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Defiance Gold Enhanced Options Income ETF (GLDY) (the "Fund")

listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC

June 26, 2026

Supplement to the Summary Prospectus and Statutory Prospectus dated December 23, 2025, as amended April 1, 2026 and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), dated December 23, 2025.

Effective June 30, 2026, the Fund's ticker symbol is changed in accordance with the following chart. Accordingly, all references to the Fund's ticker symbol in the Summary Prospectus, Statutory Prospectus and SAI are hereby amended and restated to reflect the Fund's new ticker symbol.

Old Ticker Symbol	New Ticker Symbol
GLDY	GOLI

Please retain this Supplement for future reference.

DEFIANCE ETFs

Defiance Gold Enhanced Options Income ETF
Trading Symbol: GLDY
Listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC
Summary Prospectus
April 1, 2026
www.defianceetfs.com/GLDY

Before you invest, you may want to review the Defiance Gold Enhanced Options Income ETF (the "Fund") statutory prospectus and statement of additional information, which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current statutory prospectus and statement of additional information dated December 23, 2025, as amended, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund's statutory prospectus, statement of additional information, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at www.defianceetfs.com/GLDY. You can also get this information at no cost by calling at 833-333-9383 or by sending an e-mail request to info@DefianceETFs.com.

Investment Objective

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

The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek exposure to the performance of SPDR® Gold Shares subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1] (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.99%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses (includes interest expense)[2]	0.02%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[3]	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.04%

(1) The Fund's investment adviser, Tidal Investments LLC (the "Adviser") will pay all of the Fund's expenses, except for the following: advisory fees, interest charges on any borrowings made for investment purposes, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

(2) Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

(3) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ("AFFE") are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund and exclude AFFE.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then hold or redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
$106	$331

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal period April 1, 2025 (commencement of operations) to August 31, 2025, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks current income while maintaining the opportunity for indirect exposure to the share price of the SPDR Gold Shares ("GLD" or the "Underlying ETP"), subject to partial participation in increases in the price of GLD's shares. While maintaining indirect exposure to the Underlying ETP, the Fund aims to generate options premiums from its options investments when GLD's share price rises in value, based on the specific options it sold.

GLD is an exchange-traded product ("ETP") that generally seeks to replicate the performance of the price of gold bullion. GLD is not subject to the protections of the 1940 Act; however, the Fund and its shareholders are subject to the protections of the 1940 Act. The Fund gains indirect (synthetic) exposure to GLD by using options that reference GLD.

At least weekly, the Fund will sell call spreads on GLD, generally involving the sale of a call option at or near the money and the simultaneous purchase of another call option at a higher strike price, to generate options premiums. In doing so, it will focus on options with near-term expiration. If GLD's share price rises above the upper strike price (the call spread cap), the Fund will profit from further upside appreciation in the value of GLD. However, as a result of its options strategies, the Fund will only partially participate in gains experienced by GLD. Please see the prospectus section below entitled "*Additional Information about the Fund*" for a description of the Fund's options strategies as well as options terminology.

Rather than purchasing shares of GLD directly, the Fund creates synthetic exposure by combining long call options with short put options on GLD. Together, these positions are designed to replicate the price movements of GLD, subject to partial participation in any increase in the price of GLD. Alternatively, the Fund may also purchase deep in the money call options on GLD which provides similar exposure for the Fund. This synthetic exposure generally provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of GLD over the term of the contracts.

The Fund's strategy focuses on making weekly cash distributions by generating options premiums. It does so by regularly selling call options. Simultaneously, it aims to provide an "enhanced" yield compared to traditional option-based strategies by frequently selling short-term options, typically with a duration of less than a week. This method may result in more options premiums than with an approach of selling longer-term options over the same period, although there is no guarantee such an approach will be successful.

Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. See the prospectus section titled "*Additional Information About the Funds*" for more information about option premiums and ROC.

In addition to its options investments, the Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities for collateral for the options and to generate income for the Fund.

An Investment in the Fund is not an investment in GLD, nor in gold bullion.

- **The Fund's strategy will partially participate in gains should GLD shares increase in value.**
- **The Fund's strategy is subject to all potential losses if GLD shares decline, which may not be offset by options premiums received by the Fund.**
- The Fund does not invest directly in GLD shares.
- The Fund does not invest directly in gold bullion.
- Fund shareholders are not entitled to any dividends paid by GLD.

Additional information regarding GLD is set forth below.

Although the Fund does not seek to invest directly in the Underlying ETP, due to the non-cash settlement nature of the Fund's options strategy, the Fund may be required to hold Underlying ETP shares from time to time. In that case, the Fund will generally seek to sell those holdings the same day (to seek to avoid potential adverse tax consequences to the Fund).

