assumed tax deduction that benefits the investor.

Management

Investment Adviser: Tidal Investments LLC, a Tidal Financial Group company, serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers:

Michael Venuto, Chief Investment Officer for the Adviser, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in January 2022.

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in January 2022.

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Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only 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.”

Recent 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.rparetf.com/upar.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Investment Objective

The primary investment objective of the RPAR ETF seeks to generate positive returns during periods of economic growth, preserve capital during periods of economic contraction, and preserve real rates of return during periods of heightened inflation.

The primary investment objective of the UPAR ETF seeks to generate positive returns during periods of economic growth, preserve capital during periods of economic contraction, and preserve real rates of return during periods of heightened inflation.

An investment objective is fundamental if it cannot be changed without the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares. Each Fund’s investment objective has not been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore may be changed without the consent of each Fund’s shareholders upon approval by the Board and 60 days’ written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of each Fund’s principal investment strategies in the section titled “Fund Summary-Principal Investment Strategies” above.

Temporary Defensive Strategies. For temporary defensive purposes during adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, each Fund may invest in cash or cash equivalents or short-term instruments such as commercial paper, money market mutual funds, or short-term U.S. government securities. Taking a temporary defensive position may result in a Fund not achieving its investment objective.

Manager of Managers Structure

Although the Funds are not currently sub-advised, the Funds and the Adviser have received exemptive relief from the SEC permitting the Adviser (subject to certain conditions and the approval of the Board) to change or select new unaffiliated sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval. The relief also permits the Adviser to materially amend the terms of agreements with an unaffiliated sub-adviser (including an increase in the fee paid by the Adviser to the unaffiliated sub-adviser (and not paid by a 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.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds

There can be no assurance that the Funds will achieve their investment objectives. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Funds. 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 information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of each Fund's principal investment risks in the section titled "Fund Summary— Principal Investment Risks" above. 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. The risks below apply to each Fund as indicated in the following table. The number of risk factors applicable to a Fund does not necessarily correlate to the overall risk of an investment in that Fund. Additional information about each such risk and its potential impact on a Fund is set forth below the table.

	RPAR Risk Parity ETF	UPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF
Agriculture Risk	X	X
Borrowing Risk		X
Capital Controls and Sanctions Risk	X	X
Commodities Risk	X	X
Credit Risk	X	X
Currency Exchange Rate Risk	X	X
Depository Receipt Risk	X	X
Derivatives Risk	X	X
Emerging Markets Risk	X	X
Energy Producers Industry Risk	X	X
Equity Market Risk	X	X
— APs, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk	X	X
— Cash Redemption Risk.	X	X
— Costs of Buying or Selling Shares	X	X
— Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV	X	X
— Trading	X	X
ETV Risk	X	X
— Exchange-Listed Trust Risk	X	X
— ETN Risk	X	X
Foreign Securities Risk	X	X
Futures Contracts Risk	X	X
Gold Risk	X	X
Government Obligations Risk	X	X
Illiquid Investments Risks	X	X
Interest Rate Risk	X	X
Leverage Risk	X	X
Management Risk	X	X
Market Capitalization Risk	X	X
— Large-Capitalization Investing	X	X
— Mid-Capitalization Investing	X	X
— Small-Capitalization Investing	X	X
Market Risk	X	X
Maturity Risk	X	X
Mining and Metal Industry Risk	X	X
Other Investment Companies Risks	X	X

Recent Market Events Risk	X	X
REIT Risk	X	X
Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk	--	X
Tax Risk	X	X
TIPS Risk	X	X
Water Industry Risk	X	X

Agriculture Risk. Companies in the agriculture industry are subject to risks such as adverse weather conditions, embargoes, tariffs, and adverse international economic, political and regulatory developments. Agriculture prices can be more volatile than prices of other types of investments and can be affected by a wide range of factors, including changes in overall market movements, speculative activity of other investors, real or perceived inflationary trends, economic or other sanctions, international regulatory, political, and economic developments (for example, regime changes and changes in economic activity levels), and developments affecting a particular sector, industry, or commodity, such as drought, floods, or other weather conditions, livestock disease, trade embargoes, competition from substitute products, transportation bottlenecks or shortages, fluctuations in supply and demand, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

Borrowing Risk. The Fund's use of reverse repurchase agreements is considered a form of borrowing money. Borrowing money to finance purchases of securities that exceed the Fund's net assets creates leverage risk, which may magnify changes to the Fund's net asset value and its returns. The Fund bears the added price volatility risk of the securities purchased. Borrowing money will cost the Fund interest expense and other fees, which may reduce its returns.

