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DGA Absolute Return ETF

listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

December 14, 2023

Supplement to the Summary Prospectus dated June 30, 2023, and the Statutory Prospectus dated June 30, 2023, as previously supplemented

Effective immediately, the Average Annual Returns table under the heading “Performance” is revised to read as follows:

Average Annual Total Returns For the Periods Ended December 31, 2022:

	1 Year	Since Inception (11/26/2018)
Return Before Taxes	9.39%	12.24%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	N/A	N/A
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares.....	N/A	N/A
S&P 500® Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-18.11%	11.15%
S&P Target Risk Moderate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes).....	-14.20%	3.89%

The Fund is changing its primary benchmark to select a new benchmark (S&P Target Risk Moderate Index) that is more appropriately tailored to the Fund’s investment strategy. The Fund’s investment objective and strategy remain unchanged.

Please retain this Supplement for future reference.

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DGA Absolute Return ETF
listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

October 24, 2023

Amended and Restated Supplement to the Prospectus dated June 30, 2023, as supplemented

The first sentence of the “Dividends, Distributions, and Taxes - Dividends and Distributions” subsection has been revised to read as follows:

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

Please retain this Supplement for future reference.



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DGA Absolute Return ETF

listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

June 30, 2023

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DGA Absolute Return ETF - Fund Summary	1
Additional Information about the Fund	10
Portfolio Holdings Information	15
Management	15
How to Buy and Sell Shares	16
Dividends, Distributions, and Taxes	18
Distribution	20
Premium/Discount Information	20
Additional Notices	20
Financial Highlights	21

DGA ABSOLUTE RETURN ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The DGA Absolute Return ETF (the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation as a primary objective, with capital preservation as a secondary objective.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾ (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee	1.50%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.68%
Less: Fee Waiver⁽³⁾	0.15%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver⁽³⁾	1.53%

⁽¹⁾ The Fund’s adviser will pay, or require a sub-adviser to pay, all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for advisory fees and sub-advisory fees, as the case may be) excluding interest charges on any borrowings made for investment purposes, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, and litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

⁽²⁾ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

⁽³⁾ The Fund’s investment adviser, Toroso Investments, LLC (the “Adviser”), has agreed to reduce its unitary management fee (which includes all expenses incurred by the Fund except for 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, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (collectively, the “Excluded Expenses”)) to 1.35% of the Fund’s average daily net assets through at least July 29, 2024. This agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Tidal Trust II (the “Trust”), 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. The fee waiver is not subject to recoupment.

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 July 29, 2024. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years
	\$156	\$515

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 Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

Montrose Estate Capital Management, LLC, doing business as Days Global Advisors, is the Fund's sub-adviser (the "Sub-Adviser"). The Fund is a "fund-of ETFs," and the Sub-Adviser invests all of the Fund's assets in unaffiliated ETFs that are listed on U.S. stock exchanges ("Underlying ETFs"). The Underlying ETFs may include ETFs that invest in U.S. and foreign equity securities, fixed income securities, currencies, and commodities. In addition, Underlying ETFs may include inverse ETFs (i.e., ETFs that produce investment results that are opposite of a particular benchmark index), or leveraged ETFs (i.e., ETFs that produce investment results that exceed a particular benchmark index by a factor greater than one).

The Fund's exposure to commodities will likely come by investing in ETFs which own commodities. Commodity ETFs are publicly traded partnerships, not regulated investment companies. Because of the 25% limit on ownership of publicly traded partnerships, the Fund will have to monitor its holdings in commodity ETFs so that such holdings will not constitute 25% of its assets at the close of any quarter.

Underlying ETFs that invest in currencies may seek to benefit from changes in exchange rates, such as between the U.S. dollar and the euro. In contrast, other Underlying ETFs may seek to benefit when the value of one or more currency(ies) increase, and others Underlying ETFs may seek to benefit when the value of one or more currenc(ies) decrease. Further, Underlying ETFs may engage in currency transactions to hedge (protect) the value of their foreign currency holdings.

Underlying ETFs, particularly inverse ETFs, may invest in index swaps, which are agreements to make or receive payments based on the different returns that would be achieved if a notional amount were invested in a specified basket of securities (such as the S&P 500 Index) or in some other investment (such as U.S. Treasury Securities). Underlying ETFs may enter into swap transactions for a wide range of reasons, such as: attempting to obtain or preserve a particular return or spread at a lower cost than obtaining a return or spread through purchases and/or sales of instruments in other markets; to protect against currency fluctuations; as a duration management technique; to protect against any increase in the price of securities the Underlying ETF anticipates purchasing at a later date; to gain exposure to one or more securities, currencies, or interest rates; to take advantage of perceived mispricing in the securities markets; or to gain exposure to certain markets in an economical way.

The Fund will invest in Underlying ETFs that, in turn, hold equity securities, fixed income securities, currencies, index swaps, and commodities. Typically, the Underlying ETFs hold those securities and financial instruments "long" in the belief that they will outperform the relevant market over time. In contrast, the Fund may also invest in inverse Underlying ETFs, which typically produce investment results that are opposite of a particular benchmark index. Inverse Underlying ETFs essentially provide the Fund with "short" exposure, because their portfolios benefit when the relevant market declines. The Fund will generally have net exposure ranging from 20% short to 100% long equities. The Fund's net exposure at any time is the total of the Fund's percentage of long holdings (including leverage) less the percentage of its short exposure. For example, if the Fund's long holdings totaled 60% and its short exposure totaled 40%, the Fund's net exposure would be 20% long (60%-40%). The Fund's short exposure will be obtained via investments in inverse ETFs.