U.S. Treasuries

The Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in connection with the Fund's options strategy and to generate income.

Fund's Weekly Distributions

The Fund will seek to provide weekly cash distributions.

Additional Information

To fully collateralize the Fund's options strategy, the market value of the cash and treasuries held by the Fund is expected to comprise at least 50% of the Fund's net assets and the market value of the options is expected to be between 0% and 50% of the Fund's net assets. The combination of these investments provides investment exposure to GLD such that the notional exposure is equal to 100% of the Fund's total assets. The "notional exposure" is the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount representing the underlying investment. The notional value and the market value both describe the value of a security. Notional value speaks to how much total value a security theoretically controls – for instance through options contracts. Market value, on the other hand, is the price of a security right now that can be bought and sold on an exchange or through a broker.

As a result of the Fund's investment strategy, it may experience a high portfolio turnover rate.

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

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in financial instruments and economic interests that provide exposure to the value of the Underlying ETP shares. For purposes of compliance with this investment policy, derivative contracts will be valued at their notional value.

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

GLD

SPDR Gold Shares ("GLD") is a grantor trust and its investment objective is to track the performance of the price of gold bullion, less the expenses of GLD's operations. GLD is a passively-managed fund that primarily invests in gold and may also hold cash or cash equivalents. The investment strategy of GLD involves holding gold bullion, which is stored in secure vaults. GLD is listed on the NYSE Arca stock exchange. GLD's holdings are predominantly in physical gold bullion, and it may occasionally hold a minimal amount of cash for short-term operational purposes.

Investors can access information about SPDR Gold Shares, including its prospectus and the most recent shareholder reports, online through the SEC's website, using Registration Statement Nos. 333-267520 and 001-32356. This information, derived from GLD's filings with the SEC, is essential for investors to understand GLD's operations, investment strategy, and financial prospects. The description of GLD's principal investment strategies as outlined here is directly sourced from its prospectus.

This document pertains solely to the securities offered by SPDR Gold Shares and does not concern the shares of other securities or ETFs. All disclosures in this document regarding GLD are based on publicly available documents. None of the Fund, Tidal Trust II (the "Trust"), Tidal Investments LLC (the "Adviser"), or their respective affiliates have engaged in the preparation of such publicly available offering documents or conducted any due diligence inquiries regarding such documents concerning GLD. They do not represent the accuracy or completeness of any publicly available documents or other information regarding GLD. Additionally, the Fund cannot guarantee that all events impacting GLD's trading price prior to the date of this document have been publicly disclosed. Future events or disclosures concerning GLD could affect the value of these securities.

The Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, and their respective affiliates do not provide any representation regarding the performance of GLD.

THE FUND, TRUST AND ADVISER ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH SPDR GOLD TRUST, GLD, WORLD GOLD TRUST SERVICES, LLC, S&P DOW JONES INDICES LLC, OR STATE STREET CORPORATION.

None of the Fund, the Trust, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates claim any ownership interest in any trademarks owned by SPDR Gold Trust, GLD, World Gold Trust Services, LLC, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, or State Street Corporation. All rights in the trademarks are reserved by their respective owners.

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 objectives. 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 Funds."

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

GLD Trading Risk. An investment in GLD is subject to substantial risks, in particular risks associated with investing in the gold market. GLD is subject to market fluctuations influenced by large-scale gold sales, especially during economic crises, which can adversely impact gold prices and, in turn, the investment value of the Shares. Historical instances, such as the 2008 financial crisis, demonstrated this volatility, where substantial gold sales led to a marked decrease in its market price. Moreover, large disposals of gold by the official sector – encompassing central banks and other government entities – could result in a supply surplus, potentially diminishing gold's market value. The valuation of the gold held by GLD is closely tied to the LBMA Gold Price PM. This benchmark is established through a bidding process by various market participants and any inaccuracies in its calculation or modifications to the benchmark process could significantly impact the Trust's gold valuation and the investment value in Shares.

GLD faces significant custodial and safeguarding risks regarding its gold holdings. There is an inherent danger of these gold bars being lost, damaged, stolen, or becoming inaccessible due to factors such as natural disasters or terrorism. GLD does not insure its gold, and the insurance held by its custodian might not fully cover potential losses. The custodian's liability is restricted to direct losses from negligence, fraud, or willful default, limited to the gold's market value at the time of the incident, a constraint that also applies to any subcustodians. Additionally, legal and practical difficulties in foreign jurisdictions could complicate the enforcement of rights or claims. The custodian, not specifically regulated for gold bullion custody, relies on industry best practices and internal controls, which presents a security risk for GLD's gold. Furthermore, gold in GLD's unallocated accounts isn't segregated from the custodian's assets, thus in the event of the custodian's insolvency, GLD would be an unsecured creditor, potentially leading to delays and extra costs in recovering allocated gold. These challenges in dealing with subcustodians and the potential complications in legal actions due to the lack of direct contractual arrangements and the intricacies of foreign legal systems highlight the significant custodial risks in investing in GLD Shares.