Capital Controls and Sanctions Risk. Economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events, military action and other conditions may, without prior warning, lead to foreign government intervention (including intervention by the U.S. government with respect to foreign governments, economic sectors, foreign companies and related securities and interests) and the imposition of capital controls and/or sanctions, which may also include retaliatory actions of one government against another government, such as seizure of assets. Capital controls and/or sanctions include the prohibition of, or restrictions on, the ability to transfer currency, securities or other assets. Capital controls and/or sanctions may also impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities or currency, negatively impact the value and/or liquidity of such instruments, adversely affect the trading market and price for Shares of the Fund, and cause the Fund to decline in value.

Commodities Risk. The Fund's exposure to investments in physical commodities subjects the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. The commodities markets may fluctuate rapidly based on a variety of factors, including overall market movements; economic events and policies; changes in interest rates or inflation rates; changes in monetary and exchange control programs; war; acts of terrorism; natural disasters; and technological developments. Variables such as disease, drought, floods, weather, trade, embargoes, tariffs, and other political events, in particular, may have a larger impact on commodity prices than on traditional securities. The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. Because certain commodities may be produced in a limited number of countries and may be controlled by a small number of producers, political, economic, and supply-related events in such countries could have a disproportionate impact on the prices of such commodities. These factors may affect the value of the Fund in varying ways, and different factors may cause the value and the volatility of the Fund to move in inconsistent directions at inconsistent rates. The current or "spot" prices of physical commodities may also affect, in a volatile and inconsistent manner, the prices of futures contracts in respect of the relevant commodity.

Credit Risk. An issuer or guarantor of debt instruments, such as the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities with respect to U.S. government obligations, may be unable or unwilling to make its timely interest and/or principal payments or to otherwise honor its obligations. Please see "Government Obligations Risks," below, for risks specific to investing in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Debt instruments such as U.S. Treasuries and TIPS are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which may be reflected in their credit ratings. A Fund's portfolio holdings may have their credit ratings downgraded or may default (i.e., fail to make scheduled interest or principal payments), potentially reducing the Fund's income level or share price. The credit risk associated with a debt security could increase to the extent that a Fund's ability to benefit fully from its investment in the security depends on the performance by multiple parties of their respective contractual or other obligations. The market value of a debt security is also affected by the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer.

Currency Exchange Rate Risk. The Funds invest, directly or indirectly, in investments denominated in non-U.S. currencies or in securities that provide exposure to such currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of a Fund's investments and the value of your Shares. Because a Fund's NAV is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars, the U.S. dollar value of your investment in the Fund may go down if the value of the local currency of the non-U.S. markets in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar. This is true even if the local currency value of securities in a Fund's holdings goes up. The value of the U.S. dollar measured against other currencies is influenced by a variety of factors. These factors include: national debt levels and trade deficits, changes in balances of payments and trade, domestic and foreign interest and inflation rates,

global or regional political, economic or financial events, monetary policies of governments, actual or potential government intervention, and global energy prices. Political instability, the possibility of government intervention and restrictive or opaque business and investment policies may also reduce the value of a country's currency. Government monetary policies and the buying or selling of currency by a country's government may also influence exchange rates. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in a Fund may change quickly and without warning, and you may lose money.

Depository Receipt Risk. Depository receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and certain additional risks. Depository receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the Underlying Shares. When a Fund invests in depository receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the Funds are exposed to the risk that the depository receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares. The underlying securities of the ADRs in a Fund's portfolio are usually denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. GDRs may be issued in bearer form and denominated in other currencies and are generally designed for use throughout the world. As a result, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of the Funds' portfolios. In addition, because the underlying securities of ADRs or GDRs trade on foreign exchanges at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, the value of the securities underlying the ADRs or GDRs may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading, regardless of whether there is an active U.S. market for Shares.