Market Environments/Fund Positioning:

The Sub-Adviser utilizes a proprietary, analytical investment model that examines current and historical ETF market data to seek to structure a portfolio that will benefit over a full market cycle (described below) by identifying and responding to changes in price momentum in the global equity markets. Essentially, the Fund seeks to capitalize on the tendency of stock prices to continue trending in the same direction over short- to medium-term periods. The Sub-Adviser's model analyzes a number of criteria, such as ETF trade volumes, prices, pricing and volume trends, and activities in the futures markets over various periods to identify broad market signals indicating an upward or downward trend. The Sub-Adviser's model then analyzes the size (or "amplitude") and prevalence (or "frequency") of these signals to determine which of four market environments is then prevailing. The four market environments and how they impact the Fund's positioning are:

- **Bullish** – The Fund is positioned long, with an aggressive investment tilt. In this state, the Fund's portfolio will largely be comprised of long-only equity Underlying ETFs. In this state, the Fund will generally participate in changes to the overall equity markets (both U.S. and foreign). The Underlying ETFs will likely include:
 - Growth-focused ETFs (e.g., ETFs that invest in equity securities of companies that are expected to have above average growth rates),
 - Momentum-focused ETFs (e.g., ETFs that invest in equity securities with higher recent price performance compared to other securities),
 - Thematic ETFs (e.g., ETFs that invest based on a particular theme, such as climate change or artificial intelligence), and
 - Sector ETFs (e.g., ETFs that invest in one or more market sectors, such as consumer discretionary or health care).

- **Moderate** – The Fund is positioned long, with a moderate investment tilt. In this state, the Fund’s portfolio will largely be comprised of (a) long-only, broad-based, equity Underlying ETFs with (b) a moderate allocation (about 40% to 60% of the Fund’s portfolio), to more focused Underlying ETFs (e.g., sector or commodity ETFs). The Underlying ETFs may include:
 - Growth-focused ETFs,
 - Value-focused ETFs (e.g., ETFs that invest in equity securities of companies whose securities have low prices relative to estimates of their fundamental (or intrinsic) value), and
 - Sector ETFs.
 - Commodity ETFs (e.g., gold).
 - Currency ETFs.

- **Hedged** – The Fund is positioned as hedged. In this state, the Fund’s portfolio will be comprised of approximately half (or slightly more than half) of long-only equity Underlying ETFs and the other half (or slightly less than half) will consist of allocations to more Underlying ETFs that provide short exposure and to more focused Underlying ETFs. In this state, the Fund will generally participate in changes to the overall equity markets only to a limited extent. The Underlying ETFs may include:
 - Growth-focused and Value-focused ETFs (which correlate to and offset to a limited extent the Fund’s inverse ETFs),
 - Inverse ETFs (e.g., ETFs that seek to produce investment results that are opposite of a particular benchmark index),
 - Leveraged ETFs,
 - Fixed income ETFs, and
 - Commodity ETFs (e.g., gold).
 - Currency ETFs.

- **Bearish** – The Fund is positioned short. In this state, the Fund’s portfolio will generally be comprised of a smaller allocation to long-only equity Underlying ETFs and a greater allocation to Underlying ETFs that provide short exposure and to more focused Underlying ETFs. In this state, the Fund will generally not participate in changes to the overall equity markets. The Underlying ETFs may include:
 - Growth-focused and Value-focused ETFs (which correlate to and offset to a limited extent the Fund’s inverse ETFs),
 - Inverse ETFs,
 - Leveraged ETFs,
 - Fixed income ETFs, and
 - Commodity ETFs (e.g., gold).
 - Currency ETFs.

As described below, the Sub-Adviser selects more focused Underlying ETFs (e.g., sector, fixed income, etc.) depending on the then-current perceived market environment (i.e., Bullish, Moderate, etc.) and the model’s assessment of how best to position the Fund’s portfolio for anticipated changes to various markets (e.g., stock market, fixed income market, etc.). For example, the model may suggest that the Fund allocate a portion of its portfolio to gold ETFs because gold historically has not moved in line with the overall stock market.

The Sub-Adviser views a full market cycle as being secular and lasting an average of 10 years or more depending on underlying macroeconomic conditions, and containing periods of both cyclical bull and cyclical bear market events. Over a full market cycle, it is expected that the Fund will be in each of the four market environments approximately equally (i.e., about 25% in each market environment).

Model Analyses:

1. Market Environment Analysis: The model’s recommendations are derived from an ongoing analysis of extensive market data regarding the Fund’s initial ETF universe, which is comprised of all ETFs that trade on U.S. stock exchange. See “Additional Information About the Fund” below for information about the data analyzed.

The model’s analysis produces market signals (the “Signals”), which the model processes to classify the current market environment’s state. In particular, if the signal processing shows:

- Large but infrequent changes in the Signals - the model will reflect a Bullish market environment, indicating the market appears strong and growing.
- Small and consistent changes in the Signals - the model will reflect a Moderate market environment, indicating the market appears stable and not particularly strong or weak.

- Large and frequent changes in the Signals - the model will reflect a Hedged market environment, indicating the market appears volatile and there are significant changes happening on a regular basis.
- Small, but infrequent changes in the Signals - the model will reflect a Bearish market environment, indicating the market appears weak and declining.

2. Hedging Exposure/Sub-Market Exposure Analysis.

The model recommends hedging exposure levels to adapt the Fund's portfolio to the then-current market environment. For example, in a Bullish market environment, the Fund will not engage in hedging activity. In a Moderate market environment, the Fund will hedge a small portion of the Fund's portfolio. The Fund's level of hedging is increased for a Hedged market environment and increased further for a Bearish market environment.

The model may recommend that the Fund achieve the desired level hedging via different types of ETFs depending on the model's assessment of the anticipated changes to various markets (e.g., stock market, fixed income market, commodities, etc.).

For example, in a Moderate market environment, the model may recommend ETFs (e.g., gold) with performance that has not historically correlated with a particular equity-based securities index. A higher level of hedging may be achieved by investing in one or more inverse ETFs.

The model also recommends, on an ongoing basis, sizing of the Fund's exposure to various sub-markets (e.g., the percentage of the Fund's portfolio to be invested in long-equities, bonds, commodities, etc.).

3. Underlying ETF Analysis:

The model evaluates the universe of ETFs to select Underlying ETFs most appropriate for the Fund's portfolio. To do so, the model analyzes a range of ETF attributes including:

- diversification (e.g., the number of securities held).
- correlation (e.g., whether an ETF's returns are consistent with (or deviate from) other ETFs or indices).
- moving average (e.g., examines whether the value of the ETF is generally increasing or decreasing over different periods).

