



UPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF
Trading Symbol: UPAR
Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.
Summary Prospectus
April 30, 2024
www.unlimitedetfs.com

Before you invest, you may want to review the UPAR Ultra Risk Parity ETF (the “Fund”) statutory prospectus and statement of additional information, which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current statutory prospectus and statement of additional information dated April 30, 2024 are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund’s statutory prospectus, statement of additional information, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at www.rparetf.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling at 833-540-0039 or by sending an e-mail request to info@rparetf.com.

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 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, 2025. 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 redeem or hold 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, 2025. 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, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 36% 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, 2023, the target asset-class exposures in the UPAR Index (which are based on the asset-class exposures of the RPAR Index) were 49% to nominal U.S. Treasuries (including 10-year and 30-year treasuries), 49% to longer-maturity TIPS, 35% to a mix of commodity-producer equities and gold, and 35% to a mix of domestic, international and emerging-market equities, for a total economic exposure of 168%. 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 Fund is non-diversified; however, the Adviser expects the Fund to hold approximately 100 securities under normal market conditions.

Asset Classes

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 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.

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 increases, the possibility of a national or global recession, trade tensions, political events, the war between Russia and Ukraine, significant conflict between Israel and Hamas in the Middle East, and the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic. The impact of COVID-19 may last for an extended period of time. As a result of continuing political tensions and armed conflicts, including the war between Ukraine and Russia, the U.S. and the European Union imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

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. 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 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. 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 above.

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.

Newer Fund Risk. The Fund is newer with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decisions. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

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

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.

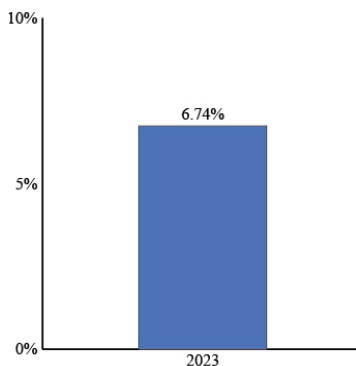
ETF Risks.

- *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. The bar chart shows the annual return for the Fund. The table illustrates how the Fund’s average annual 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 -11.76% for the quarter ended September 30, 2023.

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Periods Ended December 31, 2023

	1 Year	Since Inception (1/3/2022)
Return Before Taxes	6.74%	-13.99%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	5.56%	-15.12%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.12%	-10.85%
S&P 500 Total Return Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	26.29%	1.38%
Advanced Research Ultra Risk Parity Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	7.18%	-13.62%

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 arrangements or other tax-advantaged accounts, 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.

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.