Derivatives Risk. The Funds' derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets or index; 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. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, a Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. Certain of the Funds' transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Funds realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than they would if they did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Funds' after-tax returns.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investments in securities and instruments traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to such securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and instruments. For example, developing and emerging markets may be subject to (i) greater market volatility, (ii) lower trading volume and liquidity, (iii) greater social, political, and economic uncertainty, (iv) governmental controls on foreign investments and limitations on repatriation of invested capital, (v) lower disclosure, corporate governance, auditing and financial reporting standards, (vi) fewer protections of property rights, (vii) restrictions on the transfer of securities or currency, and (viii) settlement and trading practices that differ from those in U.S. markets. Each of these factors may impact the ability of the Funds to buy, sell, or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for Fund Shares and cause the Funds to decline in value.

Energy Producers Industry Risk. Companies in the energy producing industry are subject to risks associated with companies owning and/or operating pipelines, gathering and processing assets, power infrastructure, propane assets, as well as capital markets, terrorism, natural disasters, climate change, operating, regulatory, environmental, supply and demand, and price volatility risks. The volatility of energy commodity prices can significantly affect energy companies due to the impact of prices on the volume of commodities developed, produced, gathered, and processed. Historically, energy commodity prices have been cyclical and exhibited significant volatility, which may adversely impact the value, operations, cash flows, and financial performance of energy companies.

Equity Market Risk. The equity securities held in a 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 Funds invest. 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 issuers. Securities in the Funds' portfolios may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, pandemic diseases, terrorism, regulatory events, or government controls.

ETF Risks

- *APs, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Funds have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as 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, the Funds may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Funds (e.g., derivative instruments). In such a case, the Funds may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Funds to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Funds may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the bid-ask spread. The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Funds, asset swings in the Funds and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *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 the Shares will approximate a 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 the Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. The market price of Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid-ask" spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers, or other participants that trade the Shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid-ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. Because securities held by the Funds may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Funds' primary listing exchange is open, the Funds are likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of ETFs holding only domestic securities.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares 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 Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500 Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that 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 Funds' underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Also, in stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Funds' underlying portfolio holdings. These adverse effects on liquidity for Shares, in turn, could lead to wider bid/ask spreads and differences between the market price of Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.

ETV Risk. The Funds may invest in ETFs, ETNs and exchange-listed trusts. Please see "ETF Risks," above, for risks specific to investing in ETFs. The risks of owning interests of an ETV generally reflect the same risks as owning the underlying securities or other instruments that the ETV is designed to track and which are disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus. The shares of certain ETVs may trade at a premium or discount to their intrinsic value (i.e., the market value may differ from the NAV of an ETV's shares). For example, the value of an ETV may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating. By investing in an ETV, the Funds indirectly bear the proportionate share of any fees and expenses of the ETV in addition to the Funds' direct fees and expenses. Additionally, trading in an ETV may be halted by the exchange on which it trades.

- *Exchange-Listed Trust Risk.* Exchange-listed trusts are not registered as investment companies under the 1940 Act. Consequently, an investment in an exchange-listed trust will not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in registered investment companies. Some exchange-listed trusts may qualify as "emerging growth companies" and therefore may be subject to reduced public reporting requirements. Under certain circumstances, the exchange on which an exchange-listed trust trades may halt trading in the exchange-listed trust.
- *ETN Risk.* The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying securities' markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit

rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced index. In addition, the notes issued by ETNs and held by the Funds are unsecured debt of the issuer.

Foreign Securities Risk. Securities of non-U.S. issuers, including ADRs, are subject to certain inherent risks. Certain foreign countries may impose exchange control regulations, restrictions on repatriation of profit on investments or of capital invested, local taxes on investments, and restrictions on the ability of issuers of non-U.S. securities, including ADRs, to make payments of principal and interest to investors located outside the country, whether from currency blockage or otherwise. In addition, the Funds will be subject to risks associated with adverse political and economic developments in foreign countries, including seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, the imposition of economic sanctions, different legal systems and laws relating to bankruptcy and creditors' rights, and the potential inability to enforce legal judgments, all of which could cause the Funds to lose money on their investments in non-U.S. securities, including ADRs. The cost of servicing external debt will also generally be adversely affected by rising international interest rates, as many external debt obligations bear interest at rates which are adjusted based upon international interest rates. Because non-U.S. securities, including ADRs, may trade on days when Shares are not priced, NAV may change at times when the Funds' shares cannot be sold.

Foreign banks and securities depositories at which the Funds hold their foreign securities and cash may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business and may be subject to only limited or no regulatory oversight. Additionally, many foreign governments do not supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to the same extent as does the United States and may not have laws to protect investors that are comparable to U.S. securities laws. Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets may result in delays in payment for or delivery of securities not typically associated with settlement and clearance of U.S. investments.