Further, the model evaluates subsets of similarly-focused ETFs. For example, the model conducts comparative analyses for broad-based, passively managed ETFs, market sector-focused ETFs (e.g., healthcare, energy, technology, and finance), and factor-style focused ETFs (e.g., value, growth, dividends, and momentum), and thematic-focused ETFs (e.g., ETFs that focus on predicting long-term trends), commodity ETFs (e.g., gold ETFs), and leveraged ETFs, among others. For each cohort of ETFs, the model scores the relevant ETFs to determine the ETFs that may provide the best fit for the model's recommended overall portfolio. The model tends to favor lower-cost ETFs that provide exposure consistent with the model's signals. For example, if the model signals that the Fund should invest in one or more particular market sectors, the model will recommend ETFs that have relevant investment objectives.

Portfolio Construction:

The Sub-Adviser's portfolio managers review the ETFs recommended by the model for the then-current market environment and review each potential ETF's attributes. Based on the portfolio managers' assessment, Underlying ETFs are selected for the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund's portfolio will generally hold between five and twenty Underlying ETFs. As noted above, the Fund will generally have net equity exposure ranging from 20% short to 100% long.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), 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 Fund — Principal Risks of Investing in The Fund."

Underlying ETFs Risks. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses because it invests in Underlying ETFs. There is also the risk that the Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the Underlying ETFs. The Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by the Underlying ETFs. Additionally, the market price of the shares of an Underlying ETF in which the Fund invests will fluctuate based on changes in the net asset value as well as changes in the supply and demand of its shares in the secondary market. It is also possible that an active secondary market for an Underlying

ETF's shares may not develop, and market trading in the shares of the Underlying ETF may be halted under certain circumstances. Underlying ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described below.

Underlying Leveraged and Inverse ETF Risk. When the Fund invests in Underlying ETFs that seek to provide investment results that are the inverse of the performance of an underlying index, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such Underlying ETFs will fall as the performance of the Underlying ETF's benchmark rises - a result that is the opposite from traditional mutual funds. In addition, the Underlying ETFs held by the Fund may utilize leverage (*i.e.*, borrowing) to acquire their underlying portfolio investments. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in an Underlying ETF's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments in Underlying ETFs may be more volatile and all other risks, including the risk of loss of an investment, tend to be compounded or magnified. Any losses suffered by an Underlying ETF as a result of the use of leverage could adversely affect the Fund's net asset value and an investor could incur a loss in their investment in the Fund. Inverse and leveraged Underlying ETFs are designed to achieve their objectives for a single day only. For periods longer than a single day, a leveraged or inverse Underlying ETF will lose money when the level of the underlying index is flat over time, and it is possible that a leveraged or inverse Underlying ETF will lose money over time even if the level of the underlying index rises or, in the case of an inverse Underlying ETF, falls. Longer holding periods, higher index volatility, greater leverage and inverse exposure each exacerbate the impact of compounding on a fund's returns.

Models and Data Risk. The composition of the Fund's portfolio is heavily dependent on proprietary investment models ("Models") as well as information and data supplied by third parties ("Data"). To the extent the Model does not perform as designed or as intended, or there are errors in the Model's design or coding, or events occur which were not contemplated by the Model, the Fund's strategy may not be successfully implemented, and the Fund may lose value. If the Data is stale, incorrect, or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities that would have been excluded or included had the model or data been correct and complete. Similarly, if Data is unavailable, it may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities that would have been excluded or included had the data been available.

Some of the Models used to construct the Fund are predictive in nature. The use of predictive models has inherent risks. For example, the Models may incorrectly forecast future behavior, leading to potential losses. In addition, in unforeseen or certain low-probability scenarios (often involving a market disruption of some kind), the Models may produce unexpected results, which can result in losses for the Fund.

Sector Risk. To the extent an Underlying ETF invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

Derivatives Risk. An Underlying ETF'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, an Underlying ETF, as applicable, may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. Derivative instruments may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss. Certain derivative investments 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.

Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund may invest in Underlying ETFs that 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 Fund Shares and cause the Fund to decline in value.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in Underlying ETFs that invest in fixed income securities. The prices of fixed income securities may be affected by changes in interest rates, the creditworthiness and financial strength of the issuer and other factors. An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of existing fixed income securities to fall and often has a greater impact on longer-duration and/or higher quality fixed income securities. Falling interest rates will cause an Underlying ETF to reinvest the proceeds of fixed income securities that have been repaid by the issuer at lower interest rates and may also reduce such Underlying ETF's distributable income because interest payments on floating rate fixed income instruments held by the Underlying ETF will decline. The Fund could lose money on indirect investments in fixed income securities if the issuer or borrower fails to meet its obligations to make interest payments and/or to repay principal in a timely manner.

Foreign Securities Risk. Foreign securities held by Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests 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 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.

Commodity ETF Risk. Commodity ETFs are generally not registered as investment companies for purposes of U.S. federal securities laws, and are not subject to regulation by the SEC as investment companies, although some commodity ETFs may be registered investment companies. Consequently, the owners of a non-investment company commodity ETF do not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in investment companies. For example, the provisions of the 1940 Act that limit transactions with affiliates, prohibit the suspension of redemptions (except under certain limited circumstances) or limit sales loads do not apply to commodity ETFs. Commodity ETFs do not hold or trade in commodity futures contracts regulated by the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”), as administered by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). Furthermore, commodity ETFs are not a commodity pool for purposes of the CEA, and their sponsors are not subject to regulation by the CFTC as a commodity pool operator, or a commodity trading adviser. Consequently, the owner of a commodity ETF does not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in CEA regulated instruments or commodity pools, the sponsor is not subject to registration as a commodity pool operator, and the owners of the commodity ETF do not receive a disclosure document or certified annual report required to be delivered by a commodity pool operator. To the extent that a Fund invests in a commodity ETF, shareholders in such Fund may be subject to duplicative advisory and administrative fees.