Indirect Investments in GLD. GLD is not affiliated with the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser, or their respective affiliates and is not involved with the offering of the Fund in any way and has no obligation to consider your Shares in taking any corporate action that might affect the value of Shares. GLD is not a registered investment company subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in GLD (including the Fund via its indirect investments) do not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing GLD insiders from managing GLD to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing GLD from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing GLD earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in GLD's character without the consent of shareholders. Investors in the Fund will not have voting rights and will not be able to influence management of GLD but will be exposed to the performance of GLD. Investors in the Fund will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the Underlying ETP but will be subject to declines in the performance of the Underlying ETP. Although the Fund invests in GLD only indirectly, the Fund's investments are subject to loss as a result of these risks.

Gold Performance Risk. Price movements in gold may fluctuate quickly and dramatically, have a historically low correlation with the returns of the stock and bond markets, and may not correlate to the price movements in other asset classes. The price of gold bullion can be significantly affected by international monetary and political developments such as currency devaluation or revaluation, central bank movements, economic and social conditions within a country, transactional or trade imbalances, or trade or currency restrictions between countries. Physical gold bullion has sales commission, storage, insurance and auditing expenses. Additional factors that impact the price of gold include, but are not limited to, overall market movements, changes in interest rates, changes in the global supply and demand for gold, the quantity of gold imports and exports, factors that impact gold production, such as drought, floods and weather conditions, technological advances in the processing and mining of gold and an increase in the hedging of precious metals, such as gold. Investments in gold generally may be speculative and subject to greater price volatility than investments in other types of assets. The price of metals, such as gold, is related to, among other things, worldwide metal prices and extraction and production costs. Worldwide metal prices may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time, and as a result, the Fund's share price may be more volatile than other types of investments.

No 1940 Act Protections. The Underlying ETP is not an investment company subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in the Underlying ETP do not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing Underlying ETP insiders from managing the Underlying ETP to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing the Underlying ETP from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons;

provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing Underlying ETP earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in the Underlying ETP's character without the consent of shareholders. Although the Fund invests in the Underlying ETP only indirectly, the Fund's investments are subject to loss as a result of these risks.

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

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

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

Price Participation Risk. The Fund employs an investment strategy that includes the sale of call option contracts, which limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in value experienced by GLD over the call period. This means that if GLD experiences an increase in value above the strike price of the sold call options during a call period, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent and may significantly underperform GLD over the call period. Additionally, because the Fund is limited in the degree to which it will participate in increases in value experienced by GLD over each call period, but has full exposure to any decreases in value experienced by GLD over the call period, the NAV of the Fund may decrease over any given time period. The Fund's NAV is dependent on the value of each options portfolio, which is based principally upon the performance of GLD. The degree of participation in GLD gains the Fund will experience will depend on prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund enters into the sold call option contracts and will vary from call period to call period. The value of the options contracts is affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of GLD, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of

GLD and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions in the options market. As the price of GLD changes and time moves towards the expiration of each call period, the value of the options contracts, and therefore the Fund's NAV, will change. However, it is not expected for the Fund's NAV to directly correlate on a day-to-day basis with the returns of GLD. The amount of time remaining until the options contract's expiration date affects the impact of the potential options premiums on the Fund's NAV, which may not be in full effect until the expiration date of the Fund's options contracts. Therefore, while changes in the price of the GLD will result in changes to the Fund's NAV, the Fund generally anticipates that the rate of change in the Fund's NAV will be different than that experienced by GLD.

Distribution Risk. The Fund seeks to provide weekly cash distributions. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given week. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, the weekly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

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

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

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

Non-Cash Settled Options Risk. As of the date of this prospectus, the available options are non-cash settled. As a result, the Fund may be required to physically acquire Underlying ETP shares. In that case, it is likely that the value of these shares would have declined since the inception of the option contract. When the Fund physically acquires Underlying ETP shares, it will generally seek to sell them at market price promptly after receipt to avoid adverse tax consequences to the Fund. If the Underlying ETP's shares decline further during the time the Fund holds them, it would negatively impact the Fund's performance.

ETF Risks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Performance

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

Management

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

Portfolio Managers:

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

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

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

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

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

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

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

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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