In recent years, the European financial markets have experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns in, or rising government debt levels of, several European countries. These events may spread to other countries in Europe, including countries that do not use the Euro. These events may affect the value and liquidity of certain of the Funds' investments.

Futures Contracts Risk. A futures contract is a standardized agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying instrument at a specific price at a specific future time. The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of the underlying instrument. Depending on the terms of the particular contract, futures contracts are settled through either physical delivery of the underlying instrument on the settlement date or by payment of a cash settlement amount on the settlement date. A decision as to whether, when, and how to use futures involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well-conceived futures transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. In addition to the risks associated with all derivatives, the prices of futures can be highly volatile, using futures can lower total return, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the Funds' initial investment in such contracts.

Gold Risk. The prices of precious metals, such as gold, rise and fall in response to many factors, including: economic cycles; changes in inflation or expectations about inflation in various countries; interest rates; currency fluctuations; metal sales by governments, central banks, or international agencies; investment speculation; resource availability; fluctuations in industrial and commercial supply and demand; government regulation of the metals and materials industries; and government prohibitions or restrictions on the private ownership of certain precious and rare metals.

Government Obligations Risk. The Funds may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, such as U.S. Treasury securities. There can be no guarantee that the United States will be able to meet its payment obligations with respect to such securities. Additionally, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or other countries may decline or be negative for short or long periods of time.

Illiquid Investments Risks. Each Fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in illiquid or restricted investments deemed illiquid. Investments in restricted investments could have the effect of increasing the amount of a Fund's assets invested in illiquid investments if qualified institutional buyers are unwilling to purchase these investments.

Illiquid and restricted investments may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Funds believe it is desirable to do so. The market price of illiquid and restricted investments generally is more volatile than that of more liquid investments, which may adversely affect the price that the Funds pay for or recover upon the sale of such investments. Illiquid and restricted investments are also more difficult to value, especially in challenging markets. The Adviser's judgment may play a greater role in the valuation process. Investment of the Fund's assets in illiquid and restricted investments may restrict a Fund's ability to take advantage of market opportunities. To dispose of an unregistered investment, the Funds, where they have contractual rights to do so, may have to cause such security to be registered. A considerable period may elapse between the time the decision is made to sell the investment and the time the investment is registered, thereby enabling the Funds to sell it. Contractual restrictions on the resale of investments vary in length and scope and are generally the result of a negotiation between the issuer and acquiror of the investments. In either case, the Funds would bear market risks during that period. Liquidity risk may impact a Fund's ability to meet shareholder redemptions and as a result, the Fund may be forced to sell investments at inopportune prices.

Certain fixed income instruments are not readily marketable and may be subject to restrictions on resale. Fixed income instruments may not be listed on any national securities exchange and no active trading market may exist for certain of the fixed income instruments in which the Funds will invest. Where a secondary market exists, the market for some fixed income instruments may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid-ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. In addition, dealer inventories of certain investments are at historic lows in relation to market size, which indicates a potential for reduced liquidity as dealers may be less able to “make markets” for certain fixed income investments.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This occurs because new debt securities are likely to be issued with higher interest rates as interest rates increase, making the old or outstanding debt securities less attractive. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. In addition, short-term and long-term rates are not necessarily correlated to each other as short-term rates tend to be influenced by government monetary policy while long-term rates are market driven and may be influenced by macroeconomic events (such as economic expansion or contraction), inflation expectations, as well as supply and demand.

In general, the market prices of long-term debt securities or securities that make little (or no) interest payments are more sensitive to interest rate fluctuations than shorter-term debt securities. The longer a Fund’s average weighted portfolio duration, the greater the potential impact a change in interest rates will have on its share price. Also, certain segments of the fixed income markets, such as high quality bonds, tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than other segments, such as lower-quality bonds.