Currency ETF Risk. Currency ETFs in which the Fund invests will determine their net asset value (“NAV”) in U.S. dollars. A Currency ETF’s NAV could decline if the currency of one or more of the non-U.S. markets in which the Currency ETF invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar and the depreciation of one currency is not offset by appreciation in another currency and/or the Currency ETF’s attempt to hedge currency exposure to the depreciating currency or currencies is unsuccessful. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency. In addition, fluctuations in the exchange rates of currencies could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in a geographic region, including securities in which the Currency ETF invests, causing an adverse impact on the Currency ETF’s investments in the affected region and the United States. As a result, investors (such as the Fund) have the potential for losses regardless of the length of time they intend to hold Currency ETF Shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, a Currency ETF’s NAV may change quickly and without warning.

Commodities Tax Risk. In order for the Fund to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, it must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from “qualifying income”. Income and gains from certain commodity-linked instruments do not constitute “qualifying income” to a RIC for purposes of the 90% gross income test. The tax treatment of some other commodity-linked instruments in which the Fund might invest is not certain, in particular with respect to whether income or gains from such instruments constitute “qualifying income” to a RIC. If the IRS publishes an adverse determination relating to the treatment of such income and gain, the Fund would likely need to significantly change their investment strategies in order to qualify as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code.

Market Capitalization Risk. These risks apply to the extent the Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests hold securities of large-, mid- and small-capitalization companies.

- *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.

Equity Market Risk. By virtue of the Fund’s investments in option contracts equity ETFs, the Fund is exposed to common stocks indirectly which subjects the Fund to equity market risk. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from specific issuers. Equity securities 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.

Growth Risk. The market values of “growth” securities may be more volatile than other types of investments. The returns on “growth” securities may or may not move in tandem with the returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Growth securities typically invest a high portion of their earnings back into their business and may lack the dividend yield that could cushion their decline in a market downturn. Thus, the value of an Underlying ETF’s growth investments will vary and at times may be lower than that of other types of investments.

Momentum Risk. An Underlying ETF that employs a “momentum” style of investing is subject to the risk that these securities may be more volatile than a broad cross-section of securities or that the returns on securities that have previously exhibited price momentum are less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Momentum can turn quickly and cause significant variation from other types of investments.

Thematic Risk. An Underlying ETF that employs a “thematic” style of investing typically excludes securities of certain issuers for non-financial reasons. In that case, an Underlying ETF may forego some market opportunities available to funds that do not follow the particular themes inherent in that Underlying ETF’s strategy. Companies meeting an Underlying ETF’s theme guidelines may be out of favor in particular market cycles and perform less well than the market as a whole. Companies meeting an Underlying ETF’s theme guidelines may be thinly capitalized, dependent on government subsidies, or engaged in the development of new technologies, such that they may face a greater risk of business failure.

Value Style Risk. Value investing entails the risk that value stocks may continue to be undervalued by the market for extended periods, including the entire period during which the stock is held by an Underlying ETF, or the events that would cause the stock price to increase may not occur as anticipated or at all. Moreover, a stock that appears to be undervalued actually may be appropriately priced at a low level and therefore would not be profitable for the Underlying ETF.

The remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

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.
- *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.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that 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 portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, pandemic diseases, terrorism, regulatory events, and government controls.

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 Sub-Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.

New Fund Risk. As a new fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow or maintain an economically viable size.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. 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.

Sub-Adviser Risk. The Sub-Adviser has experienced professionals who have managed investments in the past, but they do not have prior experience managing an ETF. This could potentially affect their effectiveness in this role. However, the Sub-Adviser has enlisted the help of third-party vendors for compliance services and operations. While the Sub-Adviser currently operates with a smaller team and fewer resources, they plan to expand as market conditions allow. In the meantime, the Sub-Adviser and the Adviser regularly review and update their business continuity plan to ensure that portfolio management can continue smoothly in the event of any disruptions to operations.

Performance

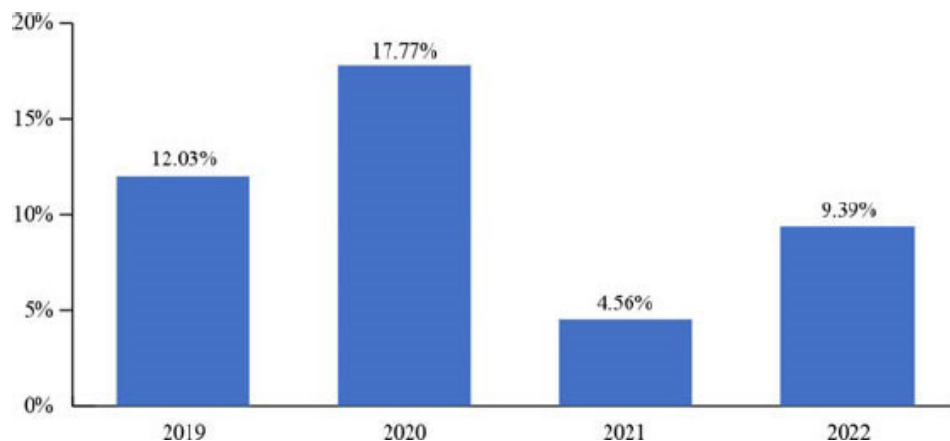
The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate some of the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund for the indicated periods.

The Fund intends to commence investment operations in July 2023 after the conversion of a separately managed account (the "Predecessor Account") into shares of the Fund. The Predecessor Account commenced operations on November 26, 2018. The Sub-Adviser was the investment adviser for the Predecessor Account for the entire performance period shown. The Predecessor Account will transfer all its portfolio securities to the Fund.

The bar chart and the performance table below are for the Predecessor Account prior to the commencement of the Fund's operations. The Fund's objectives, policies, guidelines and restrictions are, in all material respects, equivalent to those of the Predecessor Account. The Predecessor Account are the only accounts managed by the Sub-Adviser with an investment objective and investment policies and restrictions substantially similar to those of the Fund, and the Predecessor Account has been managed in substantially the same way as the Sub-Adviser will manage the Fund. The returns for the Predecessor Account reflect its performance prior to the conversion into the Fund. The Predecessor Account was not registered under the 1940 Act and therefore was not subject to certain restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act on registered investment companies and by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 on regulated investment companies. If the Predecessor Account had been registered under the 1940 Act, the Predecessor Account's performance may have been adversely affected. Past performance before and after taxes does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Returns for the Fund's shares reflect all charges, expenses, and fees of the Predecessor Account.

The performance of the Predecessor Account was calculated using standardized SEC calculation methodologies.

This bar chart shows the performance of the Predecessor Account based on a calendar year.



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a calendar quarter was 13.45% (quarter ended June 30, 2020) and the lowest return for a calendar quarter was -10.06% (quarter ended March 31, 2020).

This table shows the Predecessor Account’s average annual total returns for the periods ending December 31, 2022. The table also shows how the Predecessor Account’s performance compares with the returns on an index comprised of companies similar to those held by the Predecessor Account and by the Fund. The Fund will use the same benchmark for measuring its performance.

Average Annual Total Returns For the Periods Ended December 31, 2022

	1 Year	Since Inception (11/26/2018)
Return Before Taxes	9.39%	12.24%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	N/A	N/A
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	N/A	N/A
S&P 500® Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-18.11%	11.15%

Management

Investment Adviser

Toroso Investments, LLC (“Toroso” or the “Adviser”) serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Investment Sub-Adviser

Montrose Estate Capital Management, LLC d/b/a Days Global Advisors (the “Sub-Adviser”) serves as an investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

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

Christopher J. Day has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2023.

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, Portfolio Manager for Toroso, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2023.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for Toroso, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2023.

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.”

When available, information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at www.daysadvisors.com/HF.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, or their 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 FUND

Investment Objective

The DGA Absolute Return ETF (the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation as a primary objective, with capital preservation as a secondary objective.

An investment objective is fundamental if it cannot be changed without the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares. The Fund’s investment objective has not been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore may be changed without the consent of the Fund’s shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Tidal Trust II (formerly Tidal ETF Trust II) (the “Trust”) and written notice to shareholders.

Additional Information About the Fund’s Principal Investment Strategies

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

In connection with the Sub-Adviser’s Market Environment Analysis (described above), the model’s recommendations are derived from an ongoing analysis of extensive market data regarding the Fund’s initial ETF universe, which is comprised of all ETFs that trade on U.S. stock exchange.

Among other data inputs, the model examines the following data about each ETF in the initial universe of ETFs:

- Current prices, daily highs (over the last 250 days), lows (over last 250 days), and daily open and close prices over the last 250 days.
- Daily and intraday volume data.
- Calculated moving averages of prices over 250 days.

In addition, the model analyzes broad-based equity market indices and equity futures’ “front month” (described below) and “back month” (described below) data. Front month data includes current prices, premiums (described below), and discounts (described below).

- The terms “discount” and “premium” refer to the relationship between the price of a front month contract and the price of a back month contract.
- A “front month contract” is a futures contract that is set to expire soon, typically within the next month.
- A “back month contract,” on the other hand, is a futures contract that is set to expire at a later date, typically several months in the future.
- If the price of a front month contract is lower than the price of a back month contract, the Sub-Adviser views it as trading at a discount. This typically indicates that the overall market expects the price of the underlying asset to decline in the near term, but to increase in the longer term.

- If the price of a front month contract is higher than the price of a back month contract, the Sub-Adviser views it as trading at a premium. This typically indicates that the overall market expects the price of the underlying asset to increase in the near term, but to decline in the longer term.

The Fund will not invest in single stock or inverse single stock ETFs.

The Sub-Adviser views a full market cycle as being secular and lasting an average of 10 years or more depending on underlying macroeconomic conditions, and containing periods of both cyclical bull and cyclical bear market events.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

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 Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s NAV per share, trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your performance in the Fund:

Commodity ETF Risk. Commodity ETFs are generally not registered as investment companies for purposes of U.S. federal securities laws, and are not subject to regulation by the SEC as investment companies, although some commodity ETFs may be registered investment companies. Consequently, the owners of a non-investment company commodity ETF do not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in investment companies. For example, the provisions of the 1940 Act that limit transactions with affiliates, prohibit the suspension of redemptions (except under certain limited circumstances) or limit sales loads do not apply to commodity ETFs. Commodity ETFs do not hold or trade in commodity futures contracts regulated by the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”), as administered by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). Furthermore, commodity ETFs are not a commodity pool for purposes of the CEA, and their sponsors are not subject to regulation by the CFTC as a commodity pool operator, or a commodity trading adviser. Consequently, the owner of a commodity ETF does not have the regulatory protections provided to investors in CEA regulated instruments or commodity pools, the sponsor is not subject to registration as a commodity pool operator, and the owners of the commodity ETF do not receive a disclosure document or certified annual report required to be delivered by a commodity pool operator. To the extent that the Fund invests in a commodity ETF, shareholders in such Fund may be subject to duplicative advisory and administrative fees.

Commodities Tax Risk. In order for the Fund to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, it must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from “qualifying income”. Income and gains from certain commodity-linked instruments do not constitute “qualifying income” to a RIC for purposes of the 90% gross income test. The tax treatment of some other commodity-linked instruments in which the Fund might invest is not certain, in particular with respect to whether income or gains from such instruments constitute “qualifying income” to a RIC. If the IRS publishes an adverse determination relating to the treatment of such income and gain, the Fund would likely need to significantly change their investment strategies in order to qualify as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code.

Currency ETF Risk. Currency ETFs in which the Fund invests will determine their net asset value (“NAV”) in U.S. dollars. A Currency ETF’s NAV could decline if the currency of one or more of the non-U.S. markets in which the Currency ETF invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar and the depreciation of one currency is not offset by appreciation in another currency and/or the Currency ETF’s attempt to hedge currency exposure to the depreciating currency or currencies is unsuccessful. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency. In addition, fluctuations in the exchange rates of currencies could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in a geographic region, including securities in which the Currency ETF invests, causing an adverse impact on the Currency ETF’s investments in the affected region and the United States. As a result, investors (such as the Fund) have the potential for losses regardless of the length of time they intend to hold Currency ETF Shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, a Currency ETF’s NAV may change quickly and without warning.