Leverage Risk. Leverage is investment exposure that exceeds the initial amount invested. Leveraging investments, by purchasing securities with borrowed money, is a speculative technique that increases investment risk. Leverage will magnify changes in a Fund’s net asset value and on the Fund’s investments. Derivatives and other transactions, such as reverse repurchase agreements, that give rise to leverage may cause a Fund’s performance to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged. Leveraging also may require that the Funds liquidate portfolio securities when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy their obligations or to meet segregation requirements. Further, the use of leverage may require the Funds to maintain assets as “cover,” maintain segregated asset accounts, or make margin payments, which might impair the Funds’ ability to sell a portfolio security or make an investment at a time when it would otherwise be favorable to do so, or require that the Funds sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time. With certain derivatives, the potential for investment loss that may be several times greater than the change in the value of an underlying security, asset, interest rate, index or currency, resulting in the potential for a loss that may be substantially greater than the amount invested. Some leveraged instruments have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Assets raised through leverage will be subject to interest and other costs, and these costs could exceed the income earned by the Funds on the proceeds of such leverage. There can be no assurance that the Funds’ income from the proceeds of leverage will exceed these costs.

Management Risk. The Funds are actively-managed and may not meet their investment objectives based on the Adviser’s success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Funds.

Market Capitalization Risk

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

Market Risk. The trading prices of debt securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. Turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers worldwide, which could have an adverse effect on the Funds. A Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Maturity Risk. Debt securities with a longer maturity, including U.S. Treasuries and TIPs, may fluctuate in value more than ones with a shorter maturity.

Mining and Metal Industry Risk. Mining and metal companies can be significantly affected by international political and economic developments, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, commodity prices, taxes and government regulations. Investments in mining and metal industry companies may be speculative and subject to greater price volatility than investments in other types of companies. Increased environmental or labor costs may depress the value of mining and metal investments. In addition, changes in international monetary policies or economic and political conditions can affect the supply of gold and precious metals, and consequently the value of mining and metal company investments. Further, the principal supplies of metal industries may be concentrated in a small number of countries and regions.

Other Investment Companies Risks. The Funds may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the underlying funds as the Funds will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by such investment companies. By investing in another investment company, a Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Funds will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in ETFs and other investment companies. ETFs may be less liquid than other investments, and thus their share values more volatile than the values of the investments they hold. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced and may continue to experience significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including uncertainty regarding inflation and central banks' interest rate changes, the possibility of a national or global recession, trade tensions and tariffs, political events, war, and geopolitical conflict. These developments, as well as other events, could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets, despite efforts to address market disruptions. As a result, the risk environment remains elevated. The Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objective, but there can be no assurance that they will be successful in doing so.

REIT Risk. A REIT is a company that owns or finances income-producing real estate. Through its investments in REITs, the Funds are subject to the risks of investing in the real estate market, including decreases in property revenues, increases in interest rates, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, legal and regulatory changes, a lack of credit or capital, defaults by borrowers or tenants, environmental problems and natural disasters.

REITs are subject to additional risks, including those related to adverse governmental actions; declines in property value and the real estate market; the potential failure to qualify for tax-free pass through of income; and exemption from registration as an investment company. REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills and may invest in relatively few properties, a small geographic area, or a small number of property types. As a result, investments in REITs may be volatile. To the extent the Funds invest in REITs concentrated in specific geographic areas or property types, the Funds may be subject to a greater loss as a result of adverse developments affecting such area or property types. REITs are pooled investment vehicles with their own fees and expenses and the Funds will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those fees and expenses.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk. A reverse repurchase agreement is the sale by the Fund of a security to a party for a specified price, with the simultaneous agreement by the Fund to repurchase that security from that party on a future date at a higher price. Similar to borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide the Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and/or if the value of collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of securities.

Tax Risk. To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment accorded to RICs, each Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income in each taxable year from certain categories of income ("qualifying income") and must satisfy certain asset diversification requirements. The Fund's investments in ETFs and stocks are generally expected to generate qualifying income. Certain of the Fund's investments, however, may generate income that is not qualifying income. The Fund might generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, might not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the qualifying income test, or might not be able to determine the percentage of qualifying income it derives for a taxable year until after year-end. In addition, the Fund must satisfy a quarterly asset diversification test. If the Fund were to fail to meet the qualifying income test or the asset diversification test and fail to qualify as a RIC, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its

shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be able to cure a failure to meet the qualifying income test or the asset diversification test if such failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, but to do so the Fund may incur significant fund-level taxes, which would effectively reduce (and could eliminate) the Fund's returns.

TIPS Risk. Interest payments on TIPS are unpredictable and will fluctuate as the principal and corresponding interest payments are adjusted for inflation. There can be no assurance that the CPI will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Any increases in the principal amount of TIPS will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though the Fund or applicable underlying ETF, will not receive the principal until maturity. As a result, the Fund may make income distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash it receives. In addition, TIPS are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, and maturity risk.