Derivatives Risk. An Underlying ETF’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, an Underlying ETF, as applicable, may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. Derivative instruments may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss. Certain derivative investments 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.

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.
- *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.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that 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 portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investments in emerging market securities impose risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries. These risks include: smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; and restrictions on foreign investment. Emerging market countries may have relatively unstable governments and may present the risk of nationalization of businesses, expropriation, and confiscatory taxation or, in certain instances, reversion to closed market, centrally planned economies. Emerging market economies may also experience more severe downturns. In addition, foreign investors may be required to register or pay taxes or tariffs on the proceeds of securities sales; future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization, or creation of government monopolies. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Underlying ETFs held by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

Additional risks of emerging markets securities may include: greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability; more substantial governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation; unavailability of currency hedging techniques; companies that are newly organized and small; differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers; and less developed legal systems. Emerging securities markets may have different clearance and settlement procedures, which may be unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions or otherwise make it difficult to engage in such transactions. Settlement problems may cause an Underlying ETF to miss attractive investment opportunities, hold a portion of its assets in cash pending investment, or be delayed in disposing of a portfolio security. Such a delay could result in possible liability to a purchaser of the security. In addition, less information may be available about companies in emerging markets than in developed markets because such emerging markets companies may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards or to other regulatory practices required by U.S. companies which may lead to potential errors in index data, index computation and/or index construction. Such conditions may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities; adversely affect the trading market and price for such securities; and/or cause the Fund to decline in value.

Equity Market Risk. By virtue of the Fund’s investments in option contracts equity ETFs and equity indices, the Fund is exposed to common stocks indirectly which subjects the Fund to equity market risk. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from specific issuers. Equity securities 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.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in Underlying ETFs that invest in fixed income securities. The prices of fixed income securities may be affected by changes in interest rates, the creditworthiness and financial strength of the issuer and other factors. An increase in prevailing interest rates typically causes the value of existing fixed income securities to fall and often has a greater impact

on longer-duration and/or higher quality fixed income securities. Falling interest rates will cause an Underlying ETF to reinvest the proceeds of fixed income securities that have been repaid by the issuer at lower interest rates and may also reduce such Underlying ETF's distributable income because interest payments on floating rate fixed income instruments held by the Underlying ETF will decline. The Fund could lose money on indirect investments in fixed income securities if the issuer or borrower fails to meet its obligations to make interest payments and/or to repay principal in a timely manner.

Foreign Securities Risk. The Underlying ETFs held by the Fund may invest in foreign securities. 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 to make payments of principal and interest to investors located outside the country, whether from currency blockage or otherwise. In addition, the Fund 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 Fund to lose money on its investments in non-U.S. securities. 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.

- Foreign banks and securities depositories at which an Underlying ETF holds its 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 Fund's investments.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, pandemic diseases, terrorism, regulatory events, and government controls.

Growth Risk. The market values of "growth" securities may be more volatile than other types of investments. The returns on "growth" securities may or may not move in tandem with the returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Growth securities typically invest a high portion of their earnings back into their business and may lack the dividend yield that could cushion their decline in a market downturn. Thus, the value of an Underlying ETF's growth investments will vary and at times may be lower than that of other types of investments.

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

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 medium 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.

Models and Data Risk. The composition of the Fund's portfolio is heavily dependent on proprietary investment models ("Models") as well as information and data supplied by third parties ("Data"). To the extent the Model does not perform as designed or as intended, or there are errors in the Model's design or coding, or events occur which were not contemplated by the Model, the Fund's strategy may not be successfully implemented, and the Fund may lose value. If the Data is stale, incorrect, or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities that would have been excluded or included had the model or data been correct and complete. Similarly, if Data is unavailable, it may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities that would have been excluded or included had the data been available.

In addition, securities selected using a Model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends.

Some of the Models used to construct the Fund are predictive in nature. The use of predictive models has inherent risks. For example, the Models may incorrectly forecast future behavior, leading to potential losses. In addition, in unforeseen or certain low-probability scenarios (often involving a market disruption of some kind), the Models may produce unexpected results, which can result in losses for the Fund.

Momentum Risk: An Underlying ETF that employs a "momentum" style of investing is subject to the risk that these securities may be more volatile than a broad cross-section of securities or that the returns on securities that have previously exhibited price momentum are less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Momentum can turn quickly and cause significant variation from other types of investments.

New Fund Risk. As a new fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow or maintain an economically viable size.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. 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.

Sector Risk. To the extent an Underlying ETF invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

Sub-Adviser Risk. The Sub-Adviser has experienced professionals who have managed investments in the past, but they do not have prior experience managing an ETF. This could potentially affect their effectiveness in this role. However, the Sub-Adviser has enlisted the help of third-party vendors for compliance services and operations. While the Sub-Adviser currently operates with a smaller team and fewer resources, they plan to expand as market conditions allow. In the meantime, the Sub-Adviser and the Adviser regularly review and update their business continuity plan to ensure that portfolio management can continue smoothly in the event of any disruptions to operations.

Thematic Risk. An Underlying ETF that employs a "thematic" style of investing typically excludes securities of certain issuers for non-financial reasons. In that case, an Underlying ETF may forego some market opportunities available to funds that do not follow the particular themes inherent in that Underlying ETF's strategy. Companies meeting an Underlying ETF's theme guidelines may be out of favor in particular market cycles and perform less well than the market as a whole. Companies meeting an Underlying ETF's theme guidelines may be thinly capitalized, dependent on government subsidies, or engaged in the development of new technologies, such that they may face a greater risk of business failure.

Underlying ETFs Risk. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in ETFs and other 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. There is also the risk that 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. 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.