Water Industry Risk. The water industry can be significantly affected by economic trends or other conditions or developments, such as the availability of water, the level of rainfall and occurrence of other climatic events, changes in water consumption, new technologies relating to the supply of water, and water conservation. The industry can also be significantly affected by environmental considerations, taxation, government regulation (including the increased cost of compliance), inflation, increases in interest rates, price and supply fluctuations, increases in the cost of raw materials and other operating costs, technological advances, and competition from new market entrants.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about each Fund's daily portfolio holdings is available on the Funds' website at www.rparetf.com.

A complete description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of each Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC, a Tidal Financial Group company, 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. Tidal is dedicated to understanding, researching and managing assets within the expanding ETF universe. As of March 31, 2025, Tidal had assets under management of approximately \$28.08 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 214 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 is responsible for determining the securities purchased and sold by each Fund and trading portfolio securities for each Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions. The Adviser also arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Funds to operate.

For the services provided to the Funds, each Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.50% for the RPAR ETF and 0.65% for the UPAR ETF, of each Fund's average daily net assets. The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its unitary management fee to 0.48% for the RPAR ETF and 0.63% for the UPAR ETF, of each Fund's average daily net assets through at least April 30, 2026. To the extent a Fund incurs Excluded Expenses, Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver in the Fees and Expenses table will be greater than 0.48% or 0.63% for the RPAR ETF and UPAR ETF, respectively. This agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Board, on behalf of the Fund, upon sixty (60) days' written notice to the Adviser. This agreement may not be terminated by the Adviser without the consent of the Board. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Adviser received an aggregate fee of 0.48% and 0.63% of the average net assets for the RPAR ETF and UPAR ETF, respectively.

Under the Advisory Agreement, in exchange for a single unitary management fee from each Fund, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Funds except for Excluded Expenses and the unitary management fee payable to the Adviser.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Funds' Advisory Agreement is available in the Funds' annual report to shareholders on Form-NCSR for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

Portfolio Managers

Messrs. Venuto and Ragauss (each, a "Portfolio Manager") are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds and have served as portfolio managers of the RPAR ETF since its inception in 2019 and the UPAR ETF since its inception in 2022.

Michael Venuto, Chief Investment Officer for the Adviser

Mr. Venuto is a co-founder and has been the Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser since 2012. Mr. Venuto is an ETF industry veteran with over a decade of experience in the design and implementation of ETF-based investment strategies. Previously, he was Head of

Investments at Global X Funds where he provided portfolio optimization services to institutional clients. Before that, he was Senior Vice President at Horizon Kinetics where his responsibilities included new business development, investment strategy and client and strategic initiatives. Mr. Venuto studied Philosophy and Religion at NC State University.

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Mr. Ragauss serves as Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, having joined the Adviser in September 2020. Mr. Ragauss previously served as Chief Operating Officer and in other roles at CSat Investment Advisory, L.P. from April 2016 to September 2020. Previously, Mr. Ragauss was Assistant Vice President at Huntington National Bank (“Huntington”), where he was Product Manager for the Huntington Funds and Huntington Strategy Shares ETFs, a combined fund complex of almost \$4 billion in assets under management. At Huntington, he led ETF development bringing to market some of the first actively managed ETFs. Mr. Ragauss joined Huntington in 2010. Mr. Ragauss attended Grand Valley State University where he received his Bachelor of Business Administration in Finance and International Business, as well as a minor in French. He is a member of both the National and West Michigan CFA societies and holds the CFA designation.

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

FUND SPONSOR

The Adviser has entered into an Agreement with RPAR, LLC (“RPAR, LLC”), a wholly owned subsidiary of Evoke Holdings, LLC, under which RPAR, LLC assumes the obligation of the Adviser to pay all expenses of each Fund, except Excluded Expenses (such expenses of the Funds, except Excluded Expenses, the “Unitary Expenses”). Although RPAR, LLC has agreed to be responsible for the Unitary Expenses, the Adviser retains the ultimate obligation to each Fund to pay such expenses. RPAR, LLC also provides marketing support for the Funds, including hosting the Funds’ website and preparing marketing materials related to the Funds. For these services and payments, RPAR, LLC receives all of the profits, if any, generated by the Fund’s unitary management fee, less a contractual fee retained by the Adviser. RPAR, LLC does not make investment decisions, provide investment advice, participate in the active management of the Funds, or otherwise act in the capacity of an investment adviser to the Funds.

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 Fund, 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 the Funds’ 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.

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. 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

The Funds impose no 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 Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs,

who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Funds, 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, the Funds employ fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Funds 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 business. The NAV for each Fund is calculated by dividing the Fund's net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, each Fund generally values 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. The values of non-U.S. dollar denominated securities are converted to U.S. dollars using foreign currency exchange rates generally determined as of 4:00 p.m. London Time. If such information is not available for a security or other asset held by a Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security or other asset will be valued at fair value estimates under guidelines established by the Trust and the Adviser (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

Consistent with Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, the Trust and the Adviser have adopted procedures and methodologies wherein the Adviser, serving as the Funds' Valuation Designee (as defined in Rule 2a-5), determines the fair value of 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 Valuation Designee 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 Adviser's fair value methodologies, subject to oversight by the Board. 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.

Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies in the Funds

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in a Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions set forth by rule under the 1940 Act, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Funds.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

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

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

Each Fund will generally declare and distribute net investment income, if any, quarterly, 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 the Funds 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 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 to shareholders as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of net capital gains (if any) are determined by how long a 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 the 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 the Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable as long-term capital gains to shareholders. Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable to shareholders 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 the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations.

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 Fund shares 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 to you 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 to you 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”), a Fund may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on (i) distributions of investment company taxable income and (ii) distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds of a sale or

redemption of Fund shares 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 a 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. In December 2018, the IRS and Treasury Department released proposed Treasury Regulations that would eliminate FATCA withholding on Fund distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds from a sale or redemption of Fund shares. Although taxpayers are entitled to rely on these proposed Treasury Regulations until final Treasury Regulations are issued, these proposed Treasury Regulations have not been finalized, may not be finalized in their proposed form, and are potentially subject to change. 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 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.

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

Foreign Investments by the Funds

Interest and other income received by the Funds with respect to foreign securities may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax treaties or conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes.

Taxation of REIT Investments

The Funds may invest in REITs. The Tax Act treats “qualified REIT dividends” (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) as eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. In general, qualified REIT dividends that an investor receives directly from a REIT are automatically eligible for the 20% qualified business income deduction. The IRS has issued final Treasury Regulations that permit a dividend or part of a dividend paid by a RIC and reported as a “section 199A dividend” to be treated by the recipient as a qualified REIT dividend for purposes of the 20% qualified business income deduction, if certain holding period and other requirements have been satisfied by the recipient with respect to its Fund shares.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in each Fund. 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 titled “Federal Income Taxes” in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION

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

The Board has adopted a Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, each Fund is 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 Fund assets 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 a Fund traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the applicable Fund can be found on the Funds’ website at www.rparetf.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.

Delaware law permits the governing documents of a statutory trust to expand, restrict or eliminate the fiduciary duties that trustees, shareholders or other persons might otherwise be subject to, and replace them with the standards set forth in the Trust’s governing documents.

The Trust’s Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees shall not be subject to fiduciary duties except as set forth in the Declaration of Trust. The foregoing relates specifically to Delaware laws. Nothing in the Declaration of Trust modifying, restricting or eliminating the duties or liabilities of trustees shall apply to, or in any way limit, the duties (including state law fiduciary duties of loyalty and care) or liabilities of such persons with respect to matters arising under the federal securities laws.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights tables are intended to help you understand each Fund’s financial performance for the fiscal years/periods shown. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with each Fund’s financial statements, is included in the Funds’ annual report on Form N-CSR, which is available upon request.