Underlying Leveraged and Inverse ETF Risk. When the Fund invests in Underlying ETFs that seek to provide investment results that are the inverse of the performance of an underlying index, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such Underlying ETF will fall as the performance of the Underlying ETF’s benchmark rises - a result that is the opposite from traditional mutual funds. In addition, the Underlying ETFs held by the Fund may utilize leverage (*i.e.*, borrowing) to acquire their underlying portfolio investments. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in an Underlying ETF’s share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund’s investments in Underlying ETFs may be more volatile and all other risks, including the risk of loss of an investment, tend to be compounded or magnified. Any losses suffered by an Underlying ETF as a result of the use of leverage could adversely affect the Fund’s NAV and an investor could incur a loss in their investment in the Fund. Inverse and leveraged Underlying ETFs are designed to achieve their objectives for a single day only. For periods longer than a single day, a leveraged or inverse Underlying ETF will lose money when the level of the underlying index is flat over time, and it is possible that a leveraged or inverse Underlying ETF will lose money over time even if the level of the underlying index rises or, in the case of an inverse Underlying ETF, falls. Longer holding periods, higher index volatility, greater leverage and inverse exposure each exacerbate the impact of compounding on a fund’s returns.

Value Style Risk. Value investing entails the risk that value stocks may continue to be undervalued by the market for extended periods, including the entire period during which the stock is held by an Underlying ETF, or the events that would cause the stock price to increase may not occur as anticipated or at all. Moreover, a stock that appears to be undervalued actually may be appropriately priced at a low level and therefore would not be profitable for the Underlying ETF.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Fund’s daily portfolio holdings will be available on the Fund’s website at www.daysadvisors.com/HF. A complete description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”).

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser - Toroso

Toroso Investments, LLC, located at 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204, is an SEC-registered investment adviser and a Delaware limited liability company. Toroso was founded in and has been managing investment companies since March 2012 and Toroso is dedicated to understanding, researching and managing assets within the expanding ETF universe. As of May 31, 2023, Toroso had assets under management of approximately \$6.3 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 104 registered funds.

Toroso serves as investment adviser to the Fund and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust, on behalf of the Fund (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Adviser provides oversight of the Sub-Adviser and review of the Sub-Adviser’s performance. The Adviser is also responsible for trading portfolio securities for the 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 Fund to operate.

For the services it provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 1.50% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its unitary management fee for the Fund (which includes all expenses incurred by the Fund except for 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, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (collectively, the “Excluded Expenses”)) to 1.35% of the Fund’s average daily net assets through at least July 29, 2024. This agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Board of the Trust, 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. The fee waiver is not subject to recoupment.

Under the Advisory Agreement, in exchange for a single unitary management fee from the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund except for 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, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (collectively, the “Excluded Expenses”).

Investment Sub-Adviser – Days Global Advisors

Montrose Estate Capital Management, LLC d/b/a Days Global Advisors, located at 6363 Woodway Dr Suite # 763, Houston, TX 77057, is an SEC-registered investment adviser and a Texas limited liability company. The Sub-Adviser was founded in June 2019, and became registered with the SEC in 2023. As of June 29, 2023, the Sub-Adviser had assets under management of approximately \$4.7 million and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 1 registered fund. The Sub-Adviser was spun-off from Doliver Advisors, LP, which is an SEC-registered investment advisory firm with a 35-year operating history.

The Sub-Adviser provides family office style wealth appreciation and preservation strategies to individuals and institutions.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Fund’s Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreements will be available in the Fund’s September 30, 2023 semi-annual report to shareholders.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals (each, a “Portfolio Manager”) have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in 2023. Mr. Day is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund, and Ms. Duan and Mr. Ragauss oversee trading and execution for the Fund.

Christopher J. Day, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser

Mr. Day is the founder and CEO of Days Global Advisors. Mr. Day also serves as Managing Director and sub-advising Portfolio Manager of Doliver Advisors, LP (“Doliver”).

Mr. Day is the originator and Portfolio Manager of Doliver’s absolute return investment and futures strategies. As Managing Director for Doliver since July 2018, Mr. Day is involved in family office, asset management, and research & development. Mr. Day is also a Project Management Professional (PMP) and serves in management advisory roles for family office client projects. Additionally, he functions in a management advisory capacity on the strategic evolution of family office and corporate services for Doliver. Mr. Day earned his Bachelor of Science in Business Administration in Finance & Management Information Systems from Northeastern University in Boston, MA.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser – Both Funds

Qiao Duan serves as Portfolio Manager at the Adviser, having joined the firm in October 2020. From February 2017 to October 2020, she was an execution Portfolio Manager at Exponential ETFs, where she managed research and analysis relating to all Exponential ETF strategies. Ms. Duan previously served as a portfolio manager for the Exponential ETFs from their inception in May 2019 until October 2020. Ms. Duan received a Master of Science in Quantitative Finance and Risk Management from the University of Michigan in 2016 and a Bachelor of Science in Mathematics and Applied Mathematics from Xiamen University in 2014. She holds the CFA designation.

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 Fund’s 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.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The 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 the 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 Fund’s transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

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 Fund imposes 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 Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with the NAV. As such, the Fund accommodates 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 Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The 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 the Fund is calculated by dividing the Fund’s net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, the 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. If such information is not available for a security or other asset held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security or other asset will be valued at fair value estimates under guidelines established by the Adviser (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Board has designated the Adviser as the “valuation designee” for the Fund under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, subject to its oversight. The Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not “readily available” or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) an investment has been delisted or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) an investment’s primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) an investment’s primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) an investment’s value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the investment’s primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing an investment, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer’s business, recent trades or offers of the investment, general and/or specific market conditions, and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the investment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies included in the Adviser-adopted valuation procedures. The Board has approved the procedures adopted by the Adviser to fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not “readily available” or are deemed to be unreliable. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the investment upon the sale of such investment.

Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies in the Fund

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 the Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive rule under the 1940 Act, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Fund.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Fund. 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 Fund is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund intends to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, monthly, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. The Fund 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 Fund. Your investment in the Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

The Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (a “RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund-level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the 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 the 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 the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned their Shares. Sales of assets held by the 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 the 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 the 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 the 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 the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations.