Financial Highlights
Evoke ETFs

For a share outstanding throughout the periods presented

RPAR Risk Parity ETF

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022	Period ended December 31, 2021	Year ended November 30, 2021	Period ended November 30, 2020 ^(a)
PER SHARE DATA:						
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 19.20	\$ 18.65	\$ 25.10	\$ 25.10	\$ 23.00	\$ 20.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:						
Net investment income ^{(b)(c)} ..	0.46	0.54	0.77	0.10	0.48	0.21
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments ^(d)	(0.47)	0.61	(6.47)	0.22	1.88	2.94
Total from investment operations	(0.01)	1.15	(5.70)	0.32	2.36	3.15
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:						
Net investment income	(0.47)	(0.60)	(0.75)	(0.32)	(0.26)	(0.15)
Total distributions	(0.47)	(0.60)	(0.75)	(0.32)	(0.26)	(0.15)
Net asset value, end of period ..	\$ 18.72	\$ 19.20	\$ 18.65	\$ 25.10	\$ 25.10	\$ 23.00
TOTAL RETURN^(e)	-0.11%	6.32%	-22.81%	1.29%	10.32%	15.88%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:						
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 529,324	\$ 639,344	\$ 948,172	\$ 1,634,169	\$ 1,549,276	\$ 883,353
Ratio of expenses to average net assets:						
Before expense reimbursement/ recoupment ^{(f)(g)}	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
After expense reimbursement/ recoupment ^{(f)(g)}	0.48%	0.48%	0.48%	0.47%	0.47%	0.47%
Ratio of interest expense on futures contracts to average net assets ^{(f)(g)}	0.00% ^(h)	0.00% ^(h)	0.01%	0.00% ^(h)	0.00% ^(h)	0.00% ^(h)
Ratio of operational expenses to average net assets excluding dividends, interest, and borrowing expense on securities sold short ^{(f)(g)}	0.48%	0.48%	0.48%	0.47%	0.47%	0.47%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets ^{(f)(g)}						
Before expense reimbursement/recoupment	2.34%	2.83%	3.65%	4.69%	1.96%	0.98%
After expense reimbursement/recoupment	2.36%	2.85%	3.67%	4.72%	1.99%	1.01%
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(e)(i)} ...	9%	14%	28%	1% ^(e)	16%	65%

- (a) The Fund commenced operations on December 12, 2019. The information presented is from December 12, 2019 to November 30, 2020.
- (b) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
- (c) 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.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Not annualized for periods less than one year.
- (f) Annualized for periods less than one year.
- (g) 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.
- (h) Amount represents less than 0.005%.
- (i) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

For a share outstanding throughout the periods presented

UPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023	Period ended December 31, 2022^(a)
PER SHARE DATA:			
Net asset value, beginning of period . .	\$ 13.72	\$ 13.26	\$ 20.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:			
Net investment income ^{(b)(c)}	0.41	0.43	0.70
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments ^(d)	(0.77)	0.45	(6.81)
Total from investment operations	(0.36)	0.88	(6.11)
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:			
Net investment income	(0.43)	(0.42)	(0.59)
Return of capital	—	—	(0.04)
Total distributions	(0.43)	(0.42)	(0.63)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 12.93	\$ 13.72	\$ 13.26
TOTAL RETURN^(e)	-2.78%	6.74%	-30.62%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:			
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 63,656	\$ 96,038	\$ 117,694
Ratio of expenses to average net assets:			
Before expense			
reimbursement/recoupment ^{(f)(g)} . . .	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%
After expense			
reimbursement/recoupment ^{(f)(g)} . . .	0.63%	0.63%	0.62%
Ratio of interest expense on futures contracts to average net assets ^{(f)(g)} . . .	0.00% ^(h)	0.00% ^(h)	0.00% ^(h)
Ratio of operational expenses to average net assets excluding dividends, interest and borrowing expense on securities sold short ^{(f)(g)}	0.63%	0.63%	0.62%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets ^{(f)(g)}			
Before expense			
reimbursement/recoupment	2.94%	3.23%	4.81%
After expense			
reimbursement/recoupment	2.96%	3.25%	4.84%
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(e)(i)}	12%	36%	39%

(a) Inception date of the Fund was January 3, 2022. The information presented is from January 3, 2022 to December 31, 2022.

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

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

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

- (f) Annualized for periods less than one year.
- (g) 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.
- (h) Amount represents less than 0.005%.
- (i) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

RPAR Risk Parity ETF
UPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF

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
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Dr. Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, Maine 04101
Sub-Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Transfer Agent	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202	Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Tait, Weller & Baker LLP Two Liberty Place 50 South 16th Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
Legal Counsel	Godfrey & Kahn, S.C. 833 East Michigan Street, Suite 1800 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202	Fund Sponsor	RPAR, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Evoke Holdings, LLC 10635 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 240 Los Angeles, California 90025

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 and techniques of the Funds and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated April 30, 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 each Fund's 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 the Fund's prior 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, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Funds at UPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF or RPAR Risk Parity ETF, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling 833-540-0039.

Shareholder reports, the Funds' current Prospectus and SAI and other information about the Funds, such as the Funds' financial statements, 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.rparetf.com or
- For a duplicating fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-23377)