For taxable years beginning after 2017 and before 2025, non-corporate taxpayers generally may deduct 20% of “qualified business income” derived either directly or through partnerships or S corporations. For this purpose, “qualified business income” generally includes ordinary dividends paid by a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) and certain income from publicly traded partnerships. Regulations recently adopted by the United States Treasury allow non-corporate shareholders of the Fund to benefit from the 20% deduction with respect to net REIT dividends received by the Fund if the Fund and the underlying ETF which invests directly in the REIT each meet certain reporting requirements, but do not permit any such deduction with respect to publicly traded partnerships.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the character of any distributions received from the 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). The 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 the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares’ NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You may wish to avoid investing in the 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 the Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), the Fund may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on distributions of net investment income paid to (A) certain “foreign financial institutions” unless such foreign financial institution agrees to verify, monitor, and report to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) the identity of certain of its account-holders, among other items (or unless such entity is otherwise deemed compliant under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the foreign financial institution’s country of residence), and (B) certain “non-financial foreign entities” unless such entity certifies to the Fund that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provides the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner, among other items. This FATCA withholding tax could also affect the 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 the 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.

The 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.

The 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. The Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the 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, the 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 Fund

Interest and other income received by the Fund 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. If, as of the close of a taxable year, more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets consists of certain foreign stock or securities, the Fund will be eligible to elect to "pass through" to investors the amount of certain qualifying foreign income and similar taxes paid by the Fund during that taxable year. This means that investors would be considered to have received as additional income their respective shares of such foreign taxes, but may be entitled to either a corresponding tax deduction in calculating taxable income, or, subject to certain limitations, a credit in calculating federal income tax. If the Fund does not so elect, the Fund will be entitled to claim a deduction for certain foreign taxes incurred by the Fund. The Fund (or its administrative agent) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the 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 entitled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION

Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the "Distributor"), the Fund's distributor, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund. 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, the 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 Fund, 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

When available, information regarding how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund can be found on the Fund's website at www.daysadvisors.com/HF.

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.

Doliver has not provided and does not provide advisory or sub-advisory services to the Fund.

The Adviser, the Sub-Advisers, and the Fund make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly.

The Second Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust ("Declaration of Trust") provides a detailed process for the bringing of derivative or direct actions by shareholders in order to permit legitimate inquiries and claims while avoiding the time, expense, distraction, and other harm that can be caused to a Fund or its shareholders as a result of spurious shareholder demands and derivative actions. Prior to bringing a derivative action, a demand by three unrelated shareholders must first be made on a Fund's Trustees. The Declaration of Trust details various information, certifications, undertakings and acknowledgments that must be included in the demand. Following receipt of the demand, the trustees have a period of 90 days, which may be extended by an additional 60 days, to consider

the demand. If a majority of the Trustees who are considered independent for the purposes of considering the demand determine that maintaining the suit would not be in the best interests of the Fund, the Trustees are required to reject the demand and the complaining shareholders may not proceed with the derivative action unless the shareholders are able to sustain the burden of proof to a court that the decision of the Trustees not to pursue the requested action was not a good faith exercise of their business judgment on behalf of the Fund. The Declaration of Trust further provides that shareholders owning Shares representing no less than a majority of a Fund's outstanding shares must join in bringing the derivative action. If a demand is rejected, the complaining shareholders will be responsible for the costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees) incurred by the Fund in connection with the consideration of the demand, if a court determines that the demand was made without reasonable cause or for an improper purpose. If a derivative action is brought in violation of the Declaration of Trust, the shareholders bringing the action may be responsible for the Fund's costs, including attorneys' fees, if a court determines that the action was brought without reasonable cause or for an improper purpose. The Declaration of Trust provides that no shareholder may bring a direct action claiming injury as a shareholder of the Trust, or any Fund, where the matters alleged (if true) would give rise to a claim by the Trust or by the Trust on behalf of a Fund, unless the shareholder has suffered an injury distinct from that suffered by the shareholders of the Trust, or the Fund, generally. Under the Declaration of Trust, a shareholder bringing a direct claim must be a shareholder of the Fund with respect to which the direct action is brought at the time of the injury complained of or have acquired the shares afterwards by operation of law from a person who was a shareholder at that time. The Declaration of Trust further provides that a Fund shall be responsible for payment of attorneys' fees and legal expenses incurred by a complaining shareholder only if required by law, and any attorneys' fees that the Fund is obligated to pay shall be calculated using reasonable hourly rates. These provisions do not apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws.

The Declaration of Trust also requires that actions by shareholders against a Fund be brought exclusively in a federal or state court located within the State of Delaware. This provision will not apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws. Limiting shareholders' ability to bring actions only in courts located in Delaware may cause shareholders economic hardship to litigate the action in those courts, including paying for traveling expenses of witnesses and counsel, requiring retaining local counsel, and may limit shareholders' ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that shareholders find favorable for disputes, which may discourage such actions.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

This section would ordinarily include Financial Highlights. The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's performance for the Fund's periods of operations. Because the Fund has not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, no Financial Highlights are shown.

DGA Absolute Return ETF

Adviser	Toroso Investments, LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204	Sub-Adviser	Montrose Estate Capital Management, LLC d/b/a Days Global Advisors 6363 Woodway Dr., Suite # 763 Houston, TX 77057
Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, Maine 04101	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	Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, PA 19103
Sub- Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Transfer Agent	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202	Legal Counsel	Sullivan & Worcester LLP 1633 Broadway New York, NY 10019

Investors may find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information: The Fund's SAI provides additional details about the investments of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated June 30, 2023, as supplemented from time to time, is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance after the first fiscal year the Fund is in operation.

When available, you can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by contacting the Fund at DGA Absolute Return ETF, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling (833) 551-0417.

Shareholder reports, the Fund's current Prospectus and SAI and other information about the Fund will be 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 Fund's Internet website at www.daysadvisors.com/HF; or
- For a duplicating fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

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